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NOTES
ON
THE HEBREW TEXT
OF
THE BOOKS OF SAMUEL
DRIVER

London
HENRY FROWDE



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NOTES

ON

THE HEBREW TEXT

OF THE

BOOKS OF SAMUEL

WITH AN INTRODUCTION

ON

*HEBREW PALAEOGRAPHY AND THE
ANCIENT VERSIONS*

AND FACSIMILES OF INSCRIPTIONS

BY THE

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PREFACE.

THE present volume is designed as a contribution to the philology and textual criticism of the Old Testament. It may, I hope, be found useful as a sequel to Mr. Spurrell's *Notes on Genesis*¹. The Books of Samuel are not so suitable as a reading book for a beginner in Hebrew as some of the other historical books: for though they contain classical examples of a chaste and beautiful Hebrew prose style, they have suffered unusually from transcriptional corruption, and hence raise frequently questions of text, with which a beginner is evidently not in a position to deal. But for one who has made further progress in the language, they afford an admirable field for study: they familiarize him with many of the most characteristic idioms of the language, and at the same time introduce him to the grounds and principles of the textual criticism of the Old Testament. The idiomatic knowledge of Hebrew is best acquired by an attentive and repeated study of the Hebrew *prose* writers; and I have made it my aim throughout not merely to explain (so far as this was possible²) the text of the Books of Samuel, but also to point out and illustrate, as fully as seemed needful, the principal idiomatic usages which they exemplify. In the Introduction I have

¹ Clarendon Press, 1887.

² For there are some passages which—from whatever cause—defy, or elude, explanation.

sought to bring within reach of the student materials—especially relating to Inscriptions—often with difficulty accessible, including matter which, at least to some readers, will probably be new. More space could easily have been devoted to the subject of the Ancient Versions; but enough, I hope, will have been said to illustrate their character and value to the student of the Old Testament. The interest, philological and historical, of the Inscription of Mesha' (the 'Moabite Stone'), and the want of a convenient English edition, incorporating the best readings, induced me to add, in an Appendix to the Introduction, a transcript of it, accompanied by a translation, and brief explanatory notes¹. Historical questions, and questions touching the structure of the Books of Samuel, lying outside the plan of the work, have been noticed only incidentally: I have, however, articulated the two Books in a manner, the utility of which will, I hope, appear to those readers who proceed to the study of the sources of which they are composed. It has not, as a rule, been deemed necessary to enumerate exhaustively the authorities for the readings or interpretations adopted: more complete lists may be found, by those who desire them, in the 'Variorum Bible,' published by Eyre and Spottiswoode.

A portion of the volume was already in type, when the loan of some MS. notes of the late Prof. Duncan H. Weir, extending as far as 2 Sam. 4, 13², was offered to me. Knowing, from the extracts in Prof. Cheyne's *Isaiah*, the value of Dr. Weir's suggestions, I thankfully availed myself of the offer. The notes, I found, consisted chiefly of illustrative

¹ Smend and Socin's edition (p. xii) contains no *explanatory* commentary; and the expense of Dr. Ginsburg's (London, 1871) is prohibitory for most readers.

² See the *Academy*, 1889, Aug. 24, p. 119.

parallels, extracts from the Versions, etc., compiled with some care for the author's own use, but often unaccompanied by any indication of the conclusion finally reached by him. Hence, though I gladly incorporated what I could (of course, under Dr. Weir's name), I did not obtain from this quarter so much assistance as I expected.

It remains to speak briefly of the history of the textual criticism of the Books of Samuel. To Otto Thenius¹ belongs the merit of having been the first to point out systematically how the Septuagint frequently supplied materials for the restoration of the Massoretic text. His Commentary is eminently suggestive and stimulating; and for the manner in which he has recovered, with the help of the Septuagint, the true text and meaning of numerous passages in the two Books, he has earned the lasting gratitude of Hebrew scholars. Thenius' results were largely utilized by Ewald in the first edition of his *History of Israel* (1843)²; Fr. Böttcher³ followed on the same lines, sometimes correcting Thenius, at other times, not always happily, seeking to supplement him. It cannot, however, be denied that Thenius shewed a disposition to adopt readings from the Septuagint without sufficient discrimination; and his restorations were sometimes deficient in point of Hebrew scholarship. In 1871 appeared an unpretending but epoch-making work on the textual criticism of the Old Testament—the monograph of Julius Wellhausen on 'The Text of the Books of Samuel.' The importance of this book lies in particular in the strictness

¹ *Die Bücher Samuelis* in the *Kuragefasstes exegetisches Handbuch zum A. T.*, ed. 1, 1842; ed. 2, 1864.

² Without suitable acknowledgement, as Thenius complains (Pref. ed. 2, p. vii).

³ *Neue exegetisch-kritische Aehrenlese zum A. T.* (1863). Comp. *ib.*, p. viii.

with which it emphasizes the *discriminating* use of the Ancient Versions for purposes of textual criticism. With rare acumen and sagacity, Wellhausen compares the Massoretic text with the Ancient Versions (specially with the Septuagint), and elicits from the comparison the principles that must have operated, on the one hand in the process of *translation*, on the other in the *transmission* both of the Hebrew text itself and of the corresponding Ancient Version. He thus sets in its true light the crucial distinction between renderings *which presuppose a different Hebrew original*, and those which do not do this, but are due to other causes; and shews further that both texts, the Massoretic text as well as that of the Septuagint, have received modification (chiefly in the form of harmonistic or other additions), though in unequal degrees, in the process of transmission. Naturally he endorses a large number of Thenius' restorations; but others he subjects to a keen criticism, shewing that they do not rest upon a substantial basis. Wellhausen's scholarship is fine: his judgement is rarely at fault; and in the critical treatment of the text, I have been strongly sensible of the value of his guidance. I trust that I may not appear to have used his volume too freely: my excuse, if I have done so, must be that I was writing for English students, most of whom are unacquainted with German; and I could not withhold from them some of the best and soundest results which have been gained for the textual criticism of the Old Testament. Least of all have I desired to supersede the study of his monograph on the part of those who are in a position to use it fruitfully themselves. But I have uniformly maintained an independent judgement, whether towards Wellhausen or other scholars; and I have been careful to adopt

nothing of importance, from whatever source, without acknowledgement at the time.

The fact that valuable original readings are preserved by the Septuagint or other Versions has been recognized also by Grätz¹, Stade², and other scholars: in this country by Mr. (now Professor) Kirkpatrick, in his Commentary on the Books of Samuel in the *Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges*, and the Rev. F. H. Woods, in an Essay on the subject contributed by him to the *Studia Biblica*³.

A more recent work than any of these, also dealing largely with the criticism of the text, is Klostermann's Commentary on the Books of Samuel and Kings, forming part of the *Kurzegefasster Commentar zu den Heiligen Schriften Alten und Neuen Testaments*, edited by Strack and Zöckler (1887). Klostermann is a genuine scholar, an acute and able critic; and his Commentary has evidently had great pains bestowed upon it. But in his treatment of the text, where he adopts an independent line, it is, unhappily, very rarely possible to follow him. Klostermann can make, and has made, clever and probable emendations: but his originality is excessive; he is too ready—as Hitzig was sometimes—with an ingenious but recondite combination; he is apt to assume that the text has suffered more than is probable; and his restorations themselves betray sometimes a defective appreciation of Hebrew modes of expression. But it remains his merit to have been the first to perceive distinctly the critical importance of Lucian's recension of the Septuagint, and to have utilized it consistently in his Commentary⁴.

¹ *Gesch. der Juden*, i. (1874).

² *Gesch. des V. Israels*, i. (1887).

³ Oxford, 1885, p. 21 ff.

⁴ Comp. the quotation below, p. lii f.

The reader, before using the volume, is requested to notice the 'Additions and Corrections' at the end. A list of the principal abbreviations employed will be found on p. xcv f. As idioms and constructions occurring in other parts of the Old Testament have been not unfrequently explained or illustrated in the notes, an Index comprising the chief of these has also been added.

S. R. D.

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD,
November, 1889.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION:—

	PAGE
§ 1. <i>The Early History of the Hebrew Alphabet</i>	ix
§ 2. <i>Early Hebrew Orthography</i>	xxx
§ 3. <i>The Chief Ancient Versions of the Old Testament</i>	xxxvi
§ 4. <i>Characteristics of the Chief Ancient Versions of Samuel</i>	lvi
<i>Appendix:—The Inscription of Mesha', commonly known as the 'Moabite Stone'</i>	lxxxv
<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	xcv
NOTES ON 1 SAMUEL	I
NOTES ON 2 SAMUEL	179
ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS	291
INDEX	295

FACSIMILES.

I. The Siloam Inscription	<i>To face</i> p. xv
II. The Carpentras Stele	<i>To face</i> p. xviii
III. Egyptian Aramaic Papyrus	<i>To face</i> p. xxi
IV. Inscription of Tabnith, King of Zidon	<i>To face</i> p. xxvi

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. *The Early History of the Hebrew Alphabet.*

THE Old Testament—except, possibly, the latest portions—was not written originally in the characters with which we are familiar; and a recollection of the change through which the Hebrew alphabet passed is preserved both in the Talmud and by the Fathers. In the Talmud, *Sanh.* 21^b, we read: ‘Originally the law was given to Israel in the *Hebrew* character and in the sacred tongue: it was given again to them, in the days of Ezra, in the “*Assyrian*” character (בכתב אשורי), and in the Aramaic tongue. Israel chose for themselves the “*Assyrian*” character and the sacred tongue, and left to the *idōṭrai* the Hebrew character and the Aramaic tongue. Who are the *idōṭrai*? R. Ḥasda¹ said, The Cuthites [i. e. the Samaritans: 2 Ki. 17, 24]. What is the Hebrew character? R. Ḥasda said,² כתב ליבונהה³.’ The original character is here termed *Hebrew* (כְּתָב עִבְרִי), the new character אשורי⁴. In the Jerus. Talmud, *Megillah* 1, 71^b, two explanations are offered of the latter term: ‘And why is it called אשורי? Because it is *straight* (מֵאֲשָׁר) in form. R. Levi says, Because the Jews brought

¹ A teacher of the school of Sura, d. 309.

² בתחלה ניתנה תורה לישראל בכתב עברי ולשון הקודש חורה וניתנה להם בימי עזרא בכתב אשורית ולשון ארמי וביררו להן לישראל כתב אשורית ולשון הקודש והניחו להדיוטות כתב עברי ולשון ארמית מאן הדיוטות אמר ר' חסדא כותאי מאי כתב עברית אמר ר' חסדא כתב ליבונהה.

³ An expression of uncertain meaning: comp. Hoffmann in the *ZATW.* i. 337; Levy *NHWB.* s. v.

⁴ The same term is used elsewhere: thus in the Mishnah, *Megillah* 1, 8 אין בין ספרים לתפלין ומוזות אלא שהספרים נכתבין בכל לשון ותפלין ומוזות אין בין ספרים לתפלין ומוזות אלא שהספרים נכתבין בלשון אשורית, i. e. the sacred books might be written in any language, but the *Tefillin* and *Mezuzoth* only in the ‘Assyrian’ character.

it home with them from *Assyria*¹. The explanation *Assyrian* is the more probable, whether it be supposed to be used loosely for 'Babylonian,' or whether—as others have thought—it have the sense of *Syrian* or *Aramaic* (as occasionally in later times appears to have been the case²), and so embody a true tradition as to the origin of the new character. The כתב אשורי is that which in later times acquired the name of כְּתָב מְרָבַע or *square* character. Origen, speaking of the sacred name, says that in accurate MSS. it was written in archaic characters, unlike those in use in his own day³: *ἔστι δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς καὶ τὸ ἀνεκφώνητον τετραγράμματον ὅπερ ἐπὶ τοῦ χρυσοῦ πετάλου τοῦ ἀρχιέρεως ἐγγράπτο· κύριος δὲ καὶ τοῦτο παρ' Ἑλλήσι ἐκφωνεῖται. Καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀκριβέσι τῶν ἀντιγράφων Ἑβραϊκοῖς ἀρχαίοις γράμμασι γέγραπται ἀλλ' οὐχὶ τοῖς νῦν. Φασὶ γὰρ τὸν Ἑσδραν ἑτέροις χρῆσασθαι μετὰ τὴν αἰχμαλωσίαν.* In his Commentary on Ez. 9, 4 he adds that a converted Jew, in answer to an enquiry, told him that τὰ ἀρχαῖα στοιχεῖα ἐμφερὲς ἔχειν τὸ θαῦ τῷ τοῦ σταυροῦ χαρακτήρι. Jerome, at the beginning of the 'Prologus Galeatus⁴,' after observing that the Hebrews, Syrians, and Chaldaeans had all an alphabet of twenty-two characters, continues, 'Samaritani etiam Pentateuchum Moysi totidem litteris scriptitant, figuris tantum et apicibus discrepantes. Certumque est Esdram scribam legisque doctorem, post capta Hierosolyma et instaurationem templi sub Zorobabel, *alias litteras repperisse quibus nunc utimur*, cum ad illud usque tempus iidem Samaritanorum et Hebraeorum characteres fuerint.' On Ez. 9, 4 he makes a remark to the same effect as Origen. In his letter to Marcella, *De decem nominibus Dei*⁵, he writes, 'Nomen τετραγράμματον quod ἀνεκφώνητον id est ineffabile putaverunt quod his litteris

ולמה נקרא שמו אשורי שהוא מאושר בכתבו אמר ר' לוי על שם שְׁעֵלָה בְּיָדָם
מאשר.

² Cf. Jer. 35 (42), 11. Ez. 32, 29 (Ἀσσύριοι for אֲרָם, i.e. אֲרָם) in the LXX.

³ On ψ. 2, 2 (quoted by Montfaucon, *Hexapla*, i. 86: in a slightly different form, from other MSS., in ed. Bened. ii. 539=Iommatszsch xi. 396 f.).

⁴ Or Preface to the Four Books of Kings (which were the first translated by Jerome from the Hebrew), designed as a *defence* (galea) against detractors,—printed at the beginning of ordinary editions of the Vulgate.

⁵ Ep. 25 (ed. Bened. i. 705; Vallarsi i. 129).

scribitur יהוה : quod quidam non intelligentes propter elementorum similitudinem cum in Graecis litteris repererent ויהוה legere consueverunt¹. Epiphanius² (d. 403) makes a statement similar to that contained in the extract from *Sanhedrin*, that a change of character was introduced by Ezra, and that the old form was only retained by the Samaritans.

The fact of a change of character, to which these passages bear witness, is correct: the only error is that it is represented as having been introduced by one man. Tradition, as is its wont, has attributed to a single age, and to a single name, what was in reality only accomplished gradually, and certainly was not completed at the time of Ezra (who came to Palestine B. C. 458).

What, then, was that older character of which the Talmud and the Fathers speak, and which they describe as being still retained by the Samaritans? It was the character which, with slight modifications of form, is found upon the Inscription of Mesha' (commonly known as the 'Moabite Stone'), upon early Aramaic and Hebrew gems, upon Phoenician Inscriptions, and upon the one early Hebrew Inscription which we at present possess, viz. that found in the tunnel of the pool of Siloam. It was the common Semitic character, used alike, in ancient times, by the Moabites, Hebrews, Aramaeans, and Phoenicians, and transmitted by the Phoenicians to the Greeks. This character remained longest without substantial alteration in Hebrew proper and Phoenician: in Greek it changed gradually to the character with which we are now familiar: the transition to what is termed above the כתב אשורי was effected first in *Aramaic*; it was only accomplished at a later period in Hebrew, in consequence, no doubt, of the growing influence of the Aramaic language in Palestine, in the period immediately preceding the Christian era.

Tables of the chief ancient Semitic alphabets are to be found in

¹ Comp. the Hexapla on ψ. 26 (25), 1; Is. 1, 2 (with Dr. Field's note); Nestle in the *ZDMG.* xxxii. 466-9, 507.

² *De xii gemmis*, § 63 (ed. Dindorf, 1863, IV. 213; cited by Hoffmann, *u. s. p.* 334).

most Hebrew grammars of modern times¹, and they need not be here repeated. It will be more instructive to place before the reader specimens of Inscriptions themselves in facsimile. The earliest Inscription of all, that of Mesha' (c. B.C. 900), has not been included, as a facsimile of it with a transcription in modern Hebrew characters has been published independently in an inexpensive form, and is readily obtainable². The characters used on this Inscription are the most ancient of the West-Semitic type that are known³, though they differ but slightly from the earliest of those that are figured below: the differences may be studied in detail with the aid of the Table in the grammar of Gesenius-Kautzsch or of Stade.

Here are examples of seals with Aramaic (Figs. 1 and 2) and Hebrew (Figs. 3 and 4) Inscriptions, the first three of which are

Fig. 1.



עברבעל

(Levy, Taf. I, 1)

Fig. 2.



לסכראל

(Levy, Taf. I, 3)

Fig. 3.



לשמעיהו

בן עוריהו

(Levy, Taf. III, 1)

Fig. 4.



לסריה ב

ן בנסמרנר

(Levy, Taf. III, 3)

¹ E.g. at the beginning of Gesenius-Kautzsch, or at the end of Stade's *Lehrbuch* (vol. i). More elaborate Tables may be seen in Madden's *Coins of the Jews* (ed. 2, 1881), p. 42; in the Volume *Facsimiles of Manuscripts and Inscriptions* (Oriental Series), published by the Palaeographical Society (attached to the Siloam Inscription, Plate LXXXVII); and especially in Chwolson's *Corpus Inscriptionum Hebraicarum enthaltend Grabinschriften aus der Krim*, etc. (a Table constructed by the eminent German palaeographer Euting, containing specimens of not less than 139 alphabets).

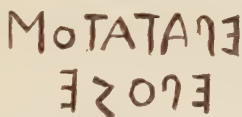
² *Die Inschrift des Königs Mesa von Moab für akademische Vorlesungen herausgegeben von Rudolf Smend und Albert Socin* (Freiburg i. B., 1886).

³ The Inscription on fragments of a bowl dedicated to בעל לבנן, found in Cyprus in 1872 (*CIS*. Tab. IV), is, however, of nearly equal, if not of greater antiquity. The characters are very similar.

assigned by M. A. Levy¹ to the eighth cent. B. C., while the fourth is somewhat later.

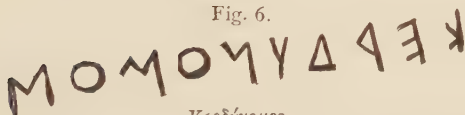
No. 1 was found under the pedestal of a colossal bull at Khorsabad: Nos. 3 and 4 were obtained by M. Waddington, the former in Aleppo, the latter in Damascus. The resemblance of some of the characters to those of the Greek alphabet will be evident: the **𐤁** and **𐤂** are closely similar to **Δ**² and **Ξ**, while the forms of **𐤃** and **𐤄** become, when turned round so as to face the right, **Ε** and **Ρ** respectively. The **𐤅** and **𐤆** exhibit quite the forms which they still have in modern European alphabets, **L** and **O**, but from which in the later Hebrew alphabet they both diverged considerably. The characters on old Phœnician seals and gems are so similar that it has not been deemed necessary to add illustrations³. The following specimens of ancient Inscriptions from Thera will illustrate the derivation of the Greek alphabet from the Phœnician: the letters, as is often the case in the most ancient Greek Inscriptions, are read from right to left:—

Fig. 5.



Ἐπάγατος
ἐποίε(ι)

Fig. 6.



Κερδύνομος

(From Roehl's *Imagines Inscriptionum Graecarum Antiquissimae*,
Berolini, 1883, Nos. 1 and 4.)

The \mathbf{E} does not differ materially from the \mathbf{n} in Fig. 3; the \mathbf{n}

¹ *Siegel und Gemmen mit aramäischen, phönizischen, althebräischen etc. Inschriften* (Breslau, 1869), pp. 6, 8, 34, 37.

² In the Inscription of Mesha¹, as in that to לבנן $\bar{\nu}$, the $\bar{\nu}$ is a simple triangle, with no elongation of the right side downwards; it thus exactly resembles the Greek Δ , and is also distinct from the γ .

³ Examples may be seen in Levy, *l.c.* Taf. II.

differs but slightly from the **D** of Mesha's Inscription, and indeed agrees substantially with the **η** of modern printed texts: the **Γ** and **K** are quite the **ⲓ** and **Ⲕ** of Mesha': the **Ι**, which has not yet become a straight line, retains evident traces of its origin (cf. Fig. 3): the **M** as compared with the **N** has a double turn at the top, exactly as in Fig. 3, the **P** and the **Δ** are more differentiated, but do not differ in principle from the forms in Figs. 1 and 2. By turning the letters round so as to face the right, the later and usual form of the Greek character is (in most cases) immediately produced. The evidence of Inscriptions thus confirms the testimony of Herodotus, respecting the origin of the Greek alphabet from Phoenicia¹.

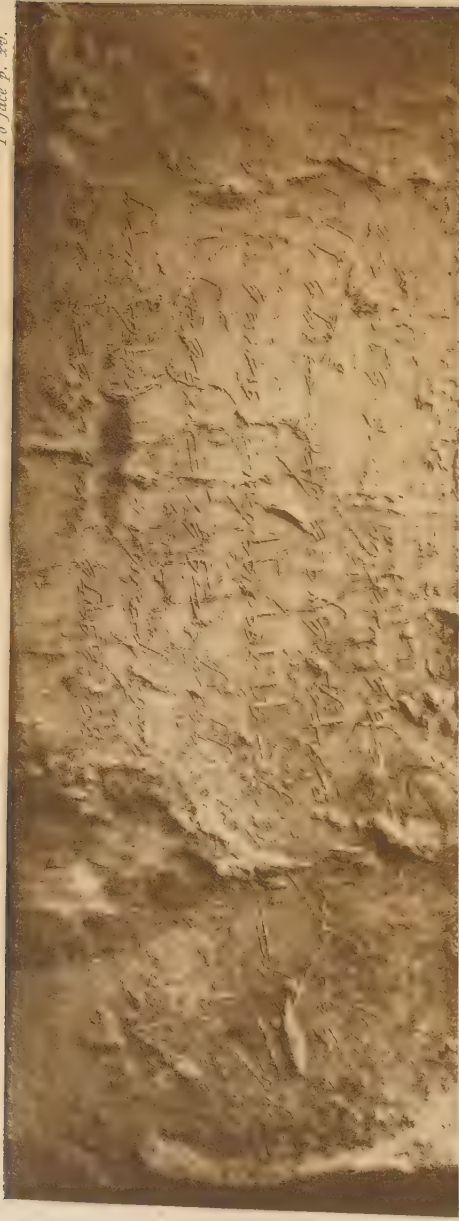
The most ancient Inscription, however, which is at present

¹ Hdt. 5. 58 Οἱ δὲ Φοίνικες οὗτοι οἱ σὺν Κάδμῳ ἀπικόμενοι . . . ἄλλα τε πολλά, οἰκίσαντες ταύτην τὴν χώραν, ἐσήγαγον διδασκάλια ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, καὶ δὴ καὶ γράμματα, οὐκ ἔοντα πρὶν τοῖς Ἕλλησι, ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν· πρῶτα μὲν, τοῖσι καὶ ἅπαντες χρέωνται Φοίνικες· μετὰ δέ, χρόνου προβαίνοντος, ἅμα τῇ φωνῇ μετέβαλον καὶ τὸν ῥυθμὸν (the shape) τῶν γραμμάτων. Περιόκειον δὲ σφεας τὰ πολλὰ τῶν χώρων τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον Ἕλλήνων Ἴωνες. οἱ παραλαβόντες διδαχὴν παρὰ τῶν Φοινίκων τὰ γράμματα μεταρρυθμίσαντές σφεων ὀλίγα ἐχρέωντο. Archaic Greek characters are termed by him accordingly (*ib.* 59) Καδμήϊα γράμματα.

A little consideration will shew generally, how by continued modification in different directions, the Greek and modern European character on the one hand, and the Hebrew square character on the other, have been developed from a common origin. Out of the archaic **ⲓ**, the Greek **B** arose by turning the letter from left to right, and carrying round the lower part of it so as to form a complete semicircle: the square **ⲓ** arose by the opening and ultimate disappearance of the upper part of the original letter, as explained below (on Plate II). **Δ** and **P** in Greek preserved the distinctness of type which these letters shew on Mesha's Inscription: by the addition of a tail to the **τ**, and the gradual degeneration of the upper part of both letters, they acquired the great similarity of form which they present in most of the later Hebrew alphabets. Eshmun'azar's **ⲓ** is almost our **Z**; by successive shortening of the strokes, and extension of the angles between them, **ⲓ** is produced. The old **ⲓ** is nearly our **L**: by the addition of a tail on the right, the square **ⲓ** is produced. Mesha's **ⲓ** is our **O**; the first stage in the derivation of **ⲓ** will appear in Plate II. Out of the old **η**, the Greek **Π** arose by the gradual prolongation downwards of the upper left-hand part of the letter (see the first stage in Fig. 5): the final **η** is nearly the same as the old form; the medial **ⲓ** merely differs from it by the turn to the left given to the lower part of the letter, when the end of a word did not bring the scribe's hand to a pause.

PLATE I.

To face p. xv.



Collotyp.

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THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION.

³ The *line* above a letter indicates that the reading is not quite certain.

- I. e. 1. [Behold] the piercing through! And this was the manner of the piercing through. Whilst yet [the miners were lifting up]
2. the pick each towards his fellow, and whilst yet there were three cubits to be [cut through, there was heard] the voice of each call-
3. ing to his fellow, for there was a fissure (?) in the rock on the right-hand And on the day of the
4. piercing through, the miners (lit. hewers) smote each so as to meet his fellow, pick against pick; and there flowed
5. the water from the source to the pool, 1200 cubits; and one hun-
6. dred cubits was the height of the rock over the head of the miners.

The Hebrew is as idiomatic, and flowing, as a passage from the Old Testament. 1. נִקְבָּה or נִקְבָּה does not occur in the OT.: נִקֵּב is *to pierce* (2 Ki. 12, 10 al.); נִקְבָּה is *a hole or aperture*.—On the use of דָּבַר, comp. p. 150 note. 2. רָעוּ as Jer. 6, 21: usually רָעוּ.—בָּעוֹר as Gen. 48, 7, cf. Am. 4, 7. 3. הִיָּת, i. e. probably הִיָּת as 2 Ki. 9, 37 Kt.—זָדָה: the letters are quite clear, but the meaning is altogether uncertain, the word being not otherwise known, and the derivation from זָדָה producing no suitable sense. 4. לָקַחְתָּ, vocalize לָקַחְתָּ, the infin. of לָקַח. 5. The *order* of the numerals in הֵאָסַף, as Nu. 3, 50 מֵאָסַף וְאֵלֶּף. On the *orthography* of the Inscription, see below, pp. xxxii, xxxv. The words, as in the Inscription of Mesha', are separated by dots, without spaces.

The Inscription will not be later than the time of Hezekiah, who is stated to have 'made the pool, and the conduit, and brought water into the city' 'to the west side of the city of David' (2 Ki. 20, 20; 2 Ch. 32, 30) in terms which appear exactly to describe the function of the tunnel in which the Inscription is¹, though others, from the fact that 'the waters of Shiloah, that flow gently,' are alluded to by Isaiah (8, 6), in a prophecy dating from the reign

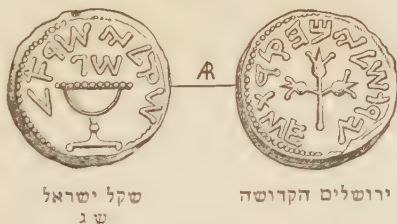
¹ Guthe, *l.c.* pp. 745-8.

of Ahaz, assign the tunnel, and with it, of course, the Inscription, to a somewhat earlier date¹. The Samaritan character, as stated in the passages quoted above from the Talmud and the Fathers, preserves in all essential features the old Hebrew type, the modifications being confined to details, and originally, no doubt, being merely calligraphic variations:—

א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ ק ר ש ת
 א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ ק ר ש ת

In Palestine the old Hebrew character was used regularly on coins, from the earliest Sheqels and half-Sheqels struck by Simon Maccabaeus (B.C. 141–135) to those of the Great Revolt, A.D. 65–68, and of Simon Bar-cohab, A.D. 132–135². The example (Fig. 7) is a Sheqel of the third year (שנת ג' i. e. ג' ש) of Simon Maccabaeus:—

Fig. 7.



(From Madden's *Coins of the Jews*, p. 68, No. 5.)

As characters that were entirely unknown would evidently not be suitable for use upon coins, it may be inferred that though in the time of Christ the older character had been generally superseded (for the י, Matth. 5, 18, is by no means the smallest letter in the old alphabet), it was still known, and could be read without difficulty.

In the characters represented hitherto, no tendency to modification in the direction of the modern square type has been observable. Such a tendency first manifests itself in the *Aramaic*

¹ Stade, *Gesch. Isr.* i. p. 593 f.

² Madden, *Coins of the Jews* (ed. 2, 1881), pp. 67 ff., 198 ff., 233 ff.

alphabet, and may be traced most distinctly in Aramaic Inscriptions from Egypt. Plate II is a facsimile of the 'Carpentras stele,' a monument carved in limestone, the early history of which is not known, but which is now deposited in the Bibliothèque et Musée d'Inguibert in the town of Carpentras (départ. Vaucluse) in France. The monument is a funereal one: the representation above the Inscription exhibits the embalmed body of the deceased, a lady named Taba, resting on the lion-shaped bier, and attended by the jackal-headed Anubis at the feet, and by the hawk-headed Horus at the head, with the four customary funereal vases beneath. The figures stationed as mourners at a little distance from the head and feet of the bier are Isis and Nephthys. The first three lines of the Inscription are about $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; the height of the letters is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, or a little more.

The Inscription, in square characters, is as follows:—

1	ברכה תבא ברת תחפי	תמנחא זי אוסרי אלהא
2	מנדעם באיש לא עבדת	וכרצי איש לא אמרת תמה
3	קדם אוסרי בריכה הוי	מן קדם אוסרי מין קחי
4	הוי פלחה נמעתי	ובין חסיה

I. e. 1. Blessed be Taba, the daughter of Tahapi, devoted worshipper of the God Osiris.

2. Aught of evil she did not, and calumny against any man she never uttered.

3. Before Osiris be thou blessed: from Osiris take thou water.

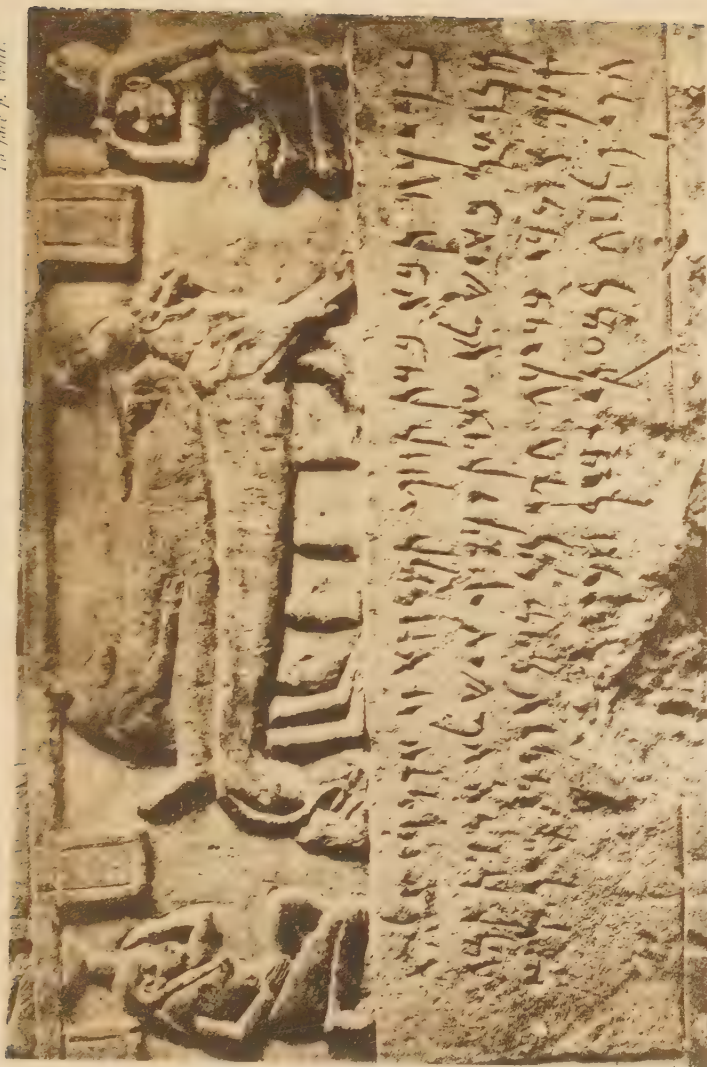
4. Be thou a worshipper (sc. before Osiris), my darling; and among the pious [mayest thou be at peace!].

1. תְּמַנְחָא; *Monh* is an Egyptian word, meaning *perfect, pious*; the prefix *ta* (t') is the fem. article. זי = Heb. זה: the demonstrative with the force of a relative, as regularly in Aramaic. But זי (= Arab. ذُو) is usually hardened to ז' in Aram. (Dan. Ezr. passim); the same form, however, recurs in Plate III, lines 1, 3, 5¹. 2. מְנַדְעָם

¹ Also on ancient Aramaic weights (Levy, *Jüdische Münzen*, p. 149 ff.; or De Vogüé, *Mélanges d'Archéologie Orientale*, pp. 183 f., 194; cf. p. 121), and in Aramaic Inscriptions from Têma, *Studia Biblica* (Oxford, 1885), pp. 210-212.

PLATE II.

To face p. viii.



Collotype.

Oxford University Press.

THE CARPENTRAS STELE.

(Reproduced, by permission, from Plate LXIV of the Facsimiles of Manuscripts and Inscriptions [Oriental Series] published by the Palaeographical Society.)

is the oldest extant form of the word which appears in Mandaic as **מִינְרָאם**, in the Targums as **מִדְעָם**, and in Syriac as **ܡܝܢܪܐܡ**: comp. *ZDMG.* xxxiv. 568, 766. **בְּאַיִשׁ** is the older form of the Syr. **ܒܝܝܫ** *evil*: comp. **בְּאַיִשׁ** *to be evil* in the Targums, Gen. 21, 11 and often, **בִּישָׁא** (emph.) *evil*. **עֲבֵרְתָּ** and **אֲמַרְתָּ** are the usual Aram. forms of 3 fem. pf. **כְּרַצִּי** must = what is usually written in Aram. as **כְּרַצִּי** (see Dan. 3, 8. 6, 25); in Mandaic, however, the root is written **כְּרִן**; and comp. Syr. **ܟܪܝܢܐ** = Heb. **קָרַץ**, and Mand. **ܟܘܫܬܐ** = Heb. **קִישֶׁט**. The term will be used here in the *derived* sense of 'calumny' (though this explanation is not free from objection)¹. **תָּמָה** cannot mean *perfect* (**תָּמִיד**) 'because adjectives of this form are very rarely derived from verbs ע"ע (the Aram. form is **ܬܡܥܡܐ**)², and because, as the subj. of **אֲמַרְתָּ**, we should expect the emphatic **תָּמָתָה**. If **תָּמָה** = Syr. **ܬܡܥܐ** = Heb. **תָּם**, as in Ezr. 5, 17. 6, 1. 6. 12, it must mean *there, yonder*, the speaker being conceived as in the world beyond the grave, and therefore referring to this earthly life as "yonder." This seems, however, rather forced: and it is perhaps better to adopt Lagarde's suggestion that **תָּמָה** = Syr. **ܬܡܥܐ** (rad. **ܬܡܥܐ**) "*ever*" (Dr. Wright). The word must be allowed to be uncertain. 3. **מִן**, i. e. **מִן**. The expression *Receive water* may be illustrated from Greek Inscriptions³; and the representation of the bestowal of water upon the dead is common on Egyptian monuments. 4. **נִמְעַתִּי** (which admits of no explanation) is supposed to be an error of the stone-cutter for **נִעְמָתִי** *my pleasant, delightful one* (cf. 2 Sam. 1, 26. Cant. 7, 7). **הַפִּיָּה** = **ܬܡܥܐ** *the pious*. At the end **שְׁלִימָה** (or **הָיוּ**) **הָיוּ** may be plausibly supplied: some have thought that traces of these letters are even discernible on the stone. The

¹ Lagarde, *Symmicta*, ii. p. 61 f.

² Comp. **ܬܡܥܐ ܕܡܝܢ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܡܠܟܐ** by the side of **ܕܠ ܥܝ ܒܠ ܩܠ ܩܪ ܪܟ ܪܟ** (Lagarde, *Anmerkungen zur Griech. Übers. der Proverbien*, 1863, on 4, 3^b).

³ Boeckh, *Corp. Inscr. Graec.* 6562: Θ(εὸς) Κ(αταχθονίους). Αὐρηλία Προσῶδα Διοσκουρίδης ἀνὴρ τῇ ἑαυτοῦ συνβίῳ χρηστοτάτῃ καὶ γλυκυτάτῃ μνείας χάριν εὐψύχει, κυρία, καὶ δοί(η) σοι ὁ Ὅσιος τὸ ψυχρὸν ὕδωρ. The same wish, *ib.* 6717.

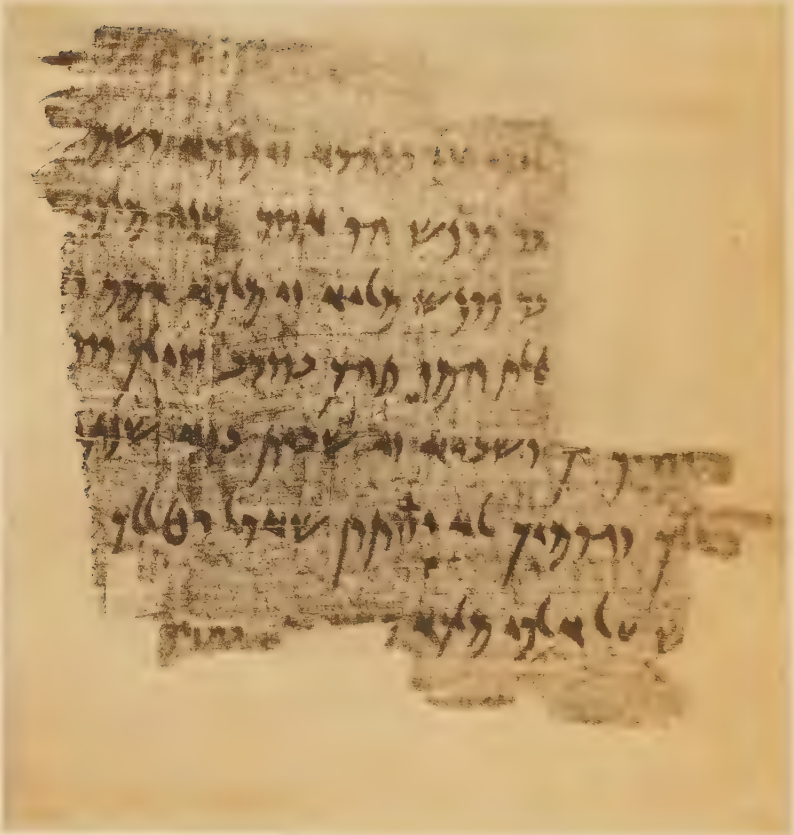
language of the Inscription is almost pure Aramaic : a Hebrew (or Phoenician) element is, however, present in אִישׁ and קָהִי (לָקָה).

The date of this Inscription is not perfectly certain : but it belongs probably to the fourth cent. B. C. A somewhat earlier type of the Egyptian Aramaic character is exhibited on the stele of Saqqārah (W. of Memphis), found in 1877¹; the stele of Carpentras has been preferred for reproduction here, as the characters are more distinct. Observe that the upper part of the ב, ד, ר, and ע is *open* : this is the first stage in the formation of the later square character, which is ultimately produced, in the case of these letters, by the disappearance of the two parallel lines at the top of ב, ד, ר, and by the addition of a tail to the ע. (These letters are formed similarly on the Saqqārah stele.) The stroke at the upper right-hand corner of the נ is almost, if not quite, separated from the transverse stroke which forms the body of the letter : this is a similar change in the direction of the later form of the character. The three horizontal strokes of the old ה are replaced by two, forming an angle—sometimes a right angle—with each other, anticipating thus the form ultimately assumed by the letter. The ו is open at the top, and also *rounded* at the lower part. ז only differs from ד by having a slightly longer tail. י and ז have both nearly assumed the modern form. ח appears (as on the Saqqārah stele) with only a single horizontal bar. On the stone of Mesha' (as on the Inscriptions figured above) י appears composed of four distinct strokes (like Z with *two* parallel strokes on the left at the top) : here the four strokes are crumpled up so as to form a sort of triangle, which, when reduced in size, becomes the modern י. In the stele of Saqqārah, the י appears still in its old form. ט exhibits a modification which is difficult to describe, but which, when the tail, as happens afterwards, is curled round to the left, produces an evident approximation to the modern form of the letter. ש has been modified, and approaches the modern type : almost the same

¹ Plate LXIII in the Palaeographical Society's Volume. The Inscription is dated the 4th year of Xerxes (= B. C. 482) : the name Xerxes is written חִשְׁיַרְשִׁי (Pers. Khshayārshâ).

PLATE III.

To face p. xxi.



Collotype.

Oxford University Press.

EGYPTIAN ARAMAIC PAPYRUS.

(Reproduced, by permission, from Plate XXVI of the Facsimiles of Manuscripts
and Inscriptions published by the Palaeographical Society)

form appears on the stele of Saqqārah. ת is no longer a complete cross: the horizontal cross-line is confined to the right-hand side of the letter, and is deflected downwards: by the further prolongation of this deflection, and the accompanying reduction of the upper part of the perpendicular stroke, the modern ת is produced. Some of the other letters, as ל, מ, נ, are not materially changed, shewing, as was said, that the transition to the square character was gradual, and not accomplished for all the letters at the same time. The words are separated, not by dots, but by small spaces.

The transition to the square character has advanced still further in the specimen of Egyptian Aramaic on a fragment of papyrus now in the British Museum (Plate III), belonging to the late Ptolemaic or Roman period. Here is a transliteration of the Inscription:—

- ... לבני על תבחהב זי מלכא ושמע 1
 בר פונש הו אחר ענה מלכא 2
 בר פונש מליא זי מלכא אמר וע 3
 (ק)טלת חמו תהך בחרב חילך וח 4
 ה יחלץ לך ושביא זי שבית בוא שנתא 5
 באלך וגרמך לא יחתון שאול וטללך 6
 ש על אלפי מלכא במנצ 7

I. e. 1. . . . to my children on account of of the king, and he heard . . .

2. . . . the son of Punsh, he delayed (?). The king answered

3. . . . the son of Punsh the words which the king had spoken, and . . .

4. . . . thou didst kill them. Mayest thou go with the sword of thy strength, and

5. and the captives which thou hast taken this year

6. . . . in them; and thy bones shall not descend into She'ol, and thy shadow

7. on the thousands of the king

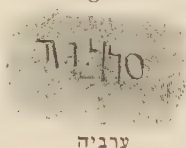
The text, as is evident, is much mutilated. The subject appears to be a tale, 'composed either by a heathen Aramaean, who was

hostile to the Egyptian religion¹, or by an Egyptian Jew as a Haggādāh on Ex. 1,—more probably the latter.’ The language is Aramaic, tinged (like the Carpentras Inscription) with Hebrew or Phoenician. 2. ענה מלכא, cf. Dan. 2, 5. 8. 20 etc. 4. הִפּוּ them, as Ezr. 4, 10. 23 etc. הִקֵּה, cf. יִקֵּה Ezr. 5, 5. 6. אֵלֶּה those, as Dan. 3, 12 etc. יִהְיֶה from נָחַת, the common Aram. word for *go down*.

After what has been said with reference to the Carpentras Inscription, detailed remarks on the characters will be unnecessary: speaking generally, it may be said that the Carpentras type is here more distinctly and definitely marked. The י is particularly clear. The tail of the מ shews a tendency to curl round to the left: the transition to the modern form of the letter is here commencing.

From the immediate neighbourhood of Palestine an early example of the Aramaic transition-alphabet is afforded by an Inscription, consisting of a single word, found at ‘Arāq-el-Emir, in the country of the ancient Ammonites, near Heshbon². Here, as we learn from Josephus (Ant. xii. 4, 11), Hyrcanus, nephew of the High Priest Onias II, being persecuted by his brothers, found for himself a retreat among the hills, where he built a stronghold (B.C. 176), one feature of which consisted in a series of caves, in two tiers, hollowed out in the side of the rock. At the right hand of the entrance to one of these caves, on the smoothed surface of the rock, stands the Inscription, in letters nearly eight inches high³.

Fig. 8.



ערביה

(From No. 383 of the Photographs published by the Palestine Exploration Fund.)

¹ There is an allusion to the ‘Egyptian gods’ in the first column of the papyrus (also mutilated) published as Plate XXV of the same Volume.

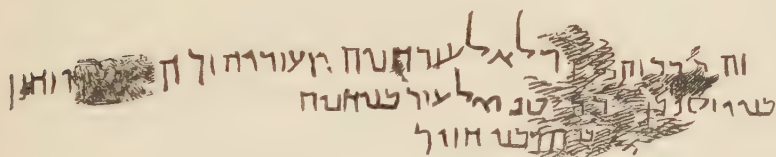
² See Socin’s *Palästina u. Syrien* (in Baedeker’s *Handbooks*), Route 10 (end).

³ See views taken from photographs, and including the Inscription (though on p. 76 f. not accurately reproduced), in the *Memoirs of the Survey of Eastern Palestine*, vol. i. (1889), pp. 76 f., 84.

From its position, the Inscription cannot well be earlier than the period when the caves were constructed, and may, of course, be later. On the ground of De Vogué's transcript¹, which he states (*Mélanges*, p. 162) was made by him 'with the greatest care,' the Inscription was read by Nöldeke (*ZDMG.* 1865, p. 640) as טוביה, which has since been generally accepted by scholars. But the photograph leaves no doubt that the first letter must have been reproduced incorrectly, and that it can in fact be only ע. The word can hardly be read otherwise than ערביה, i. e. probably ערבִיָּה. The transitional character of the alphabet appears in the fact that while the ע retains its primitive form, the other letters exhibit an archaic form of the square type: observe the ב open at the top, the י approaching the י of Fig. 9, the rectangular figure of the ה.

The next Inscription is that of the Benê Hēzir, above the entrance to the so-called Tomb of St. James, situated on the Mount of Olives, immediately opposite to the S.-E. angle of the Temple-area.

Fig. 9.



Inscription of the Benê Hēzir.

(From Chwolson's *Corpus Inscriptionum Hebraicarum*, No. 6.)

זה [ה] קבר והמש[ב] לאלעזר חניה יועזר יהודה שמעון יוחנן
בני יוסף בן . . . ב . . . [וליו]סף ואלעזר בני חניה
. . . מבני חֲזִיר

¹ In the facsimiles attached to Chwolson's *Corp. Inscr. Hebr.* (No. 1), it is given thus (*diagram*). In the transcript in the *Rev. Archéol.* x. (1864), Plate VII, which was all that Nöldeke had at his disposal in 1865, the shading of the first letter is such as to suggest a ט (though it was not so read at the time by De Vogué himself). In Fig. 8 the horizontal line in the lower part of the י is more clearly defined than in the photograph: indeed, if examined through a glass, it may seem doubtful whether it consists of more than natural indentations on the rock.

טוֹבִיָּה

I. e. This is the tomb and the resting-place for Eleazar, Ḥanniah, Yo'ezzer, Yehudah, Simeon, Yoḥanan, The sons of Yoseph, the son of [and for Yo]seph and Eleazar, the sons of Ḥanniah, of the sons (i. e. family) of Ḥezir.

Here we observe *Hebrew* advancing towards the square character. A Ḥezir, ancestor of a priestly family, is mentioned 1 Ch. 24, 15: another Ḥezir, not a priest, but one of the chiefs of the people, is named Neh. 10, 21. The date of the Inscription is probably shortly before the Christian era. The advance towards the square character is very marked. Notice, for instance, the א, the ה, the ל, the ס, the ע, the ר; and the bar of the ת, higher up than in the Egyptian Aramaic. Notice also that by the turn to the left given to the lower part of the נ, when standing in the middle of a word, a *medial* and a *final* form of the letter are distinguished (as in יוהנן at the end of the first line): when י follows, this turn is regularly connected with it, giving rise to a ligature: the same happens with ב followed by נ. י and ז are scarcely distinguishable from one another. The first letters of line 3 are uncertain: they may perhaps be read as ביה¹

The ligature just spoken of is peculiarly common in the Palmyrene character. The Palmyrene Inscriptions are written in a dialect of Aramaic², and date from B. C. 9 onwards; the character differs from the square type only in calligraphical details. A specimen (Fig. 10) is given, for the sake of illustrating the tendency of Aramaic on the East, as well as on the West, of Palestine to advance in the direction of the square character:—

¹ Other Inscriptions (mostly fragmentary), from approximately the same period, may be seen in Chwolson's volume, Nos. 2 (חכם גור) *limit* [Aram.] of Gezer), 3, 4, 5 (Aram., from the Ḥauran), 7, 8, 9, 10. No. 5 is bilingual, and may be found also in De Vogué, *Syrie Centrale*, p. 89: נפשה רי חמרת רי בנה = 'Οδαίναθος Ἀννήλου ἀκοδόμησεν τὴν στήλην Χαμράτη τῇ αὐτοῦ γυναίκαί.

² Which exhibits some noticeable affinities with the Aramaic of Ezra and Daniel: see Sachau in the *ZDMG.* 1883, pp. 564-7.

Fig. 10.

חטא נגד
 עתנת בר כהילו
 בנו עלוהי בנוהי
 כהילו וחירן בנוהי
 די מן בני מיתא
 בירח כנון שנת 304
 [דגון is written כנון]

(From De Vogüé's *Syrie Centrale*, Plate V, No. 30^a.)

I. e. This tomb is that of

עתנת בר כהילו די

‘Athinathan, son of Kohilu, which

בנו עלוהי בנוהי

built for him his sons

כהילו וחירן בנוהי

Kohilu and Ḥairan his sons,

די מן בני מיתא

of (the family of) the children of Mitha,

בירח כנון שנת 304

in the month Kanun, in the year 304

[דגון is written כנון]

[Seleuc. = B. C. 9].

In the following Inscription, from the lintel of a door, belonging to a ruined Synagogue at Kefr-Bir'im, a village a few miles N.-W. of Safed in Galilee, discovered by M. Renan in the course of his expedition in Palestine in 1863, the transition to the square character may be said to be accomplished: the date may be c. 300 A. D. (Renan), or somewhat earlier (Chwolson).

Fig. 11.

וחו שלום כ כ קוסחזחובכלכ קובות ושוואל וסא
 הלוובל וועשחחש קורחזחובכלכ קובות ושוואל

(From Chwolson's *Corpus Inscriptionum Hebraicarum*¹, No. 17.)

יהי שלום במקום הזה ובכל מקומות ישראל יוסה
 הלוי בן לוי עשה השקוף הזה תבא ברכה במעיוש

¹ In the original the Inscription is in one line: it is divided here merely for convenience. See Photograph No. 459 of the Palestine Exploration Fund.

I. e. May there be peace in this place, and in all the places of Israel!

Yosah the Levite, son of Levi, made this lintel: may blessing come upon his works!

מעשיו is evidently an error of the carver for מעיוש: he first omitted the ש by accident, and then attached it at the end. Notice in this Inscription the close resemblance between י and י', which in the Inscription of the Benê Hēzir are distinguished by the turn to the left—a survival of the primitive form of the letter—at the top of the י; also that between כ and כ', as well as the final ם. Notice also the regular *plena scriptio*. The resemblance of יהוה to וחוה (p. xi) in a character such as this will be evident.

In conclusion, a specimen is given (Plate IV) of a complete Phoenician Inscription, which may serve as an example of the style, as regards character and general appearance, in which the autographs of the Old Testament must have been written. The Inscription was found at Zidon in 1887, engraved on the base of a sarcophagus of black basalt, of Egyptian workmanship, and bearing in front a hieroglyphic Inscription, designed no doubt originally for use in Egypt, but diverted from its original purpose and taken to Phoenicia in order to receive the remains of a Phoenician prince. The contents of the hieroglyphic Inscription bear no relation to those of the Phoenician one. Transliterated into square characters, the latter reads as follows:—

1 אנך חבנת כהן עשתרת מלך צדנם בן
 2 אשמנעזר כהן עשתרת מלך צדנם שכב בארן
 3 ז מי את כל אדם אש חפק אית הארן ז אל אל ת
 4 פתח עלתי ואל תרגון כ אי אדלן כסף אי אדלן
 5 חרץ וכל מנם משד בלת אנך שכב בארן ז אל אל תפת
 6 ח עלתי ואל תרגון כ תעבת עשתרת הדבר הא ואם פת
 7 ח תפתח עלתי ורגו תרגון אל י[כ]ן ל[ך] זרע בחים החת שמ
 8 ש ומשכב את רפאם

I. e. 1. I Tabnith, priest of 'Ashtoreth, king of the Zidonians, son
 2. of Eshmun'āzār, priest of 'Ashtoreth, king of the Zidonians, lie in this coffin:



Collotype.

Oxford University Press

INSCRIPTION OF TABNITH, KING OF ZIDON.

(Reproduced, by permission of M. Ernest Renan, from the *Revue Archéologique*, 1887, juill.-août.)

3. whatsoever man thou art that bringest forth this coffin, do not
4. open my sepulchral chamber, and disquiet me not ; for there is
no image of silver, there is no image of
5. gold, nor any jewels of . . . ? . . . : only myself am lying in this
coffin ; do not o-
6. -pen my sepulchral chamber, and disquiet me not ; for such an
act is an abomination unto 'Ashtoreth ; and if thou at all
7. openest my chamber, or disquietest me at all, mayest thou have
no seed among the living under the su-
8. -n, or resting-place with the Shades.

The Tabnith who speaks is the father of the Eshmun'azar (II) whose long and interesting funereal Inscription¹ (22 lines) was found in 1855 on the site of the ancient necropolis of Zidon, and who describes himself (lines 13-15), as son of Tabnith, king of the Zidonians, and of Amm'ashtoreth, priestess of 'Ashtoreth, and grandson of Eshmun'azar (I), who is mentioned here as Tabnith's father. From the style of the Egyptian ornamentation displayed both by the sarcophagus of Tabnith, and also by the related sarcophagus of Eshmun'azar II, it is concluded that the date of the Inscription is not earlier than the fourth cent. B. C. ; and as upon other grounds it cannot be much later than this, it may be plausibly assigned to c. 300 B. C.² The Inscription is of value to the Hebrew student, not only on account of its palaeographical interest, but also on account of the illustration which it affords of the language and ideas of the Old Testament.

1. אֵנִי occurs frequently in Phoenician Inscriptions : it was pronounced probably אֵנִי (Schröder, *Phön. Spr.*, p. 143) : a final vowel is often not represented in Phoenician orthography : comp. below ז, כ, תַּרְנוֹן³.

¹ It may be found in M. A. Levy's *Phönizische Studien*, i. (1856) ; in Schröder's *Die Phön. Sprache* (1869), p. 224, with Plate I ; and elsewhere : most recently in the *CIS.* No. 3.

² Ph. Berger in the *Revue Archéologique*, Juillet 1887, p. 7.

³ So אֵל these (p. 27 note), in accordance with the dissyllabic form found in the Semitic languages generally, was pronounced in all probability אֵל (in the *Poenulus* v. 1, 9 written *ily* ; in an Inscr. from N. Africa, *ZDMG.* xxix. 240, אֵל).

2. אָרֹן of a coffin, or mummy-case, as Gen. 50, 26.

3. ז, i. e. ! (Heb. זֶה). So regularly, as CIS. 7, 3 השַׁעַר ז this gate ; 61, 1 מצבת ז this pillar ; 165, 3 (the sacrificial table from Mar-seilles) המשאת ז this payment ; 88, 4 המפקד ז. Observe that ז (unlike the Heb. זה) is without the article, although the accompanying noun has it : pronounce, therefore, here בָּאָרֹן ! (not בְּאָרֹן), as line 3 הארן ז.—The construction of מי את כל אדם is difficult, and the sense uncertain. Renan, observing that in Eshmun'azar's Inscription there occurs twice the similarly worded phrase, line 4 קנמי את מי את כל ממלכת וכל אדם אל יפתח אית משכב ז קנמי את מי, line 20 את כל ממלכת וכל אדם אל יפתח עלתי, suggests that מי is an error of the stone-cutter for קנמי, which is supposed, on the strength of a statement in the Mishnah, *Gittin* 4, 7 מעשה בצירון באחד שאמר) i. e. a man in Zidon said to his wife לאשתו קונם אם איני מנרשך 'A curse (upon me), if I do not divorce thee !', to have been a Phoenician formula of imprecation. Render, in this case, then : 'My curse (be) with every man, whosoever thou art, that bringest forth,' etc.—אִש, the Phoenician form of the relative, occurring constantly in the Inscriptions, to be pronounced probably *ish* or *esh*, or perhaps as a dissyllable אִשִּׁשׁ¹.—תַּפֵּק or תַּפֵּק prob. תַּפֵּק ; cf. Aram. תַּפֵּק to go forth, אַפֵּק to bring forth, or Heb. הִפִּיץ (Is. 58, 10).—אִית = Heb. אֵת, the mark of the accus. : for the vocalization, cf. Arab. اِيتَ.

4. עלתי : comp. in Eshmun'azar's Inscription (CIS. 3) lines 5-6 עלת משכב ז ואל יעמסן במשכב ז nec supraedificent lecto huic *cameram lecti alterius*, 10, and 20-21 עלת יפתח עלתי ואל יער עלתי comp. הרגין used of *disquieting* the spirits of the dead in 1 S. 28, 15. Is. 14, 16.—כ i. e. כ (כִּי), as often (Schröd. p. 218 f.) : e. g. CIS. 2, 12. 13 כאנך = אנך. not : cf. p. 39 note.—ארלן, probably the Greek εἰδωλον.

5. חרין, the usual Phoenician word for *gold* (*ib.* 1, 5 ; 90, 1 מרקע חרין plating of gold ; 327, 4-5 נִסְךְ הַחַרִּין the *goldsmith*) ; in Hebrew confined to poetry.—מָנֵם prob. = Aram. מָאֵן, pl. מָאֵנִין.—בִּלְתִּי = בִּלְתִּי.

¹ In the *Poenulus* of Plautus represented by *si* (V. 1, 1. 4. 6. 8), and *ass* (V. 2, 56 *assamar* = אִש אָמַר). Comp. Schröd. pp. 162-6.

6. **כי תעבת עשתרת הדבר הא** : comp. the very similar use of **כי תועבת י"י אלהיך הוא** in Dt. (7, 25 17, 1. 18, 12. 22, 5. 23, 19. 25, 16. 27, 15) and Pr. (3, 32. 11, 20. 12, 22 al.). — **הממלכת הא** without the art. as **הא** above : so CIS. 2, 22 **הממלכת הא** that kingdom ; 166, **הא** 4 הלחם. On the orthography of **הא**, see below, p. xxxiii.

7. **רגו תרגון**, with the inf. *Qal*, according to the scheme noticed on II 20, 18.—**יבן**, i. e. **יבן**, impf. from **בן** (see p. 219 foot-note). Cf. CIS. 165, 13 **יבן לכהנם** = Heb. **יהיה לכהנים**. — **יורע בהים** : comp. the corresponding imprecation in Eshmun'azar's Inscription, lines 8-9 **ואל יבן לם בן זורע תחתם** and let him (them) not have son or seed in his (their) stead ; 11-12 **למך ולמך ולמך** (see Is. 37, 31).

8. **ואל יבן לם משכב את רפאם** : comp. *ib.* line 8 **ומשכב את רפאם** of a resting-place in the underworld, as Ez. 32, 25 : the **רפאים** as Is. 14, 9. 26, 14. 19. **ψ**. 88, 11 al.¹

¹ For further information on the subject of the Phoenician language and Phoenician Inscriptions, the reader is referred to M. A. Levy, *Phönizische Studien*, in 4 Heften, Breslau, 1856-70, and *Phönizisches Wörterbuch*, Breslau, 1864 ; Schröder, *Die Phönizische Sprache*, Halle, 1869, the *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, Tom. I (where the Bibliography relating to each Inscription is specified in full). The best treatment of the relation of Phoenician to Hebrew is to be found in the Essay of Stade in the *Morgenländische Forschungen* (Leipzig, 1875), pp. 179-232. All these authorities may, however, in greater or less degree, be supplemented from Inscriptions that have been discovered more recently, and for which search must be made (chiefly) in the volumes of the *Journal Asiatique*, the *Revue Archéologique*, and the *ZDMG*.

For further details respecting the history of the West-Semitic alphabets generally, and of the Hebrew alphabet in particular (in addition to the works of Levy, Chwolson, and Madden mentioned above), reference may be made to Lenormant, *Essai sur la propagation de l'Alph. Phénicien dans l'anc. monde*, 1872-3 ; Stade's *Lehrbuch*, pp. 23-34 (with the references) ; Wellhausen's edition of Bleek's *Einleitung*, ed. 1878, p. 626 ff. ; ed. 1886, p. 580 ff. ; De Vogué, *Mélanges d'Archéologie Orientale* (1868), especially pp. 141-178, 'L'Alphabet Araméen et l'Alphabet Hébraïque ;' Isaac Taylor's *History of the Alphabet*, Chaps. IV, V ; the other Facsimiles of Semitic Inscriptions contained in the Palaeographical Society's Volume ; Euting's *Nabatäische Inschriften* (1885) ; the Plates in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum* ; and Neubauer's *Facsimiles of Hebrew Manuscripts, with Transcriptions*, Oxford, 1886.

§ 2. *Early Hebrew Orthography.*

Having determined the nature of the old Hebrew character, we have next to consider the nature of the old Hebrew orthography. Did this differ from that which we find in modern printed texts? and if so, in what respects?

1. *Division of words.* In the Inscription of Mesha' and in the Siloam Inscription the words are separated by a point, but in Inscriptions on gems and coins and in Phoenician Inscriptions generally (see e.g. Plate IV) separations between words are not marked. Whether they were marked (either by points or spaces) in the autographs of the OT. cannot be determined with certainty: if they were, some irregularity and neglect must have been shewn in the observance of them: for the existing MT. contains instances of almost certainly incorrect division of words (*a*); and the LXX frequently presuppose a different division from that in MT. (*b*), which (whether right or wrong) could scarcely have arisen had the separation of words been marked distinctly. It is probable, however, that before the Massoretic text was definitively established, the division of words had been generally established and the five final letters introduced: for the Massorites, instead of altering *in the text* what they view as a wrong division of words, leave the text as it is, and only direct the *reader* to substitute the correct division; this implies that at the time when notes such as those referred to were added, the division of words found in the כתוב was regarded as definitely settled (*c*).

(*a*) Gen. 49, 19-20 מאשר עקב: leg. אשר עקבם.

2 S. 21, 1 ואל־בית הדמים 1. ואל־ביתָה דמים.

Is. 17, 6 בסעפי הפריה 1. בסעפיה פריה.

Jer. 15, 10 בלה מקללני (a grammatical *monstrum*) 1. בלהם קללני.

22, 14 וקרע לו חלוני וקפון (another grammatical anomaly)

1. וקרע לו חלוניו קפון.

23, 33 אתם המושא 1. את־מה־מושא (so LXX, Vulg.).

Ez. 43, 13 וְחִיקָה אֶמָּה 1. וחיק האמה.

Hos. 6, 5 וּמִשְׁפָּטִי כְּאֹר יֵצֵא: 1. ומשפטי אור יצא: (so LXX, Pesh. Targ.).

ψ. 25, 17 הִרְחִיב וְהִצִּילֵנִי 1. הרחיבו והצילני (see the Commentators).

42, 6-7 יִשׁוּעוֹת פָּנִי וְאֱלֹהֵי: 1. ישועות פניו: אלהי (so LXX, Pesh.: comp. v. 12. ψ. 43, 5).

73, 4 לָמוּתָם הֵם 1. למוֹתָם (so Ew. Hitz. Del. etc.).

(δ) 1 S. 1, 1 בְּנִצּוֹף: ἐν Νασειβ = בניצבים.

14, 21 סָבְבוּ גַם הֵמָּה: ἀνεστράφησαν καὶ αὐτοὶ = סביבו גם המה.

20, 40 לָכֵּה בּוֹא: πορεύου, εἵσελθε = לכה בוא.

1 Ch. 17, 10^b וְאֶגְדֵּלְךָ: καὶ αὐξήσω σε = ואגדלך.

Jer. 5, 6 זָאב עֲרֵבִית: λύκος ἕως τῶν οἰκιῶν = זאב ערבית.

9, 4 end-5 נִלְאוּ: (οὐ) διέλιπον τοῦ ἐπιστρέψαι. τόκος ἐπὶ τόκῳ = נלאו: יתן בתוך מרמה.

13, 25 מֵנֶת = μερὶς τοῦ ἀπειθεῖν ὑμᾶς ἐμοί = מנת-מדך מאתי.

17, 11 עֲשֵׂה עֲשֵׂרוֹ לֹא = ποιῶν πλοῦτον αὐτοῦ οὐ = עשה עשר ולא.

46, 15 מִדּוּעַ = διὰ τί ἔφυγεν (ἀπὸ σοῦ) ὁ Ἄπις; = מדוע נסחף.

גם חק.

Hos. 11, 2 מִפְּנֵי הֵם: ἐκ προσώπου μου αὐτοὶ = מפנייהם.

Zeph. 3, 19 אֶתְּכַל־מַעֲנִיךְ: ἐν σοὶ ἔνεκεν σοῦ (as though אֶתְּךָ לְמַעַנְךָ).

ψ. 4, 3 כִּבְדִּי לֵב לֹמֵחַ = βαρυκάρδιοι; ἵνα τί = כבדי לב למה.

44, 5 אֱלֹהֵי מִצְיָה = ὁ Θεός μου, ὁ ἐντελλόμενος = אלהי מציה.

106, 7 עֲלִים = ἀναβαίνοντες = עלים.

Pr. 13, 14 מִמוֹקֵשׁ יָמוּת: ὑπὸ παγίδος θανεῖται = ממוקש ימות.

14, 7 וּבִלְיָדַעַת: ὅπλα δὲ αἰσθήσεως = ובלידעת.

27, 9 וּמִתְקַרְעָה מַעֲצַת נֶפֶשׁ: καταρρήγνυται δὲ ὑπὸ συμπτωμάτων ψυχῇ = ומתקרעה מעצת נפש.

Job 40, 19 (LXX 14) הָעֵשׂוֹ יִגֵּשׁ חֲרָבוֹ: πεποιημένον ἐγκαταπαίξεσθαι = העשוי לשחק-ב = (ψ. 104, 26).

See also ψ. 76, 7. Jer. 6, 9, 23, cited below, pp. lxvi, lxvii; and the notes on I 1, 24. 2, 13. 21, 7.

(c) a Jer. 6, 29 קרי מאש תם : מאשתם.

ק' יִשִּׁי מָוֶת : ישימות ψ. 55, 16

ק' מִן הַפְּעֶרָה : מנהסערה Job 38, 1

ק' מִן סֶעֱרָה : מנסערה 40, 6

Neh. 2, 13 ק' הם פרוצים : המפרוצים

ק' בן בְּנֵי מִן בני פרץ : בן בנימן בני פרץ 1 Ch. 9, 4

β La. 4, 3 ק' בִּיעֲנִים : כי ענים

ק' בְּחֶרְבְּתִיהֶם : בחר בתיהם 2 Ch. 34, 6

γ 2 S. 5, 2 ק' הִיית מוציא והמבי : הייתה מוציא והמבי

ק' שָׁפָה פלשתים : שם הפלשתים 21, 12

ק' וּמִתַּחַת הַלְשׁוֹת הָאֵלֶּה : ומתחתה לשכות האלה Ez. 42, 9

ק' יִדְעָתָה הַשְּׁחָר מְקוֹמוֹ : ידעתה שחר מקומו Job 38, 12

ק' וְשִׁירָא נִשְׁכְּלִילוֹ : ושורי אשכלילו Ezra 4, 12

However, as the need of a re-division of words is *comparatively* unfrequent, it may perhaps be inferred that in old Hebrew MSS. the divisions between words were not regularly unmarked.

2. The *plena scriptio* was rare. Thus in Mesha's Inscription the י of the plural is regularly not expressed (line 2 שלשן *thirty* : 4 המלכן *the kings* ; 5 ימן רבן i.e. ימן רבן *many days* ; 16 נברן i.e. נברן *men*) : we have also 10. 13. 20 אש, 11 קר for what in MT. would be אִישׁ, קִיר : further (attaching the points, to avoid repetition) 1 מאב *saved me*, 4 השעני *saved me*, 27 הרם, בנתי : and even 23. 27. 30 בת, 7 בתה, for בית, ביתה (once 25 בביתה) ; the *duals*, 15 הצהרם (in MT. הצהרים), 20 מאתן *two hundred*, 30 בת רבלתן (Jer. 48, 22), 31 חורנן (Isa. 15, 5 חרונים). Even א is sometimes omitted, not merely in ואחזה 11. 20 (i.e. וְאַחֲזָה), 24 ואמר (וְאָמַר), where the radical א following the prefix of 1 ps. sg. of the imperfect is dispensed with as in Hebrew, but in ראשה 20 = ראשה *its chief(s)*.

Similarly in the Siloam Inscription we find 2. 4 אש (i.e. אִישׁ), 2 אמת (i.e. אִמָּה), 3 בצר (בְּצִיר), 4. 6 החצבם (הַחֲצִבִּים), 6 הצר (הַצִּיר) ; and even (where the ו is radical) 2 קל (so rarely in MT. : usually קול), 3 בים (i.e. בְּיָם—never ים in MT.). We find, however, beside these 'defective' forms 1. 2 בעור (בְּעֹר), 5 המוצא, and 6 ראש.

Perhaps the most remarkable case of the *defectiva scriptio* is that of the pron. of 3 *sing.*, which is twice on Mesha's Inscription (in the masculine) written הא (6) ויאמר גם הא 27 (כי הָרַם הא 27). In Phoenician Inscriptions, the same orthography is found regularly with *both* genders¹: it appears, therefore, that, while הא was all that was written, the context was regarded as a sufficient guide to enable the reader to pronounce it correctly *hu'* or *hi'*, according as the reference was to a masc. or fem. antecedent. (The alternative supposition that *hu'* was used for both genders, is excluded by the fact that *all* other Semitic languages have a feminine with *yod*, which obliges us to suppose that the double form was already possessed by the ancestors of the different Semitic nations when they still lived together in a common home².)

It may be inferred that the *plena scriptio* was introduced gradually, though, so far as א is concerned, the instances of its omission, where it is required by the etymology, are so exceptional, that it was probably in use, as a rule, from the beginning. In the case of ו and י there is abundant evidence that the LXX translated from MSS., in which it was not yet generally introduced; for in passages where it is found in MT. they constantly do not recognize it. Thus, to take but a few examples out of many—

1 S. 12, 7 ו' את כל צדקות י' : τῇν πᾶσαν δικαιοσύνην K. = צִדְקָת י'.

8 וישיבום : καὶ κατέκτισεν αὐτούς = וישיבם.

18, 27 וימלאום A, Luc. καὶ ἐπλήρωσεν αὐτὰς = וימלאם.

19, 5 ראת (πᾶς Ἰσραὴλ) εἶδον = רָאָת or רָאָת (construction as 17, 21).

20, 26 end טהור : καθαρίσται = טָהַר.

21, 14 (13 LXX) ויורד : κατέρρει = וַיִּרְדָּ.

¹ CIS. 1, 9 הא מלך צדק he was a just king, 13 מלאכת הא that work; 3, 10 הא אדם that man, 11 ממלכת הא that kingdom; 93, 2 (254 B. C.) and 94, 2 הא שנת that year; 166, 4 הא הלוהם; 171, 7; and in the Inscription of Tabnith (p. xxvi), line 6.

² The view formerly held that the epicene הוא was an archaism in Hebrew, cannot, in the light of these facts, be any longer sustained: Hebrew must have possessed the double form from the beginning. Cf. Nöldeke, ZDMG. 1866, p. 458 f.; 1878, p. 594; Delitzsch, *Comm. on Genesis* (Engl. Tr.), i. pp. 42 f., 50.

- 1 S. 23, 25 סלע המחלקות : πετρά ἡ μερισθείσα = סלע המחלקות.
 27, 8 הנה יִשָּׁבֶת הארץ : ἰδοὺ ἡ γῆ καταλείτο = הנה יִשָּׁבֶת הארץ.
 2 S. 7, 1 הנהלו : κατεκληρονόμησεν αὐτὸν = הנהלו.
 Jer. 6, 15 יפלו בנפלים : πεσούνται ἐν τῇ πτώσει αὐτῶν = יפלו בנפלים.
 23 כאיש למלחמה : ὡς πῦρ (בָּאֵשׁ) εἰς πόλεμον.
 29 וְרָעָם לֹא נָתַף : πονηρία αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐτάκη = וְרָעָם לֹא נָתַף.
 12, 15 וְהַשְׁבִּיתִים : καὶ κατοικιῶ αὐτούς = וְהַשְׁבִּיתִים.
 17, 25 וּבְסוֹסִים : καὶ ἵπποις αὐτῶν = וּבְסוֹסִים.
 32 (39), 5 יִלְּף : εἰσελεύσεται = יִלְּף (את being disregarded).
 50 (27), 16 זֶרַע : σπέρμα = זֶרַע (in spite of the parallel κατέχοντα δρέπανον).
 51 (28), 59 שר מנחה : ἄρχων δώρων = שר מנחה.
 Ezek. 7, 24 גאון עוֹם : τὸ φρύαγμα τῆς ἰσχύος αὐτῶν = גאון עוֹם (comp. 24, 21).
 13, 13 רוח סַעֲרָה : πνοὴν ἐξαίρουσαν = רוח סַעֲרָה.
 42, 16-17 (similarly 17-18) סביב : καὶ ἐπέστρεψε . . .
 καὶ διεμέτρησε i. e. סָבַב מָדָר (so most moderns : comp. v. 19 MT.).
 ψ. 5 title אֶל-הַנְּחִלָּה : ὑπὲρ τῆς κληρονομώσεως = אֶל-הַנְּחִלָּה.
 58, 12 שפטים : ὁ κρίνων αὐτούς = שפטים.
 104, 17 ברושים : ἡγείται αὐτῶν = בָּרָאשׁם.
 107, 17 אֵילִם : ἀντελάβετο αὐτῶν = אֵילִם or אֵילִם.
 Job 19, 18 עוֹלִים : εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα = עוֹלִים².

3. The suffix of 3 sg. masc. was written ה- instead of ו-, as is normally the case in MT. The original form of this suffix was -הו, as seen still in פִּיהו, and in derivatives of ל'ה verbs as מִשְׁקְהו, נִתְתִּיהו, אִכְלְהו, שָׁלַחְהו (Stade, §§ 345, 628), and the form -hu is used regularly in Arabic; but in the majority of cases a contraction takes place, the aspirate being rejected, and a-hu, for

¹ As though from a verb איל or איל : cf. ψ. 22, 1 אֵילִת ἀντίληψις; 20 אֵילִתִּי βοήθειά μου; 88, 5 אֵיל ἀβοήθητος : Syr. ܐܝܠ help, succour, Ephr. i. 398 al.

² Yet in some cases the plena scriptio must have been in use : Jud. 9, 37 ירירם καταβαίνων κατὰ θάλασσαν (ירירם) ; Jer. 22, 20 מַעְבְּרִים εἰς τὸ πέραν τῆς θαλάσσης (מעבר ים).

instance, becoming first *au* and ultimately *ô*. At first, however, the orthography was not altered, ה- remained, though it *followed* the *ô*, and in fact was only a sign of the final long vowel: in the end, however, י- was mostly substituted for it. Mesha' still writes uniformly ה-; e.g. (adding the points) בַּה, בְּבַחַה, בְּנָה, בְּאַרְצָה, וַיִּגְרֶשָּׁה, etc.: on the Siloam Inscription, on the contrary, the examples which occur, viz. רָעוּ thrice, have י-. In MT., though in the vast majority of cases the contracted suffix is written י-, there occur a number of instances in which ה- has been suffered to remain, testifying (in the light of the cognate dialects) to a previous general prevalence of this form: viz. Gen. 9, 21. 12, 8. 13, 3. 35, 21 אֶחָה; 49, 11 עִירָה and סוּתָה; Ex. 22, 4 בַּעִירָה; 26 כַּסּוּתָה; Ex. 32, 17 פְּרַעָה; 25 פְּרַעָה; Lev. 23, 13 נִסְכָּה; Nu. 10, 36 וַיִּבְנֶה; 23, 8 קִבָּה; Dt. 34, 7 לָחָה; Jos. 11, 16 וַשְּׁפִלָּתָה; Jud. 9, 49 שׁוֹכָה; 2 Ki. 6, 10 הוֹחִירָה; 9, 25 שְׁלֵשָׁה; 19, 23 קָצָה (Is. 37, 24 קָצוּ); 20, 13 (=Is. 39, 2) נִבְחָה; Jer. 2, 3 תְּבוּאָתָה; 17, 24 בָּה; 22, 18^b הָרָה; Ez. 12, 14 עִירָה; 31, 18. 32, 31. 32. 39, 11 all תְּמוּנָה; 48, 15 *end*. 21 *end* תּוֹכָה (also *v.* 8 in Hahn's text, but not according to the Massorah); 18 תְּבוּאָתָה; Hab. 3, 4 עִירָה; ψ. 10, 9. 27, 5 בִּסְכָּה; 42, 9 שִׁירָה; Dan. 11, 10 מַעֲזָה; and the eighteen (seventeen) cases of בָּלָה quoted on II 2, 9. The non-recognition of this form of the suffix in 2 Sam. 21, 1 (see note). Ez. 43, 13 has led to error in MT. Comp. also Gen. 49, 10 in the Versions (שְׁלָה). The retention of the form in the instances cited is probably due to accident: it cannot be said to occur more frequently in passages that are (presumably) ancient than in others; thus in Gen. 49 and Ex. 22 there are numerous cases of the usual form in י-, in other ancient passages there are no occurrences of ה- whatever. (In two or three of the instances, the Massoretic punctuation may be open to question ¹.)

¹ I do not stop to shew in detail that ancient Hebrew MSS. were *unpointed*. That they were *unpointed* is (1) probable, from the analogy of all ancient Semitic writing, which has come down to us in its original form (Moabitic, Aramaic, Phoenician, Hebrew Inscriptions); (2) certain, (a) from the *very numerous* renderings of the Ancient Versions, presupposing a different vocal-

§ 3. *The Chief Ancient Versions of the Old Testament.*

It does not lie within the compass of the present work to give a complete account of the different Ancient Versions of the Old Testament: it will suffice if enough be said to illustrate their general character and relation to one another, so far as the Books of Samuel are concerned, and to establish the principles upon which they may be used for purposes of textual criticism¹.

The special value of the Ancient Versions consists in the fact that they represent MSS. very much earlier than any Hebrew MSS. at present extant, and belonging in some cases to different recensions. The majority of Hebrew MSS. are of the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries. Very few are earlier: the earliest of which the date is known with certainty being the MS. of the Later Prophets, now at St. Petersburg, which bears a date = A. D. 916². This MS., though it differs from the great majority of Hebrew MSS. by exhibiting (like others acquired within the last half-century from the East³)

ization from that of the Massoretic text, which it cannot reasonably be supposed that the translators would have adopted had they had pointed texts before them; (b) from the silence of the Talmud and Jerome as regards any system of punctuation, which, when it is considered that passages are frequently *discussed*, and alternative renderings and pronunciations compared, both by the Rabbis and by Jerome, is more than would be credible, had Hebrew MSS. in their day been provided with points. (On Jerome, particulars may be found in Nowack's monograph [p. liv *note*], p. 43 ff.) The system of points must have been introduced during the sixth and seventh cent. A.D.—a period of which the literary history is unfortunately shrouded in obscurity, which even the pedigree of Aaron Ben-Asher, brought to light by the Crimean MSS. (Strack, in the art. cited below, note³, pp. 610–613), does not enable us to pierce.

¹ For fuller information on the subject of the following pages, see generally (where special monographs are not referred to) Wellhausen's edition of Bleek's *Einleitung*, ed. 4, 1878, p. 571 ff., or ed. 5, 1886, p. 523 ff., with the references.

² Published in facsimile with Prolegomena by H. L. Strack, *Codex Babylonicus Petropolitanus* (St. Petersburg, 1876). Another relatively ancient MS. is the Reuchlin Codex of the Prophets at Carlsruhe (A. D. 1105). De Rossi's 154, the facsimile of a page of which may be seen in Stade's *Gesch. Isr.* i. p. 32, or in the Palæographical Society's Volume, Plate LXXVII.

³ On these MSS. see Strack in the *Zeitschr. für Luth. Theol. u. Kirche*, 1875, p. 605 ff., and Wickes, *Hebrew Prose Accents*, App. ii. p. 142 ff., with the references.

the superlinear system of points and accents, does not contain a substantially different text. In fact, so soon as we pass beyond the recognized variants known as the *Qri's*, the variations exhibited by extant Hebrew MSS. are slight; in other words, *all MSS. belong to the same recension, and are descended from the same imperfect archetype*¹. Existing MSS. all represent what is termed the *Massoretic text*². That this text, however, does not reproduce the autographs of the OT. in their original integrity becomes manifest, as soon as it is examined with sufficient care and minuteness. It is true, since the rise of the school called the *Massorites* in the seventh and eighth centuries, and probably for parts of the Old Testament, especially the Law, from a considerably earlier date, the Jews displayed a scrupulous fidelity in the preservation and correct transmission of their sacred books: but nothing is more certain than that the period during which this care was exercised was preceded by one of no small laxity, in the course of which corruptions of different kinds found their way into the text of the Old Testament. The Jews, when it was too late to repair by this means the mischief that had been done, proceeded to guard their sacred books with extraordinary care, with the result that corrupt readings were simply perpetuated, being placed by them (of course, unconsciously) on precisely the same footing as the genuine text, and invested with a fictitious semblance of originality. Opinions

¹ Comp. Olshausen, *Die Psalmen* (1853), p. 17 ff.; Lagarde, *Proverbien*, p. 2; and the note in Stade, *ZATW.* iv. 303.

² The variations exhibited by existing MSS. have been most completely collated by J. B. De Rossi, *Variae Lectiones Vet. Test.*, 4 vols., with Supplement, Parma, 1784-98. But for assistance in recovering the genuine text of the passages—which are not few—in the Hebrew Bible, which bear the marks of corruption upon their face, one consults this monumental work in vain. And how little is to be gained for the same end from the MSS. discovered since De Rossi's day, may be learnt from Cornill's collation of the MS. of A. D. 916, for Ezekiel, *Das Buch des Propheten Ezechiel* (1886), p. 8 f. Baer's editions of the text of different parts of the OT. are valuable as exhibiting the *Massoretic text* in its best attested form; but they are naturally of no service to those whose object it is to get behind the *Massoretic tradition*, for the purpose of obtaining a text that is purer and more original.

may differ, and, as our data for arriving at a decision are often imperfect, cannot but be expected to differ, as to the *extent* of corruption in the Massoretic text: but of the fact, there can be no question. The proof, as was shewn by Professor Kirkpatrick in a paper read at the Church Congress at Portsmouth, 1885 (*Guardian*, Oct. 7, p. 1478), is to be found, stated briefly, in the following facts: (1) There are passages in which the text, as it stands, cannot be translated without violence to the laws of grammar, or is irreconcilable with the context or with other passages; (2) parallel passages (especially parallel lists of names) found in more than one book, differ in such a manner as to make it clear that the variations are due largely to textual corruption; (3) the ancient versions contain various readings which often bear a strong stamp of probability upon them, and remove or lessen the difficulties of the Hebrew text. The present volume will supply illustrations. When the nature of the old character and orthography is considered, the wonder indeed is that the text of the Old Testament is as relatively free of corruption as appears to be the case. If, then, these corruptions are to be removed otherwise than by conjecture, we must discover, if possible, a text (or texts), which, unlike the text of all Hebrew MSS. which we possess, is relatively free from them. And such texts are afforded by the Ancient Versions. These versions were made from MSS. older by many centuries than those which formed the basis of the Massoretic text; and when we consult them in crucial passages, where the Massoretic text has the appearance of being in error, we constantly find that the readings which they presuppose are intrinsically superior to those exhibited by the Massoretic text, and have evidently been made from a MS. (or MSS.) free from the corruption attaching to the latter.

The work of the Massorites, it should be remembered, was essentially *conservative*, their aim was not to *form* a text, but by fixing the pronunciation and other means, to *preserve* a text which (in all essentials) they received, already formed, from others. The antecedents of the text which thus became the basis of the Masso-

retic text can only be determined approximately by conjecture. It was already substantially the same in ii.-v. cent. A.D.; for quotations in the Mishnah and Gemara exhibit no material variants¹. The Targums also (see below) presuppose a text which deviates from it but slightly, though the deviations are sufficient to shew that, even in official Jewish circles, absolute uniformity did not exist. All that can be said is that the text which was adopted by the Jews as a standard, and which, as such, was made by the Massorites the basis of their labours, had in previous stages of its history been exposed to influences, which resulted in the introduction into it of error and corruption. The MSS. on which the Septuagint is based, and those from which the Massoretic text is descended, must, of course, have had *some* common meeting-point (prior to the second or third century B.C.); and whilst *on the whole* the purer text was undoubtedly preserved by the Jews, in many individual cases the text in their hands underwent corruption, and the purer readings are preserved to us by the Septuagint². The texts on which the other Ancient Versions are based (which usually deviate less from the Massoretic text, and often accordingly [e.g. Ez. 40 ff.] reproduce corruptions from which the Septuagint is free) will have been derived from the current Jewish text at a later period than the LXX, when the corrupting influences had been longer operative upon it. Still, these versions also sometimes agree with LXX against MT. in preserving the purer text.

The use of the Ancient Versions is not, however, always such a simple matter as might be inferred from the last paragraph but one. The Ancient Versions are not uniformly word-for-word translations, from which the Hebrew text followed by the translators might be recovered at a glance: sometimes their text, especially that of the LXX, has not been transmitted to us in its

¹ Strack, *Proleg. Crit. in Vet. T.*, pp. 59 ff., shews this in detail.

² No doubt in some cases, even where LXX and MT. agree, the text is corrupt, i. e. the corruption was already present in the MSS. which were the common source *both* of the LXX *and* of the MT. Here, it is evident, the only remedy is critical conjecture (a brilliant one in Cornill on Ez. 13, 20).

primitive integrity; and even where it has been so transmitted, they contain, or are liable to contain, an element of *paraphrase*, the nature and extent of which must be determined as accurately as possible before they are available as safe guides for the correction of the Massoretic text. In determining the character of this element, each Version, and often each book, or group of books, contained in a Version—for the different parts of an Ancient Version were not always the work of one and the same hand, and the different translators were liable to follow different methods in translating—must be examined separately: our standards of comparison must be those parts of the Massoretic text which afford presumptive evidence of being free from corruption, and in cases where there is matter of doubt, the intrinsic superiority of one text above the other, as estimated by its conformity with the context, its grammatical correctness, its agreement with the general style and manner of the writers of the Old Testament, and similar considerations. In the use of an Ancient Version for the purposes of textual criticism, there are *three* precautions which must always be observed: we must reasonably assure ourselves that we possess the Version itself in its original integrity: we must eliminate such variants as have the appearance of originating merely with the translator¹; the remainder, which will be those that are due to a difference of text in the MS. (or MSS.) used by the translator, we must then compare carefully, in the light of the considerations just stated, with the existing Hebrew text, in order to determine on which side the superiority lies.

1. The Version that is of greatest importance for purposes of textual criticism is that known as the *Septuagint*. In the case of the Pentateuch, this Version dates, no doubt, from the third century

¹ In Prof. Workman's *Text of Jeremiah* (1889), the neglect to observe this second precaution has led to disastrous consequences: a very large proportion of the examples cited, p. 283 ff., in the 'Conspectus of the Variations' presuppose no difference in the Hebrew text read by the translator, but are due simply to the fact that the translator did not make it his aim to produce a word-for-word version. See a criticism by the present writer in the *Expositor*, May, 1889, pp. 321-337.

B. C.—according to tradition from the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, B. C. 285–247: the subsequent parts of the OT. were probably completed gradually in the course of the two following centuries, for the differences of style and method exhibited by the different books shew that the whole cannot be the work of a single hand. The characteristics of the LXX are best learnt from actual study of it, though illustrations, so far as the Books of Samuel are concerned, are given below. In some books, the translation is much more literal than in others; in difficult passages, especially such as are poetical, the translators have evidently been often unable to seize the sense of the original. Except in such passages as Gen. 49. Dt. 32. 33, the Pentateuch is the best translated part of the historical books: the Psalter is tolerably well done, and though few Psalms are wholly free from error, the general sense is fairly well expressed: the translation of Isaiah is poor and paraphrastic; those of Job and the Minor Prophets are often unintelligible. In the case of Jeremiah the text represented by LXX deviates so considerably from the Massoretic text as to assume the character of a separate recension. There are few books of the OT. in which the Massoretic text may not, more or less frequently, be emended with help of the LXX¹; but the LXX Version of Samuel, parts of Kings, and Ezekiel, is of special value, as the MS. (or MSS.) on which the Massoretic text of these books is based, must have suffered more than usually from corrupting influences.

2. The *Targums* are Aramaic Versions made for the use of the Jews, in Palestine or Babylon, when Hebrew ceased to be generally spoken. These are of various and not always certain date. According to tradition, the Targum that was first committed to writing, in the first century, was that on Job; but other of the Targums undoubtedly embody traditional interpretations that were

¹ And naturally, sometimes, of other Ancient Versions as well. A *minimum* of such necessary emendations may be found in the margin of the Revised Version: a larger selection—the majority, at least as it appears to the present writer, not less necessary—is afforded by the notes in the ‘*Variorum Bible*,’ published by Eyre and Spottiswoode.

current orally before they were definitely fixed in writing. The Targum was originally an extemporaneous translation and interpretation of successive verses of Scripture, delivered by the *מדרגמן* in the public worship of the Synagogue. From the circumstances of its origin it lent itself readily to expansion: edification, rather than literal translation, was the aim of the *מדרגמן*; and hence the very paraphrastic character which the Targum—especially that on the Later Prophets—is apt to assume. In the historical books, however, except in poetical passages (as Gen. 49, Jud. 5, 1 Sam. 2, 1-10, 2 Sam. 23, 1-7), the Targum is as a rule tolerably literal. The Targum on the Former and Later Prophets is ascribed to Jonathan ben Uzziel¹.

3. The Syriac Version, commonly known as the *Peshitto* (*ܡܦܬܝܬܐ* *editio simplex*), originated in the needs of the large Syriac-speaking population N. and N.-E. of Palestine, whose literary centre was Edessa. No historical details respecting its origin have come down to us: already Theodore of Mopsuestia (fourth cent.) declares that it is not known who translated the Scriptures into Syriac; but it is generally considered to date, at least in the main, from the early part of the second cent. A. D. Like the Septuagint, the *Peshitto* is not the work of a single hand; and the style of the different books, or groups of books, varies. Mainly, no doubt, the translators were either Jews, or (more probably) Jewish Christians. Thus the translation of the Pentateuch, for instance, often adheres closely to ancient Jewish exegesis², traces of which are also discernible in other books, especially in the Chronicles, the translation of which has additions and embellishments, imparting to it quite the character of a Targum³. Job, on the other hand, is literal: while the translation of the Psalms is strongly influenced by the Septuagint, with which it often remarkably agrees, where both deviate from the Hebrew.

¹ For fuller particulars, see the art. *Targum* (by E. Deutsch) in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*; and Bacher in the *ZDMG.* xxviii. p. 1 ff.

² See especially J. Perles, *Meletemata Peschittothioniana* (Vratislaviae, 1859).

³ Sig. Fränkel, *Die Syr. Übersetzung zu den BB. der Chronik* (1879).

4. After the destruction of Jerusalem in A. D. 70, a reaction began in Jewish circles against the use of the LXX, partly, as seems probable, originating in opposition to the Christians (who from the times in which the NT. was written had been accustomed to quote the LXX as an authoritative Version of the OT.), partly in a growing sense of the imperfections of the Septuagint translation, and of its inadequacy as a correct representation of the Hebrew original. Hence arose in the second cent. A. D. the three improved Greek Versions of the OT., those of *Aquila*, *Theodotion*, and *Symmachus*. Aquila and Theodotion are both mentioned by Irenaeus (iii. 21) writing c. A. D. 180 : Symmachus lived probably somewhat later. Of these translators, Aquila was a Jewish proselyte of Pontus. His method was that of extreme literalness¹, which he carried to such an extent, that he sought to represent words which had acquired derived meanings in accordance with their etymology, and even to reproduce particles for which Greek possessed no proper equivalent². Jerome on Is. 8, 14 mentions a tradition that Aquila was a pupil of R. Aqiba ; and the statement is confirmed by the character of his translation. For R. Aqiba, at the beginning of the second cent. A. D., introduced a new system of interpretation, laying exaggerated stress upon even syllables and letters, quite in the manner followed by Aquila³.

¹ Δουλεύων τῇ Ἑβραϊκῇ λέξει, Origen, Ep. ad Africanum, § 2.

² Jerome, Ep. 57 ad Pammachium : quia Hebraei non solum habent ἄρθρα sed et πρόαρθρα, ille κακοζήλως et syllabas interpretatur et literas, dicitque (ἐν κεφαλαίῳ ἔκτισεν ὁ θεός) σὺν [תא] τὸν οὐρανὸν καὶ σὺν τὴν γῆν. π *locale* he represented by -δε, as Ὠφείρδε 1 Ki. 22, 49 ; Κυρήνηνδε 2 Ki. 16, 9. As examples of etymologizing renderings may be quoted στιλπνότης for חֲזָקָה, διεδηματίσαντό με for כְּתוּרִי ψ. 22, 13, ἐκλεκτώθητε for יִרְבֶּה Is. 52, 11, τενοντοῦν for חָזַק, etc. Sometimes, in genuine Rabbinic fashion [e. g. Gen. 41, 43 Targ.], he treated a word as a compound : thus 1 Sam. 6, 8 בִּזְמַר is rendered by him ἐν ὕφει κουῤῥās as though = בִּזְמַר ; ψ. 16, 1 מַכְחם ταπεινόφρων καὶ ἀπλοῦς (מַכְחם), 72, 21 אֲשַׁחֲנוּן πῦρ καπνίζόμενον (אֲשַׁחֲנוּן). See more in the Prolegomena to Dr. Field's *Hexapla*, p. xxi ff., or in the art. *Hexapla* (by Dr. C. Taylor) in the *Dictionary of Christian Biography*.

³ Illustrations may be found in Dr. Pusey's *What is of Faith as to Everlasting Punishment?* p. 80 ff. ; Grätz, *Gesch. der Juden*, iv. 53 ff.

The version of Theodotion was rather a revision of the LXX than a new translation, and hence frequently agrees with it. Renderings of Theodotion have often found their way into MSS. of the LXX, sometimes as doublets, sometimes as insertions made with the view of supplying apparent omissions (1 Sam. 17, 12-31 in cod. A). In the case of Daniel, Theodotion's version superseded that of the LXX, and occupies its place in ordinary MSS. and editions¹.

Symmachus was an Ebionite (Eus. *Hist. Eccl.* vi. 17). He is praised by Jerome as frequently clever and successful in his renderings: not slavish like Aquila, and yet reproducing, often with happy accommodations to Greek idiom, the sense of the original².

These three translations are not preserved in their entirety: they have been transmitted only in fragments, chiefly through the work of Origen, which is now to be described.

Origen (A.D. 185-254), observing not only the variations between the Septuagint and the Heb. text current in his day, but also the variations between different MSS. of the Septuagint itself, undertook the task of recovering, if possible, the true text of the Septuagint, partly by aid of the Hebrew, partly by aid of the other Greek Versions. For this purpose, he arranged the different texts which he wished to compare in six parallel columns; the work thus formed being known in consequence as the *Hexapla*.

¹ The LXX version of Daniel was first published from a unique MS. in 1772. In Tisch.'s edition it stands at the end of the second volume. Renderings agreeing remarkably with Theodotion's version occur in the NT. and writers of the early part of the second century: it has hence been conjectured that his version of this book is based upon an earlier Greek translation independent of the LXX (Salmon, *Introd. to the N. T.*, ed. 3, p. 586 ff.).

² Illustrations are given in abundance by Dr. Field, *Hexapla*, p. xxxi f.; for instance, in his use of the ptcp., of adverbs, of compounds, 1 Sam. 22, 8 LXX (literally) ἐν τῷ διαθέσθαι τὸν υἱὸν μου διαθήκην, Symm. συντιθεμένου τοῦ υἱοῦ μου; Gen. 4, 2 LXX καὶ προσέθηκε τίκτειν, Symm. καὶ πάλιν ἔτεκεν; Pr. 15, 15 שׁוֹב לֵב Symm. ὁ εὐθυμῶν; Is. 9, 15 נִשׂוּא פְּנִים LXX αἰδέσιμος; 1 Sam. 25, 3 שׁוֹבֵה לֵב LXX ἀγαθὴ συνέσει, Σ. εὐδιανόητος; ib. רַע־מַעֲלִים LXX πονηρὸς ἐν ἐπιτηδεύμασι, Σ. κακογνώμων; 2 Sam. 12, 8 כֹּהֵן וְכֹהֵן LXX κατὰ ταῦτα, Σ. πολλαπλασίονα.

In the first column, he placed the Hebrew text; in the second, the Hebrew transcribed in Greek characters; in the third and fourth, Aquila and Symmachus respectively; in the fifth, the Septuagint; in the sixth, Theodotion. In the Septuagint column, additions, to which nothing corresponded in the Hebrew, were marked by an obelus prefixed (\div ♣)¹; omissions, where words standing in the Hebrew were not represented in the Greek, were filled in by him, usually from Theodotion, and noted similarly by an asterisk (※ ♣)¹. In cases where copies of the LXX differed between themselves, it is probable that Origen adopted silently the reading that agreed most closely with the Hebrew. Proper names, also, which the original translators had sometimes transliterated with some freedom, sometimes expressed in accordance with the older pronunciation, or which in other cases had become corrupted by transcription, Origen assimilated to the current Hebrew text. The manuscript of this great work was preserved for long in the library of Pamphilus in Caesarea; Jerome collated it specially for his own use; but it perished after the seventh cent. A. D., though in what manner is not known. Copies of the *whole* work were probably never made; but the Septuagint column was edited separately by Eusebius and Pamphilus, and was widely used. At the same time, the more important variants from the Versions of Aq. Theod. and Symm., contained in the other columns, were often excerpted; and many of these have thus been preserved

¹ The sign ♣ indicates the *close* of the words to which the obelus or asterisk refers.

The following is the important passage in which Origen himself describes both the motive and plan of his work: Νυνὶ δὲ δηλονότι πολλὰ γέγονεν ἡ τῶν ἀντιγράφων διαφορά. εἴτε ἀπὸ βᾶθυμίας τινῶν γράψαντων εἴτε ἀπὸ τόλμης τινῶν μοχηρᾶς τῆς διορθώσεως τῶν γραφομένων, εἴτε ἀπὸ τῶν τὰ ἑαυτοῖς δοκούντων ἐν τῇ διορθώσει προστιθέντων ἢ ἀφαιρούντων. Τὴν μὲν οὖν ἐν τῇ διορθώσει τῆς παλαιᾶς διαθήκης διαφωνίαν, θεοῦ δίδοντος, εὖρομεν ἰσασθαι κριτηρίῳ χρησάμενοι ταῖς λοιπαῖς ἐκδόσεσιν . . . καὶ τινὰ μὲν ὠβελίσσαμεν ἐν τῷ Ἑβραϊκῷ μὴ κείμενα οὐ τολμήσαντες αὐτὰ πάντα περιελεῖν, τινὰ δὲ μετ' ἀστερίσκων προσεθήκαμεν, ἵνα δηλον ᾗ ὅτι μὴ κείμενα παρὰ τοῖς Ὁ' ἐκ τῶν λοιπῶν ἐκδόσεων συμφώνως τῷ Ἑβραϊκῷ προσεθήκαμεν, καὶ ὁ μὲν βουλόμενος πρόσηται αὐτά, ᾧ δὲ προσκύπτει τὸ τοιοῦτον δὲ βούλεται περὶ τῆς παραδοχῆς αὐτῶν, ἡ μὴ, ποιήσῃ (*Comm. in Matth.* xv. § 14).

to us, partly through citations made by the Fathers, partly from the margins of other MSS. In particular, Origen's text of the LXX (called the *Hexaplar* text), with many such marginal variants, was translated into Syriac by Paul, Bishop of Tella, in A. D. 617-18; and a peculiarly fine MS. of this translation (containing the prophetic and poetical books), preserved in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, has been published in facsimile by Ceriani. The most complete edition of the remains of the Hexapla is that of the late Dr. Field (Oxford, 1875), who has shewn remarkable skill in recovering from the renderings of the Syriac translation the original Greek.

Origen's work was projected with the best intentions: and it has been the means of preserving to us much, of priceless value, that would otherwise have perished. But it did not secure the end which he had in view. Origen did not succeed in restoring the genuine translation of the LXX. He *assumed* that the original Septuagint was that which agreed most closely with the *Hebrew text as he knew it*: he was guided partly by this, partly by the other Versions (Aq. Theod. Symm.), which were based substantially upon it: and where the Septuagint text differed from the current Hebrew text, he systematically altered it to bring it into conformity with it. This was a step in the wrong direction. Where a passage appears in two renderings, the one free, the other agreeing with the existent Hebrew text, it is the *former* which has the presumption of being the more original: the latter has the presumption of having been altered subsequently, in order that it might express the Hebrew more closely. Origen, no doubt, freed the text of the LXX from many *minor* faults; but in the main his work tended to obliterate the most original and distinctive features of the Version. To discover the Hebrew text used by the translators we must recover, as far as possible, the text of the Version *as it left the translators' hands*; and Origen's labours, instead of facilitating, rather impeded this process. In addition to this, the practical effect of the method adopted by Origen was not to improve the purity of the LXX MSS. themselves; for not only were the signs which he himself used to indicate additions and omissions often

neglected, as the Hexaplar text of the LXX was transcribed, but the Hexapla, from its very nature, encouraged the formation of *mixed* texts or recensions, so that, for instance, MSS. arose exhibiting side by side the genuine LXX and corrections introduced from Theodotion.

For the recovery of the genuine text of the LXX, the following canons have been laid down by Lagarde¹.

1. The MSS. of the Greek translation of the OT. are all either immediately or mediately the result of an eclectic process: it follows that he who aims at recovering the original text must follow an eclectic method likewise. His only standard will be his knowledge of the style of the individual translators: his chief aid will be the faculty possessed by him of referring the readings which come before him to their Semitic original, or else of recognizing them as corruptions originating in the Greek.

2. If a verse or part of a verse appears in both a free and a slavishly literal translation, the former is to be counted the genuine rendering.

3. If two readings co-exist, of which one expresses the Massoretic text, while the other can only be explained from a text deviating from it, the latter is to be regarded as the original.

The first of these canons takes account of the fact that existing Greek MSS. exhibit a more or less *mixed* text, and justifies us in not adhering exclusively to a single MS.: a given MS. may contain on the whole the relatively truest text of the LXX; but other MSS. may also in particular instances, in virtue of the mixed origin of the text which they exhibit, preserve genuine Septuagintal renderings. The second and third canons formulate the principle for estimating double renderings in the same MS., or alternative renderings in different MSS., and derive their justification from the fact that the general method followed by later revisers and correctors was that of assimilating the renderings of the LXX to the Hebrew text (the 'Hebraica veritas') current in their day. The

¹ *Anmerkungen zur Griech. Übersetzung der Proverbien*, p. 3.

process, however, of recovering the genuine Septuagintal rendering, from two or more variants, can be successfully carried on only by the continuous comparison of the existing Hebrew text: it is this which affords us a *general* idea of what, in a given passage, is to be expected, and supplies us with a criterion for estimating the relative originality of the variants that may come before us. An illustration may be taken from Jud. 5, 8, cited by We. from Ewald. Cod. A there reads *σκεπη νεανιδων σιρομαστων ανηβη και σιρομαστης*. These words are evidently corrupt; how are they to be restored? The Massoretic text is *מִן אִם יִרְאֶה וְרִמָּה*. This gave the clue, which enabled Ewald to explain and restore the words quoted. The Hebrew shews that they contain a double rendering, which must be read *σκεπην ἐὰν ἴδω καὶ σιρομάστην* and *σκεπη ἐὰν ὀφθῇ καὶ σιρομάστης*, and that the first—either a *freer* rendering of *אִם יִרְאֶה*, or presupposing the variant *אִם אִרְאֶה*—is the true reading of the LXX. But this could hardly have been determined, or at least could not have been determined with the same assurance, without the guidance afforded by the Hebrew text itself¹.

Of course, after the application of Lagarde's canons, the two all-important questions still await the textual critic; whether, viz., the reading which deviates from the Massoretic text is actually based upon a *divergent* text, or is simply a *freer* rendering of the *same* text, and whether, further, supposing the former alternative to be the more probable, the divergent text is superior or not to the Massoretic text. And these two questions can only be determined by help of the general considerations alluded to above (p. xl). Illustrations will be afforded by the notes in the present volume. In very many cases the answer is apparent at once, but not un-

¹ Various readings which exist only in the *Greek*, and disappear when the Greek is translated back into Hebrew, are, of course, only indirectly, and in particular cases, of importance for the textual critic, who is interested primarily in such variants alone as presuppose a *different* Hebrew original: thus in Jud. I, 4. 5. 17 *ἔκοψαν* (B) and *ἐπάταξαν* (A) equally express the Hebrew *וַיִּכּוּ*; in 1 Sam. 5, 4 *τὰ ἐμπρόσθια* and *τὸ πρόθυρον* and *ἀμαφεθ* all equally represent the same Hebrew term *הַמִּסָּחֶה*. Variants of this kind are frequent in MSS. of the LXX.

frequently more difficult cases arise, in which the answer is by no means immediately evident, or in which the arguments on both sides may be nearly equally balanced. It is the judgment and acumen displayed in handling the more difficult cases which arise under these two heads, that mark a textual critic of the first order, and distinguish, for example, Wellhausen, in a conspicuous degree, both from Thenius on the one side, and from Keil on the other.

According to a well-known passage of Jerome, *three* main recensions of the Septuagint prevailed in antiquity, that of *Hesychius* in Egypt, that of *Lucian* in Asia Minor and Constantinople, that of *Origen* in Palestine¹. The Manuscripts containing the recensions of Hesychius and Origen are not certainly known²; though Ceriani with some reason supposes the latter to be contained in the Syriac version of the Hexaplar text, mentioned above, and in the allied Cod. 88 of Holmes and Parsons and the Cod. Sarra-vianus³; that of Lucian has been edited (as far as Esther) by Lagarde, and will be spoken of below.

The three principal MSS. of the LXX are the Vatican (B), the Sinaitic (Σ or S), and the Alexandrian (A). The Vatican MS. is complete with the exception of Gen. 1, 1—46, 28. 2 Sam. 2, 5—7. 10—13. ψ. 105, 27—137, 6; the Sinaitic MS. is defective for nearly the whole of Gen.—2 Esdras, in the rest of the OT. the only serious lacuna is Ezekiel; the Alexandrian MS. is complete except for Gen. 14, 14—17. 15, 1—5. 16—19. 16, 6—9. 1 Sam. 12,

¹ Preface to Chronicles (printed at the beginning of the Vulgate): Alexandria et Aegyptus in Septuaginta suis *Hesychium* laudat auctorem; Constantinopolis usque Antiochiam *Luciani* martyris exemplaria probat; mediae inter has provinciae Palestinos codices legunt quos ab *Origene* elaboratos Eusebius et Pamphilus vulgaverunt: totusque orbis hac inter se trifaria varietate compugnat. The last of these recensions is naturally the source of the *Hexaplar* text spoken of above; and Jerome states elsewhere (I 635 Vallarsi) that it was read ('decan-tatur') at Jerusalem and in the churches of the East.

² Lagarde, *Mittheilungen*, ii. 52.

³ *Le recensioni dei LXX e la versione latina detta Itala*, Estratto dai *Rendiconti* del R. istituto Lombardo, Serie II, vol. xix, fasc. IV (Milan, 1886), p. 2. Lagarde, *l. c.* p. 56, says that he knows of one MS. of the Octateuch (in private hands), not yet collated, which 'almost certainly' contains it.

18—14, 9. ψ . 49, 20—79, 11. That of all MSS. of LXX, B (with which \aleph frequently agrees) exhibits *relatively* the purest and most original Septuagintal text, is generally allowed: that it contains double renderings, and has otherwise not escaped corruption, will appear presently (p. lvi ff.).¹ The Alexandrian MS. exhibits a text which has been systematically corrected so as to agree more closely with the Hebrew: proof of this is afforded by almost any page: thus 1 Sam. 1, 1 where cod. B has "Ἀνθρώπος ἦν ἐξ Ἀρμαθαίμ Σειφα, cod. A has Καὶ ἐγένετο ἄνθρωπος εἰς ἐξ Ἀρμαθαίμ Σωφίμ = אִישׁ אֶחָד מִן הַרְמָתִים צוֹפִים. The two best editions of the LXX are that of Dr. Swete², which contains the text of B with the variants of \aleph and four other uncials on the margin, and that of Lagarde containing the recension of Lucian³. The readings of other MSS. must, however, sometimes be consulted (for they may preserve readings of importance); these, so far as they have been collated, are chiefly to be found in the great work of Holmes and Parsons⁴.

Lucian's recension of the Septuagint. In the apparatus criticus of Holmes and Parsons four MSS., 19, 82, 93, 108, are cited

¹ Respecting the recension to which B presumably belongs, its text exhibits affinities with the Hexaplar text which lead Dr. Hort to infer (*Academy*, Dec. 24, 1887) that it is taken from a MS. (or MSS.) partly akin to the MS. (or MSS.) upon which Origen based the text of the LXX column of his Hexapla. This view has been accepted by Cornill (*Gött. Gelehrte Nachrichten*, 1888, pp. 194-6), who abandons now the hypothesis formerly propounded by him tentatively (*Ezechiel*, pp. 81, 84, 95) that B is itself based upon the Hexaplar text of Origen, on the ground chiefly that the forms of Hebrew proper names which it exhibits shew no influence of the corrections introduced by Origen into the LXX text, so that it cannot be dependent upon Origen's text. Comp. Ceriani, *l.c.* p. 7: B 'exhibits the unrevised text of LXX, as it was before Origen.'

² *The Old Testament in Greek according to the Septuagint*, vol. i [as far as 4 Kings], Cambridge, 1887. This edition when completed will supersede that of Tischendorf. Till vol. ii has appeared, the readings of B \aleph A, in the rest of the OT., if exactness be required, must be ascertained from Nestle's collation (published at the end of the sixth and subsequent editions of Tischendorf's text).

³ *Librorum Veteris Testamenti Canoniorum Pars Prior* [as far as Esther] *Graece Pauli de Lagarde studio et sumptibus edita* (Gottingae, 1883).

⁴ *Vetus Testamentum Graecum cum variis lectionibus*, Oxonii, 1798-1827. See Swete, p. ix.

frequently as agreeing together in exhibiting a text considerably different from that of either B or A. That these MSS. preserved in some cases important readings of superior originality even to those of B was noticed by Wellhausen in 1871¹, though he did not perceive the full bearing of the fact, or pursue the subject further beyond observing that Vercellone had remarked that the readings of these MSS. often coincided with those of the Itala, or pre-Hieronymian Latin Version of the OT. That these MSS. exhibit in fact the recension of Lucian appears to have been first recognized by Ceriani in 1863². The same conclusion was arrived at also by Lagarde³, who pointed to the numerous agreements between the text of these MSS. (to which he adds 118) and the citations of Chrysostom, who, as a priest of Antioch, and Bishop of Constantinople, would presumably, in accordance with Jerome's statement, make use of this recension; and its correctness was further established by Dr. Field⁴, who shewed that the text of the same four MSS. corresponded with readings cited in the Syriac Hexaplar text with the letter *L*. Lucian was a priest of the Church of Antioch, who suffered martyrdom at Nicomedia, A.D. 312: according to the passage of Suidas cited below⁵, he prepared with great pains a revised edition of the Septuagint, which he sought by comparison with the Hebrew to free from the corruptions which by accident or design had in process of time been introduced into it. One large

¹ *Der Text der Bücher Samuelis*, pp. 221-4.

² *Monumenta Sacra et Profana*, ii. 2 (1864), pp. 76, 98, 102 (specially codd. 19, 108, 118, and the Complut. text); also (for the Lamentations) *ib.* i. (1861), on Lam. 2, 22 *end.* 3, 7. 22. 29. 30. 33. 63. 4, 7 etc., where the agreement of Theodoret is also noted. See also Ceriani's opinion as cited in Dr. Field's *Hexapla*, ii. 429 (published originally in 1869).

³ *Pars Prior* etc. Preface, pp. vii-xiv.

⁴ *Hexapla*, p. lxxxvii.

⁵ S. γ. Λουκιανὸς ὁ μάρτυς: οὗτος τὰς ἱερὰς βίβλους θεασάμενος πολλὸν τὸ νοθὸν εἰσδεξαμένης, τοῦ γε χρόνου λυμνημένου πολλὰ τῶν ἐν αὐταῖς, καὶ τῆς συνεχοῦς ἀφ' ἑτέρων εἰς ἕτερα μεταθέσεως, καὶ μέντοι καὶ τινων ἀνθρώπων πονηροτάτων, οἱ τοῦ Ἑλληνισμοῦ προειστήκεισαν, παρατρέψαι τὸν ἐν αὐταῖς θελησάντων νοῦν, καὶ πολλὸν τὸ κίβδηλον ἐνσκευασμένων, αὐτὸς ἀπάσας ἀναλαβὼν ἐκ τῆς Ἑβραϊδος ἐπανενέωσατο γλώττης, ἣν καὶ αὐτὴν ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ἦν ἡκριβωτικῶς πόνον τῇ ἐπανορθώσει πλείστον εἰσενεγκάμενος.

class of alterations made by Lucian affect, however, only the literary form of the Septuagint: they consist namely in the substitution of synonyms (as παρεγένετο for ἦλθεν, ἐπολέμησε for παρετάξατο, τὸ ἀρεστὸν for τὸ ἀγαθόν) for the words originally used by the translators. Obviously variants such as these do not point to a different reading of the Hebrew. Double renderings also occur frequently in Lucian's recension, i.e. retaining the normal Septuagintal version of a passage, he placed beside it a rendering expressing more closely the current Hebrew text, either framed by himself, or (more probably) adopted from particular MSS., or other translators. But what imparts to Lucian's work its great importance in the criticism of the O. T., is the fact that it embodies renderings, not found in other MSS. of the LXX, which presuppose a Hebrew original self-evidently superior in the passages concerned to the existing Massoretic text. Whether these renderings were derived by him from MSS. of the LXX of which all other traces have disappeared, or whether they were based directly upon Hebrew MSS. which had preserved the genuine reading intact, whether in other words they were derived mediately or immediately from the Hebrew, is a matter of subordinate moment: the fact remains that Lucian's recension contains elements resting ultimately upon Hebrew sources, which enable us to correct, with absolute certainty, corrupt passages of the Massoretic text. Several instances will be found in the notes in the present volume. In some of these, it is instructive to notice, a conjectural emendation made by a modern scholar has proved to be afterwards confirmed by the testimony of Lucian¹. The full gain from this quarter is in all probability not yet exhausted: a number of passages, selected from the Books of Kings, in which the Massoretic text may be emended by the help of Lucian's recension, are noticed by I. Hooykaas². 'Let him who would himself investigate and advance learning, by

¹ So in 2 Ki. 15, 10 Grätz's clever conjecture (*Gesch. der Juden*, ii. 1, p. 99) גִּבְלִיעַם for the un-Hebraic קְבִלִיעַם is confirmed by Lucian.

² *Iets over de Grieksche vertaling van het oude Testament* (Rotterdam, 1888), p. 12 ff.

the side of the other Ancient Versions, accustom himself above all things to the use of Field's *Hexapla*, and Lagarde's edition of the Recension of Lucian¹.

4. We reach now the Latin Versions. Of these the first is the *Old Latin* Version, used by early Latin Fathers, as Tertullian (died c. 220), Cyprian (d. 257), Lactantius, Lucifer of Cagliari (d. 371), and Augustine². This Version exists only in a more or less fragmentary form, derived partly from MSS., partly from quotations in the Fathers. Of the OT. the most complete part is that of the Pentateuch, published by Ulysse Robert from a Lyons manuscript (Paris, 1881): in the Books of Samuel only fragments are extant derived from the sources just named. Of these fragments, such as were known at the time were published by Sabatier in 1743 in his great work, *Bibliorum Sacrorum Antiquae Versiones Latinae*: Vercellone in 1864 in vol. ii of the *Variae Lectiones Vulgatae Latinae Bibliorum editionis* printed other considerable extracts from the margin of a Gothic MS. at Leon in Spain³; three fragments, discovered in the bindings of some books at Magdeburg (II 2, 29 — 3, 5 [also 1 Ki. 5, 2-9^a]) and Quedlinburg (I 9, 1-8^a; 15, 10-17^a), were edited by von Mülverstedt in 1874⁴: two other fragments, discovered similarly at Vienna, were published in 1877⁵; in 1885

¹ Klostermann, *Die Bücher Sam. u. Könige* (1887), p. xl.

The Complutensian Polyglott exhibits the text of Lucian. Holmes' MS. 108 = Vatican 330 is the manuscript which was sent in 1513-4 by Leo X to Spain for the use of the editors of that Polyglott. As Vercellone has pointed out, the minutes relating to the loan and return of the MS. still exist in the Vatican Library (Delitzsch, *Fortgesetzte Studien zur Entstehungsgesch. der Compl. Polygl.*, Leipzig, 1886, p. 2).

² Comp. Ziegler, *Die Lateinischen Bibelübersetzungen vor Hieronymus* (1879); Herzog, *RE*², art. *Lateinische Bibelübersetzungen* (by O. F. Fritzsche).

³ *Variae Lectiones*, ii. pp. xxi-xxii, 179, etc.: comp. i. pp. xciii-xcv.

⁴ *Zeitschrift des Harzvereins*, 1874, pp. 251-63. The two Quedlinburg fragments were re-edited by W. Schum in the *Stud. u. Kritiken*, 1876, p. 123 f. (1 Ki. 5, 9^b-6, 11^a has recently been recovered from the same source: A. Dünig, *Ein neues Fragment des Quedlinburger Itala-Codex*, 1888).

⁵ *Augustissimae Bibliothecae Caesareae Regiae Palatinae Vindobonensis Praefecto Doctori Ernesto Birk munerum publicorum feliciter peracto XL annorum cyclo gratulantes qui a Bibliotheca sunt Veteris Antehieronimianae Versionis*

J. Belsheim edited some longer fragments (of other parts of the OT. as well as 1-2 Sam.) from a palimpsest MS. at Vienna¹. The Old Latin Version does not, as a rule, possess an independent value for the textual criticism of the OT., for it was not made immediately from the Hebrew, but was formed upon the Greek. As the extant parts of it shew that it existed in different recensions², it becomes a matter of importance to inquire how these are related to one another, and upon what MSS., or family of MSS., of the LXX they are based. As will be shewn below (p. lxxvii ff.), in the Books of Samuel the recensions which we possess are based upon a text agreeing with that of Lucian.

More important for our present purpose is the Latin Version of Jerome, commonly known as the *Vulgate*³. Jerome began his labours as a translator by merely revising the Old Latin; but ultimately made a new Version directly from the Hebrew. He had originally learnt Hebrew as a youth⁴, and after having dropped the study for a while, resumed it in his later years, after his migration to Bethlehem in 386. The Books of Samuel and Kings were published first (c. 393), but the whole work was not completed till 405. For the purpose of perfecting his knowledge

Libri II Regum sive Samuelis Cap. X. 18—XI. 17 et Cap. XIV. 17—30 principem editionem dedicant illustratam Tabulis Photographicis (Vindobonae, MDCCCLXXVII). Cited as Vind.¹

¹ *Palimpsestus Vindobonensis antiquissimae Vet. Test. Translationis latinae fragmenta e codice rescripto eruit et primum edidit Johannes Belsheim Christianiae*, 1885 (1 Sam. 1, 14—2, 15. 3, 10—4, 18. 6, 3—15. 9, 21—10, 7. 10, 16—11, 13. 14, 12—34. 2 Sam. 4, 10—5, 25. 10, 13—11, 18. 13, 13—14, 4. 17, 12—18, 9). Cited as Vind.² (One column of this MS., containing II 11, 2-6, had been published previously, as a specimen, by Eichenfeld and Endlicher, *Analecta Grammatica*, Vindob. 1837, p. ix.)

² Which according to some (especially Ziegler) were independent *versions*.

³ On the Vulgate generally, see the elaborate article by Mr. (now Professor) Westcott in Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible*: on its relation to the Hebrew text of the OT. in particular, the careful monograph of W. Nowack, *Die Bedeutung des Hieronymus für die alttestamentliche Textkritik* (Göttingen, 1875), should by all means be consulted.

⁴ Preface to Daniel (printed at the beginning of editions of the Vulgate); Ep. 125, § 12 (Migne, i. 1079),—an interesting passage, too long to quote.

of Hebrew, and also subsequently for assistance in the translation of particular books, Jerome engaged the help of Jewish teachers, to whom in his commentaries he more than once alludes¹, and from whom no doubt he derived the Rabbinical interpretations which occur from time to time in the pages of the Vulgate². Though his Version was made afresh from the Hebrew, he did not disdain to avail himself of the labours of his predecessors, and consulted constantly the Greek Versions (both the LXX and Aq. Theod. Symm.), the renderings of which he frequently quotes and discusses. He was especially prone to be guided by Symmachus. Where the Vulgate exhibits a rendering which deviates alike from the Hebrew text and from the LXX, the clue to its origin will generally be found in one of the other Greek translations, especially in that of Symmachus (see pp. lxxxii-lxxxiv).

NOTE.—For the recovery of the original text of the LXX, much yet remains to be done. The first step is the more accurate collation of MSS. for the purpose, if possible, of grouping them in families, or recensions. Upon this field of study Lagarde stands pre-eminent (comp. Cornill, *Ezech.*, p. 63): and his researches, which it is hoped may soon be completed, will lead probably to important results.

¹ Ep. 84, § 3: Putabant me homines finem fecisse discendi. Veni rursum Ierosolyma et Bethleem. Quo labore, quo pretio Baraninam nocturnum habui praeceptorem! Timebat enim Judaeos, et mihi alterum exhibebat Nicodemum. Preface to Chron.: Denique cum a me litteris flagitassetis ut vobis librum Paralipomenon Latino sermone transferrem, de Tiberiade quemdam legis doctorem qui apud Hebraeos admirationi habebatur assumpsi: et contuli cum eo a vertice, ut aiunt, usque ad extremum unguem; et sic confirmatus ausus sum facere quod iubebatis. Preface to Job: Memini me ob intelligentiam huius voluminis Lyddaeum quemdam praeceptorem, qui apud Hebraeos primus haberi putabatur, non parvis redemisse nummis. On Am. 3, 11 he alludes to the 'Hebraeos qui me in sacris Scripturis erudit': similarly on Zeph. 3, 8. Gal. 3, 14 al. On Hab. 2, 15: Audivi Lyddae quemdam de Hebraeis qui *sapiens* apud illos et *δευτερώτης* [= נִזְכָּר] vocabatur narrantem huiuscemodi fabulam, etc. On Zech. 14, 20: quod cum ab Hebraeo quaererem quid significaret, ait mihi, etc.

² Comment. on Is. 22, 17 on גִּבּוֹר: Hebraeus autem qui nos in Veteris Testamenti lectione erudit *gallum gallinaceum* transtulit. (See the Comm. of Rashi *ad loc.*) Comp. M. Rahmer, *Die Hebräischen Traditionen in den Werken des Hieronymus* (Breslau, 1861); continued (with reference to Hosea) in Frankel's *Monatschrift*, 1865, pp. 216, 460; 1867, p. 107; 1868, p. 419.

§ 4. *Characteristics of the Chief Ancient Versions of Samuel*¹.

1. The Septuagint.

A. Features which presumably are not original elements in the Version, or due to the translators themselves.

(a) Examples of double renderings ('doublets'): these are frequently connected by *καί*:—

I 1, 16 Luc. מרב שיחי = ἐκ πλήθους ἀδουλεσχίας μου καὶ ἐκ πλήθους ἀθυμίας μου.

1, 26 עמכה = ἐνώπιόν σου μετά σου.

2, 24 מוע אשר אנכי שמע לוא טובה השמעא = μή, τέκνα, ὅτι οὐκ ἀγαθὴ ἡ ἀκοὴ ἣν ἐγὼ ἀκούω, μὴ ποιείτε οὕτως ὅτι οὐκ ἀγαθαὶ αἱ ἀκοαὶ ἃς ἐγὼ ἀκούω.

3, 17 end אליך = σοὶ ἐν τοῖς ὧσιν σου.

4, 14-16^a (to עלי = [14 καὶ ἤκουσεν Ἥλει τὴν φωνὴν τῆς βοῆς καὶ εἶπεν Τίς ἡ βοή τῆς φωνῆς ταύτης; καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος σπεύσας εἰσῆλθεν καὶ ἀπήγγειλεν τῷ Ἥλει· 15 καὶ Ἥλει υἱὸς ἐνενήκοντα ἔτων, καὶ οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπανεστήσαν καὶ οἱ κ ἔβλεπεν·] καὶ εἶπεν Ἥλει τοῖς ἀνδράσιν τοῖς παρειστηκόσιν αὐτῷ Τίς ἡ φωνὴ τοῦ ἥχους τούτου; 16 καὶ ὁ ἀνὴρ σπεύσας προσῆλθεν Ἥλει καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ. In LXX 14 is a doublet to 15^b-16^a: 15^b-16^a represent the original LXX of 14-16^a Heb., 15 Heb. being accidentally omitted; the omission was afterwards supplied, a closer rendering of 14 Heb. being given at the same time.

5, 4 כרות אליהמפתן ושת כפות ידיו = καὶ ἀμφότερα τὰ ἔχνη χειρῶν αὐτοῦ ἀφηρεμένα ἐπὶ τὰ ἐμπρόσθια ἀμαφεθ ἕκαστοι, καὶ ἀμφότεροι οἱ καρποὶ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ πεπτωκότες ἐπὶ τὸ πρόθυρον.

6, 7 Luc. אשר לא עלה עליהם עול = ἄνευ τῶν τετεγμένων ἐφ' ἃς οἱ κ ἐπετέθη ζύγος (ἄνευ τῶν тет. = אשר לא עליהם עול We.).

6, 8 ושלחתם אתו = καὶ ἐξαποστελεῖτε αὐτήν, καὶ ἀπελάσατε αὐτήν.

6, 12 Luc. במסלה אחת הלכו הלך וגעו = ἐν τρίβῳ εὐθείᾳ ἐπορεύοντο· ἐκοπίων . . . ἐν ὁδῷ μιᾷ ἐπορεύοντο πορεύουσαι καὶ βοᾶσαι (ἐκοπ. = יגעו for יגעו!).

¹ Only the more salient features can be noticed.

- 10, 2 Luc. בצלצח = μεσημβρίας ἀλλομένους μεγάλα (see note).
- 14, 40 Luc. ויאמר אל כל ישראל אתם תהיו לעבר אחד ואני ויונתן בני נהיה לעבר אחד ויאמרו העם אל שאול הטוב בעיניך עשה = Καὶ εἶπε Σαουλ παντὶ ἀνδρὶ Ἰσραηλ Ὑμεῖς ἔσεσθε εἰς δουλείαν, καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ Ἰωναθαν ὁ υἱός μου ἐσόμεθα εἰς δουλείαν. καὶ εἶπεν ὁ λαὸς πρὸς Σαουλ Τὸ ἄρεστὸν ἐνωπίον σου ποίει' καὶ εἶπε Σαουλ πρὸς τὸν λαὸν Ὑμεῖς ἔσεσθε εἰς ἐν μέρος, καὶ ἐγὼ καὶ Ἰωναθαν ἐσόμεθα εἰς ἐν μέρος. Here a second translation, correcting the strange mistranslation of LXX, is inserted in the text out of its proper place.
- 14, 47 המלכה לכר = ἔλαχεν τοῦ βασιλεύειν, κατακληροῦται ἔργον (המלכה read as המלכה = המלכה) ¹.
- 15, 3 ולא תחמל עליו = καὶ Ἱερεμ καὶ πάντα τὰ αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐ περιποιήσῃ ἐξ αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐξολεθρεύσεις αὐτόν' καὶ ἀναθεματιεῖς αὐτόν καὶ πάντα τὰ αὐτοῦ καὶ οὐ φείσῃ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ. Here each verb is rendered twice (ἐξολεθρ. = החרים as v. 9. 15 al.), והחרמתם being represented moreover a third time by καὶ Ἱερεμ.
- 16, 16 וטוב לך = καὶ ἀγαθόν σοι ἔσται καὶ ἀναπαύσει σε. (The combination of two renderings, though accepted by Th. as the original text, has the effect, as We. remarks, of putting the effect before the cause.)
- 18, 28 Luc. ומיכל בת-שאול אהבתהו = καὶ [Μελχολ ἡ θυγατὴρ αὐτοῦ καὶ] πᾶς Ἰσραηλ ἠγάπα αὐτόν. Here by the side of the genuine LXX rendering is inserted a second translation expressing the later (and corrupted) Hebrew text : see note.
- 20, 9 עליך = ἐπὶ σε . . . εἰς τὰς πόλεις σου (עריך).
- 21, 14 (13 LXX) ויתהלל בידם ויתו על דלתות השער = καὶ προσ-εποιήσατο ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ, καὶ ἐτυμπάνισεν (= הִתְרַחֵץ) ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις τῆς πόλεως καὶ παρεφέρετο ἐν ταῖς χέρσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔπιπτεν ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας τῆς πόλεως. Each verb is represented in the Greek twice.

¹ Lucian combines the two renderings rather cleverly : κατακληροῦται τὸ ἔργον τοῦ βασιλεύειν : cf. 12, 2 (the addition of ἐκ τοῦ νῦν). 16, 20 (p.lix). 17, 2. 21, 12.

23, 1 אֶת־הַגִּרְנוֹת שָׁסִים וְהֵמָּה = καὶ αὐτοὶ διαρπάξουσιν καταπατούσιν τοὺς ἄλως. (καταπατέω=שָׁסָה 14, 48; =שָׁסָם 17, 53.)

II 6, 2 מִבְּעֵלֵי יְהוּדָה = ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχόντων Ἰουδα ἐν ἀναβάσει (i. e. במעלה מבעלי [see p. lxviii]; Klo.'s view is less probable)¹.

While 'doublets' are thus not infrequent even in Cod. B, they are peculiarly characteristic of the recension of Lucian². When Lucian found in his MSS. two divergent renderings of a passage, he systematically *combined* them, producing thereby what would be called in the terminology of New Testament criticism 'conflate readings.' As my friend, Prof. Sanday, reminds me, this method of combining different readings is characteristic of the Syrian school of critics, from whom the modern 'Textus Receptus' of the NT. is essentially derived. The application of the same method, at approximately the same time and place, to the text of both Testaments must be due to some common influence, even if (as has been conjectured³) it be not Lucian himself to whom the Syrian recension of the NT. is due.

(b) Corruptions originating in the Greek text itself in the process of transmission. Where by the change of one or two letters the Greek may be brought into conformity with the Hebrew, it is more probable, as a rule, that the variation originated in the Greek only (especially if it is one that might be facilitated by the context), than that it is due to a difference in the Hebrew text used by the translators:—

I 4, 19 וְתִכְרַע ἔκλαυσεν from ὥκλασεν (We.): see I Ki. 8, 54. 19, 18.—9, 24 וַיִּרְם ἤψησεν (probably) a corruption of ὑψώσεν (cf. ὑψόω 2 Ki. 2, 13. 6, 7), induced by the context.—10, 2 בְּנִבּוּל בְּנִימִן ἐν τῷ ὄρει for ἐν τῷ ὀρίῳ⁴.—13, 4 וַיִּצְעֲקוּ ἀνέβησαν corrupted likewise

¹ See also the notes on I 20, 30 (Luc.). 27, 8^b. II 13, 16. 14, 6. 15, 17 f. 19, 44. 20, 18–19. 22, 21, 1. 5.

² Add, from Lucian, I 1, 6. 2, 11. 4, 18. 6, 8. 7, 16. 8, 8. 12. 10, 27^b—II, 1^a. 12, 2. 3. 14, 7. 33. 15, 29. 32. 16, 14. 18. 17, 2 (οὗτοι=הֵאֱלֵּא). 18. 22. 25, 14. 41 *end*. 26, 17. 27, 8^a. 28, 23. 31, 9 etc.

³ Westcott and Hort, *The New Testament in the Original Greek*, ii. 138. For examples of 'conflate' readings, see *ib.*, p. 94 ff.

⁴ Luc. ἐν τοῖς ὀρίοις. The same corruption Jud. 2, 9 (cod. A). ψ. 78, 54^a. Ez. 11, 10. 11; the converse one Mal. 1, 3.

through the influence of the context for ἀνεβόησαν (וַיִּצְעֹק—LXX do not recognize the *Liṭ.* of this verb: cf. 11, 7). So 14, 20 ἀνέβη for ἀνεβόησε (as in A).—14, 5 (see note).—*ib.* מוֹל *bis*, ἐρχόμενος ‘to one coming . . .,’ from ἐχόμενον *close to* (so Luc.), which represents מוֹל Nu. 22, 5. Dt. 11, 30.—14, 45 Luc. ἔλεον (from ὁ λαὸς [עַם read as עַל] to bring the meaning into some relation with the context).—15, 23 θεραπείαν (from θεραφιν).—16, 20 Luc. γόμον (from γομορ, adapted so as to harmonize with חמור=זנון).—17, 40 τελείους (from λείους).—18, 7 ותענינה Luc. ἐξήρχοντο (for ἐξήρχον).—21 Luc. ἐν ταῖς δυνάμεσιν (for δυσὶν A).—20, 11 ונצא καὶ μένε for καὶ ἴωμεν (We.).—15 εὐρεθῆναι prob. for ἐξαρθῆναι (as A).—26, 10 παιδεύση (for παίσση).—II 17, 9 ΒΟΥΝΩΝ from ΒΟΘΥΝΩΝ.—16 καταπίση (for καταπίη).—23, 8 στρατιώτας (probably for τραυματίας: see v. 18).—9 ἀνεβόησεν (for ἀνέβη: cf. the reverse change above)¹. Cf. II 14, 20 δόλον.

Compare from other books: 2 Ki. 3, 21 ויצעקו מכל חגר חגרה ומעלה and ἀνεβόησαν ἐκ παντὸς περιεζωσμένοι ζώνην καὶ εἶπον ὦ for καὶ ἐπάνω under the influence of the preceding (incorrect, ἀνεβύησαν; 23, 5. 11 וישבה וישיבה for κατέκασε for κατέπανσε; ψ. 4, 8 מצח ἀπὸ καρποῦ for ἀπὸ καιροῦ; 17, 14 ישובנו בנים ἐχορτάσθησαν υἷων² (swine's flesh!) from υἷων; 31, 16 עתה οἱ κληροί μου from οἱ καιροί μου; 39, 6 חסותה פלאית from παλαιστὰς (as A); 44, 13 במחיריהם ἐν τοῖς ἀλαλάγμασιν αὐτῶν from ἀλλάγμασιν³; 49, 9 ויחרז ἐκοπίασεν from ἐκόπασεν

¹ Comp. in proper names: I 5, 1 'Αβεννηρ; 17, 1 'Ιδουμαίας; 21, 2 (see note) 'Αβειμελεχ; 25, 43 (B). 29, 11 (A, B, Luc.) יורעאל 'Ισραηλ; 25, 44 Luc. τῷ ἐκ Γολιαθ; 30, 14 Γελβουε; II 2, 2 al. 'Αχινσομ ἢ 'Ισραηλείτης; 8, 7 'Ιεροβοαμ; 10, 6, 8 מעכה 'Αμαλθαι; 11, 21, 22 'Αβειμελεχ υἷὸν 'Ιεροβοαμ; 12, 30 Μελχολ (usually for מיכל); 14, 27 end 'Αβιαθαρ.

Sometimes, also, constantly, as אביגיל 'Αβιγαία (no doubt A for Α); מיכל Μελχολ; אישׁ-בשה 'Ιεβοσθε (but in II 3-4 Μεμφιβοσθε); עבד-אדם 'Αβεδδαρα (Luc. 'Αβεδδαδαν); בן-בשר Βηρσαβее; 1 Ki. 1-2 (throughout) ארניה Luc. 'Ορνια (cf. II 3, 4 B 'Ορνεϊλ, A 'Ορνιαι). Comp. נון *Navnē*. But where the incorrect form is *constant*, it is probable that it is due generally to the translators, and is not a mere error of transcription.

² Whence *saturati sunt porcina* found its way into some copies of the Old Latin Version and is mentioned by Augustine, e. g. IV. 73 (Bened.) ‘ubi dictum est “saturati sunt porcina” non nulla exemplaria “saturati sunt filiis” habent: ex ambiguo enim graeco interpretatio duplex evenit’ (quoted by Lagarde in his *Probe einer neuen Ausgabe der lateinischen Übersetzungen des Alten Testaments*, Göttingen, 1885, p. 40).

³ Comp. Land, *Anecdota Syriaca*, iv. 190: and Field's note *ad loc.*

(see Amos 7, 5); 69, 27 τραυμάτων μου from τραυματίων σου; 89, 21 בִּשְׂכָן קָדְשִׁי ἐν ἐλλεί ἀγίῳ from ἐλαίῳ; 139, 9 קָרַב קָדְשׁ κατ' ὄρθον from κατ' ὄρθρον (A); Jer. 15, 10 בִּי וְלֹא נִשְׁתִּי וְלֹא נִשְׁתִּי οὐτε ὠφέλησα, οὐτε ὠφέλησέν με οὐδεὶς, already noted by Origen as a γραφικὸν ἀμάρτημα for ὠφέλησα, ὠφέλησεν. Cf. p. 60 *note*.

B. Features due presumably to the translators themselves :—

(a) The translators are apt to be very literal, representing Hebrew expressions not by idiomatic Greek equivalents, but by word-for-word renderings: thus I 3, 6 προσέθετο καὶ ἐκάλεσεν; 8 al. προσέθετο καλέσαι; II 2, 28 al. προσέθετο τοῦ . . .—3, 10 al. כַּעֲשֵׂה כַּעֲשֵׂה ὡς ἄπαξ καὶ ἄπαξ.—4, 7 al. אֶתְמוּל שְׁלֹשׁ ἐχθὲς καὶ τρίτην.—*ib.* (see note) הָיָה הַיּוֹם גֵּעָה גֵּעָה הַיּוֹם.—6, 7 ἀπὸ ὅπισθεν αὐτῶν.—7, 8 μὴ παρασιωπήσης ἀφ' ἡμῶν τοῦ μὴ βοᾶν.—7, 14. 17, 1 al. וְכִן . . . בֵּן אֲנִי מֵעַתָּה . . . καὶ ἀνὰ μέσον.—18, 22 בְּכַף חֶפֶץ θέλειν ἐν; 25 βούλεσθαι ἐν.—20, 21 מִמָּךְ וְהִנֵּה ἀπὸ σοῦ καὶ ὧδε.—22 מִמָּךְ וְהִלָּא ἀπὸ σοῦ καὶ ἐπέκεινα.—24, 7 μηδαμῶς μοι παρὰ Κυρίου (Μιῆου), εἰ ποιήσω . . .—28, 17 λαλεῖν ἐν χειρὶ כְּהֵם וְכֵהֵם.—II 18, 4 אֵל יָד הַשַּׁעַר ἀνὰ χεῖρα τῆς πύλης.—24, 3 כְּהֵם וְכֵהֵם ὥσπερ αὐτοὺς καὶ ὥσπερ αὐτοὺς (contrast Dt. 1, 11—by a different hand—כֵּן ὡς ἐστὲ χιλισπλασίως).

The pron. of 1 pers. sing. (when expressed in the Hebrew) is sometimes curiously represented by the *substantive* verb :—

II 11, 5 ἐγὼ εἰμι ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχω; 12, 7 καὶ ἐγὼ εἰμι ἐρυσάμην σε; 15, 28 ἐγὼ εἰμι στρατεύομαι; 18, 12 καὶ ἐγὼ εἰμι ἴστημι; 20, 17 Ἀκούω ἐγὼ εἰμι; 24, 12 τρία ἐγὼ εἰμι αἶρω ἐπὶ σέ; 17 ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ εἰμι ἡδίκησα¹. Comp. 7, 29 οὔτι σὺ εἶ . . . ἐλάλησας².

(b) They even translate not unfrequently wholly regardless of the sense :—I, 26 בִּי ἐν ἐμοί.—5, 6 וַיִּשְׁמַם וַיִּשְׁמַם καὶ ἐπήγαγεν αὐτοῖς (וַיִּשְׁמַם, the suffix construed as a *dative*: Ges. § 121. 4).—8, 3 אַחֲרֵי הַבָּצֵעַ ἀπίσω τῆς συντελείας.—8, 16 וְעַתָּה לְמַלְאכָתוֹ καὶ ἀποδεκατώσει (וְעַתָּה) εἰς

¹ So sometimes in other books, as Jud. 5, 3. 11, 35. 37. I Ki. 2, 2.

² From II 2, 7 (incl.) there is a singular change in the rendering of נָס, which is now often represented by καὶ γέ: II 2, 7. 11, 12. 17. 21. 24. 12, 14. 13, 36. 14, 6. 7. 15, 20. 24. 16, 23. 17, 5. 10. 12. 16. 18, 2. 22. 26. 27. 19, 20. 40. 43. 20, 16. 21, 20. (So before in A and Luc. but not in B, as I 1, 6 L. 8, 8 L. 18, 5 A L. 19, 24 A. 24, 11 L. II 2, 6 A. 3, 19 A; and in other books sometimes in B, as Jud. 1, 22. 2, 10. 17. 3, 22 al. I Ki. 1, 6. 48 al.)

τὰ ἔργα αὐτοῦ.—12, 2 יְהִי וְיָקָם (יְהִי וְיָקָם).—12, 25 תִּפְסַח
προστεθήσεσθε (as though תִּפְסַח from תִּפְסַח): so 27, 1.—14, 38 τὰς
γωνίας τοῦ Ἰσραηλ.—14, 40 לְעַבְדֶּךָ εἰς δουλείαν ([ה]לְעַבְדֶּךָ).—15, 11 παρα-
κέκλημαι (so II 24, 26 παρεκλήθη: קָבַל=παρακαλέω; hence παρακέκλημαι
derived mechanically to express the *Alfal*).—18, 21 יְהִי וְיָקָם καὶ ἦν
(יְהִי וְיָקָם) ἐπὶ Σαουλ (!) χεῖρ ἀλλοφύλων.

(c) A Hebrew word not understood, or treated incorrectly as a proper name, or if of a technical character, is often transliterated: I 1, 24 οἶφι, νεβελ [10, 3 ἀσκόν].—2, 18 ἐφουδ¹ βαρ.—28 al. ἐφουδ¹.—32 (cod. A) κραταίωμα μου. —9, 12. 13 al. Βαμα.—10, 5 al. ναβλα.—13, 3 Νασειβ.—14, 1 εἰς Μεσσαβ τῶν ἀλλοφύλων (but 13, 23 ὑπόστασις).—6. II. 12. 15 Μεσσαφ.—23 τὴν Βαμωθ.—33 ἐν Γεθθαίμ (for תְּהִי וְיָקָם!).—16, 20 γομορ (see note).—17, 18 Luc. ἐρουβα.—20, 19 παρὰ τὸ ἔργαβ ἐκείνο.—20 εἰς τὴν Ἀρματταρει.—21 γούζαν.—41 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀργαβ.—25, 18 οἶφι, γομορ.—32. 39 Luc. Βαρουχ.—30, 8. 15. 23 γεδδουρ (for גְּדִיר).—II 3, 33. 34 Ναβαλ.—12, 31 Luc. במלֶּבֶן ἐν Μαδεββα (no doubt Δ for Α).—15, 28 and 17, 16 Ἀραβωθ.—15, 32 ἔως τοῦ ῥως (Luc. ῥως: so 16, 1); 17, 19 ἀραφωθ.—29 σαφωθ.—21, 20 Μαδων.—23, 9 Luc. ἐν Σερραμ (for בְּחַרְפָּם).—13 εἰς Καδων.—24, 7 Μαψαρ.

And so in other books: as Gen. 28, 19 יוֹאִי וְיָוִי καὶ Οὐλαμμυς (!). Jos. 7, 24 עֲמֶר עֲמֶר Ἐμεκαχωρ. Jud. 1, 19 כִּי רָכַב בְּרוּךְ הוּא כִּי עָלָה רָחֶל דִּיעֲטִילָאֵהּ אֵלָיוּ. 3, 3 חֲמַת לְבִיא עַד ἔως Λαβω Ἐμαθ. 6, 26 מְנוּעַ Μαουεκ. 8, 7 ἀβαρκηνειν. 9, 27 καὶ ἐποίησαν ἑλλουλειμ. 41 ἐν Ἀρημα. 18, 29 יוֹאִי וְיָוִי καὶ Οὐλαμυς. 20, 48 חֲמַת מְנוּעַ ἀπὸ πόλεως Μεθλα. 2 Ki. 2, 14 הוּא הָאֵל אֲפָפָה. 3, 4 נֶקֶד נֶקֶד נֶקֶד. 10, 10 אֲפָפָה. 12, 5-7 בעדע. 9 [see Stade, *ZATW*. 1885, p. 289 f.]. 23, 4 שׁוּמַת סַלְהֶמָה. 5 חֲמַרְמֶי, μαζουρωθ, etc.

Sometimes the translation and transliteration are found side by side, giving rise to a species of doublet:—I 5, 4 (p. lvi) ἀμαφεθ.—6, 8 ἐν θέματι βερεχθαν (Α ἀργοζ).—II. 15 καὶ τὸ θέμα ἔργαβ (Α ἀργοζ).—7, 4 τὰ ἄλση Ἀσταρωθ (הַשְׂתָּרוֹת, as v. 3. 12, 10, taken as=הַשְׂתָּרוֹת, which is regularly rendered ἄλση).—10, 5 ἀνάστεμα . . . Νασειβ.—14, 25 Ἰααλ (see note).—15, 3 Ἰερεμ (p. lvii).—8 Ἰερεμ ἀπέκτεινεν (for הַחֲרִים).—32 Luc. ἐξ Ἀναβωθ τρέμων.—21, 2 ἐν τῷ τόπῳ τῷ λεγο-

¹ In the Pentateuch represented regularly by ἐπωμύς.

μένω Θεοῦ πίστις (as though מִנְּךָ לֵאלֹהִים פֶּלֶאֱלֵי) Φελλανει Μαεμωνὶ (for מִמְּקוֹם מִלְּמִנִי בִלְבָנִי).—7 συνεχόμενος Νεεσσαραν (נֶעֱסָרָן).—23, 14 ἐν Μασερεμ ἐν τοῖς στενοῖς (for מִצְרָיִם read as בְּמִצְרָיִם).—19 ἐν Μεσσαρα ἐν τοῖς στενοῖς (for מִצְרָיִם).—24, 23 εἰς τὴν Μεσσαρα στενὴν (for הַמִּצְרָיִם עַל).

(d) There is a tendency in the version to make slight additions for the purpose of giving an explanation or otherwise filling out the sense: thus I 1, 5 + ὅτι οὐκ ἦν αὐτῇ παιδίον. *ιβ.* + ὑπὲρ ταύτην. 14 (τὸ παιδάριον) Ἥλει. *ιβ.* + καὶ πορεύου ἐκ προσώπου Κυρίου. 21 + ἐν Σηλωμ. 2, 12 Ἥλει (τοῦ ἱερέως). 28 *end* + εἰς βρώσιν. 29 (ἀναιδεῖ) ὀφθαλμῷ (see note). 5, 12 οἱ (ζῶντες καὶ) μὴ ἀποθανόντες. 9, 15 + πρὸς αὐτόν. 10, 4 δύο (ἀπαρχὰς) ἄρτων. 11, 10 πρὸς Naas (τὸν Ἀμμανίτην). 15, 17 + πρὸς Σαουλ. 23^b. 16, 12 ἀγαθὸς ὁράσει (κυρίῳ); and afterwards + πρὸς Σαμουηλ and ὅτι οὗτός ἐστιν (ἀγαθός). 17, 36. 43 + καὶ εἶπε Δαυεὶδ Οὐχὶ ἀλλ' ἡ χεῖρων κυνός. 19, 8 + πρὸς Σαουλ. 20, 28 εἰς Βηθλεεμ (τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ πορευθῆναι). 21, 4 *end* + καὶ φάγεται. 25, 26 τοῦ μὴ ἔλθεῖν εἰς αἶμα (ἀθῶων). 31 *end* + ἀγαθῶσαι αὐτῇ.

(e) Hebrew writers are apt to leave something to be supplied by the intelligence of their readers: thus the subject of a verb is often not expressly named, and the object is either not named or indicated merely by a pronoun, the context, intelligently understood, sufficiently fixing the meaning. In such cases, however, there was a temptation sometimes even to a scribe of the Hebrew, but still more to a translator, to facilitate the comprehension of the reader, or to preclude some misapprehension which he contemplated as possible, by inserting explicitly the imperfectly expressed subject or object. Cases in which MT. and LXX vary in the presence or absence of subject or object are numerous. Thus I 2, 28 *אתו* τὸν οἶκον τοῦ πατρός σου.—3, 18^b *וַיֹּאמֶר* καὶ εἶπεν Ἥλει.—6, 20^b καὶ πρὸς τίνα ἀναβήσεται (κιβωτὸς κυρίου) ἀφ' ἡμῶν; 9, 6 τὸ παιδάριον.—24 καὶ εἶπε (Σαμουηλ τῷ Σαουλ).—12, 5 *וַיֹּאמֶר אֵלֶיָּה* καὶ εἶπε Σαμουηλ πρὸς τὸν λαόν.—15, 27 καὶ ἐκράτησε (Σαουλ).—16, 12 *מִשְׁחָהוּ* χρῖσον τὸν Δαυεὶδ, etc.

Hence Wellhausen lays down the canon that 'if LXX and MT. differ in respect of a subject, it is probable that the original text had neither.'

I 2, 20^b למקומו והלכו, LXX καὶ ἀπῆλθεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἰς τὸν τόπον αὐτοῦ. The original text was המקומו והלך.—7, 14 הציל ישראל מיד 7, 14 הציל ישראל מיד, LXX καὶ τὸ ὄριον Ἰσραὴλ ἀφείλαντο κ.τ.λ. Both MT. and LXX may be accounted for by the assumption of an original ואת הציל מיד פלשתים.—10, 22 וישאלו, LXX καὶ ἐπηρώτησεν Σαμουὴλ. The original text had וישאל.—11, 9 ויאמרו למלאכים, LXX καὶ εἶπεν τοῖς ἀγγέλους. Originally ויאמר, here best read as a singular ‘on account of the definiteness of the message’ (We.).—15 וימליכו, LXX καὶ ἔχρισε Σαμουὴλ.—17, 39^b ויסרם דוד מעליו, LXX καὶ ἀφαίρουσιν αὐτὰ ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ. Originally only ויסרם מעליו, fixed in MT. to a sing. by the addition of דוד, read by LXX as ויסרם.—30, 20 ויקח דוד את כלל הצאן, LXX καὶ ἔλαβεν πάντα τὰ ποίμνια. דוד almost certainly a false ‘Explicitum:’ see note.

On the Orthography of the Hebrew Text used by LXX.

(Comp. above, pp. xxx ff.)

(1) The number of cases in which LXX and MT. differ in respect of the number of a verb, or in which the MT. itself has one number where the other would be expected, makes it probable that there was a time when the final consonant was not always expressed in writing, and that when the *scriptio plena* was introduced an (apparent) singular was sometimes left, which ought to have become a plural. The omission was in some cases made good by the Massorites in the Ori, but not always.

Nu. 13, 22 ויעלו בגנב ויבא עד חברון (read ויבאו). 32, 25 ויאמר בני 7, 33. Jud. 8, 6. 1 Sam. 9, 4^b. 19, 20 וירא (of the מלאכים just mentioned), LXX καὶ εἰδαν. 1 Ki. 13, 11 ויבוא בנו ויבוא בְּנוֹ ויספר לוֹ (the sequel לאביהם shows that ויספר-לו must have been intended : cf. LXX ἐρχονται οἱ υἱοὶ αὐτοῦ καὶ διηγέσασαυτο). 22, 49 (probably הלך and הנחיות כי נשבר האניות were intended by the author). ψ. 79, 7 אכל . . . השמו (contrast the plurals in Jer. 10, 25^b).

The correction is made in the Qri (*Ochlah we-Ochlah*, No. 119), Gen. 27, 29 וַיִּשְׁחָץ; 43, 28 וַיִּקְרוּ וַיִּשְׁחָץ; Jud. 21, 20. 1 Sam. 12, 10. 13, 19 אִמָּץ פִּלְשֹׁתִים; 1 Ki. 9, 9. 12, 7. 2 Ki. 20, 18 יָקָה (as Is. 39, 7 יָקָחוּ; but the sing. may here stand: LXX *λήμψεται*). Est. 9, 27 (contrast *v.* 23). Ezr. 3, 3.

Elsewhere the sing. may be explained by the principle noticed on I 16, 4: Gen. 42, 25 וַיַּעַשׂ לָהֶם כֶּן sc. העושה (LXX καὶ ἐγενήθη; but וַיַּעַשׂ would be unnatural), 48, 1 וַיֹּאמֶר לְיוֹסֵף sc. האומר (LXX καὶ ἀπηγγέλη = וַיֹּאמֶר). 2 וַיֹּאמֶר . . . וַיִּגְדַּר (LXX ἀπηγγέλη δὲ . . . λέγοντες).

Conversely MT. sometimes has a plural where LXX (not always rightly) read as a singular: I 7, 13 וַיִּכְנְעוּ פְּלִשְׁתִּים, LXX καὶ ἐταπείνωσεν Κύριος (comp. p. lxiii).—10, 23 וַיִּרְצוּ וַיִּקְחֵהוּ, LXX both sing., i. e. וַיִּרֶץ וַיִּקְחֵהוּ.—12, 9^b וַיִּלַּחֲמוּ בָם, LXX καὶ ἐπολέμησεν.—19, 21 וַיִּגְדּוּ, LXX καὶ ἀπηγγέλη (ויגד—read in MT. as וַיִּגְדּוּ, by LXX as וַיִּגְדַּר: so I Ki. 1, 23).—30, 1^b וַיִּשְׂרְפוּ . . . וַיָּכּוּ . . . וַעֲמַלְקִי פָשָׁמוּ, LXX all sing. (as MT. itself sometimes in similar cases: 15, 6 וַיִּסַּר קָנִי, Nu. 14, 45. Jud. 6, 3).—20^b וַיֹּאמְרוּ, LXX καὶ ἐλέγετο (ויאמר, i. e. either וַיֹּאמְרוּ or וַיֹּאמֶר—the latter not idiomatic).—21^b וַיִּשְׁאֵל, LXX καὶ ἠρώτησαν αὐτὸν (the subject is the men left behind). Comp. Gen. 25, 25 וַיִּקְרָאוּ שְׁמוֹ עֶשָׂו, LXX ἐπωνόμασεν: v. 26 (in a similar context) MT. has וַיִּקְרָא, LXX ἐκάλεσεν.

The correction is made in the Qri (*Ochlah we-Ochlah*, No. 120): Jos. 6, 7 וַיֹּאמְרוּ (וַיֹּאמֶר קָרִי) אֵל הַעַם (the subject is Joshua). 9, 7 וַיֹּאמְרוּ (וַיֹּאמֶר קָרִי) אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל (the correction is here unnecessary). 1 Sam. 15, 16. 1 Ki. 12, 3, 12, 21. 2 Ki. 14, 13 וַיָּבֹאוּ יְרוּשָׁלַם וַיַּפְרֹץ . . . וַיִּבְאָה (קָרִי) חֶפְשׁ . . . וַיַּצְאוּ (10^b strangely *not* made). Neh. 3, 15 (comp. v. 14).

The case is particularly clear in some of the instances in which the phrase ἀπηγγέλη (or ἀνηγγέλη) λέγοντες occurs. This strange construction κατὰ σύνεσιν¹ might be supposed to have been forced upon the translators when they found what would only naturally be read by them as וַיִּגְדַּר לְאֹמֶר I 15, 12. 19, 19. II 6, 12. 15, 31 (MT. הנגיד). 19, 1. 1 Ki. 1, 51²: but it is scarcely credible that they should have gone out of their way to use it for what in MT. stands as וַיִּגְדּוּ לְאֹמֶר I 14, 33. 23, 1. 24, 2 (λεγόντων). II 3, 23. 1 Ki. 2, 39: in these instances, therefore, it can hardly be doubted that the original text had simply וַיִּגְדַּר, which was read by LXX as וַיִּגְדַּר, but in MT. was resolved into וַיִּגְדּוּ.

¹ Winer, *Grammar of N. T. Greek*, § lix. 11.

² So also Gen. 22, 20. 38, 13. 24 (cf. 45, 16. 48, 2). Jos. 10, 17. Jud. 16, 2 (in MT. וַיִּגְדַּר has dropped out). 1 Ki. 2, 29. 41 (without וַיֹּאמֶר).

(2) The MSS. used by the LXX translators—except, probably, in those parts of the OT. which were translated first—must have been written in an early form of the square character¹. That it was not the unmodified archaic character appears clearly from the frequency with which letters, which have no resemblance to one another in that character, are interchanged in many parts of the Septuagint. For the same reason it can hardly have been very similar to the Egyptian Aramaic alphabet illustrated above. It was no doubt a transitional alphabet, probably a Palestinian one, of a type not greatly differing from that of Kefr-Bir'im (p. xxv). In this alphabet, not only are ו and י remarkably alike, but also כ and ב, and ב and מ (of which there appear to be clear instances of confusion in the Septuagint): ה, ח, and the final ך also approach each other. ד and ר resemble each other in most Semitic alphabets: so that from their confusion—next to that of ו and י, the most common in LXX—little can be inferred respecting the alphabet used².

Examples of letters confused in LXX :—

(a) MT. י, LXX ו: II 23, 7 ימלא καὶ πληρῆς (= ומלא): MT. ו, LXX י: I 2, 29 עין[מ] ὀφθαλμῶ (= עין). 12, 2 (p. lxi). 19, 22 בשכו ἐν Σεφει (= בשפי). 24, 16 והיה γένοιτο (= יהיה): both changes together, 12, 3 עיני בו ἀποκρίθητε κατ' ἐμοῦ (= ענו בי).

¹ So long ago Gesenius, *Gesch. d. Heb. Sprache u. Schrift* (1815), p. 158; for a more recent opinion, see K. Vollers in the *ZATW.* 1883, p. 230 f.

² It is true, the Kefr-Bir'im alphabet is considerably later than the LXX (as the *scriptio plena* alone would shew), but the Inscription of Benê Hezir, and those alluded to p. xxiv, note 1, appear to shew that an alphabet not differing from it materially was in popular use in Palestine at least as early as the Christian era: and if more abundant records had been preserved it would probably be found to begin at an earlier period still. The confusion of י and ו, and מ and ב (which cannot be explained from the old character) is in the Pent. so uncommon that it may be due to accidental causes: the books in which it is frequent can only have been translated after the change of character had been effected; the Pent. (as tradition states) may have been translated earlier. Possibly a large and discriminating induction of instances (in which *isolated* cases, especially of pr. names, should be used with reserve) might lead to more definite conclusions.

Very clear examples are afforded by the Psalms: MT. י, LXX י:—

ψ. 2, 6 נִסְכָּתִי מִלְכִּי κατεστάθην βασιλεὺς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ=מִלְכִּי.

16, 3 בִּלְחֻפְצִי πάντα τὰ θελήματα αὐτοῦ=בִּלְחֻפְצִי.

20, 10 וְעֲנֵנו καὶ ἐπάκουσον ἡμῶν=וְעֲנֵנו.

22, 17 כָּאֲרִי ὄρυξαν=כָּאֲרִי.

32, 4 קִיץ ἄκανθαν=קִיץ.

35, 16 לְעֵנִי ἐξεμυκτήρισάν με=לְעֵנִי.

36, 2 בִּקְרֹב לְבִי ἐν εὐτῷ=בִּקְרֹב לְבִי.

38, 12 נִגְעִי ἡγγισαν=נִגְעִי (see 32, 6. 88, 4).

45, 12 וְהִשְׁתַּחֲוִי לוֹ καὶ προσκυνήσουσιν αὐτῷ=וְהִשְׁתַּחֲוִי לוֹ.

46, 5 קִדְשׁ מִשְׁכְּנִי ἡγίασε τὸ σκῆνωμα αὐτοῦ=קִדְשׁ מִשְׁכְּנִי.

50, 21 הַיּוֹת ἀνομίαν=הַיּוֹת (see 52, 2).

58, 4 דְּבַר כֹּזֵב ἐλάλησαν ψευδῇ=דְּבַר כֹּזֵב.

69, 33 דַּרְשׁוּ אֱלֹהִים ἐκζητήσατε=דַּרְשׁוּ.

73, 7 עֲוֲנוֹנוֹ αὐτῶν=עֲוֲנוֹנוֹ.

10^a עָמִי ὁ λαός μου=עָמִי.

76, 12-13 לְנוֹרָא וּבִצָּר τῷ φοβερῷ καὶ ἀφαιρουμένῳ=לְנוֹרָא: יִבְצָר.

88, 16 נִשְׁאַתִּי אֶמֶן ὑψωθείς δὲ ἐταπεινώθην=נִשְׁאַתִּי אֶמֶן (see Lev. 25, 39, and cf. ψ. 106, 43).

90, 16 יִרְאַה καὶ ἴδε=יִרְאַה.

91, 6 יֵשׁוּד καὶ δαιμονίου=יֵשׁוּד (see 106, 37).

122, 6 יִשְׁלָה וְיִשְׁלָה=יִשְׁלָה (v. 7).

144, 15^a אֲשֶׁרִי ἐμακάρισαν=אֲשֶׁרִי, —a passage which shews how scrupulously the LXX expressed what they found in their MSS.; for in the parallel clause אֲשֶׁרִי=μακάριος.

Add Is. 29, 13 וְתָהִי יִרְאָתָם אֲתִי וְג' μάτην δὲ σέβονταί με κ.τ.λ. (so Mt. 15, 8; Mk. 7, 6)=וְתָהִי יִרְאָתָם אֲתִי.

Jer. 6, 9 עֹלְלוּ עֹלְלוּ Καλαμάσθε καλαμάσθε=עֹלְלוּ עֹלְלוּ.

10, 20 יִצְאֵנִי καὶ τὰ πρόβατά μου=יִצְאֵנִי.

Zech. 5, 6 עֲיֹנָם ἡ ἀδικία αὐτῶν=עֲיֹנָם, etc.

MT. י, LXX י:—

ψ. 17, 11 אֲשֶׁרִי ἐκβαλόντες με=נִי (perhaps Aram. אֲשֶׁרִי).

12 דְּמִינִי ὑπέλαβόν με=דְּמִינִי.

ψ. 22, 25 ממני ἀπ' ἐμοῦ = ממני.

30 ונפשי לו תיה = καὶ ἡ ψυχὴ μου αὐτῷ ζῆ.

41, 9 בי ? = κατέθεντο κατ' ἐμοῦ.

56, 8 על און = ἐπὲρ τοῦ μηθενός.

59, 10 עוי = τὸ κράτος μου (cf. v. 18).

62, 1 ידותון = Ἰδιθουν¹.

5 משאתו τὴν τιμὴν μου.

64, 7 וקרר = προσελεύσεται.

65, 8 והמון לאמים = παραχθήσονται ἔθνη (or יהמון).

68, 7 שכנו צחחה = τοὺς κατοικοῦντας ἐν τάφοις = שִׁכְנֵי ?.

73, 10^b ומי מלא = καὶ ἡμέραι πλήρεις = ימי מלא (καὶ added).

76, 7 נרדם ורכב וסוס = ἐνύσταξαν οἱ ἐπιβεβηκότες τοὺς ἵππους = נרדמו רכבי וסוס.

91, 5 וסחרה = κυκλώσει σε.

109, 10 ודרשו = ἐκβλήθητῶσαν.

28 קמו = οἱ ἐπανιστάμενοί μοι.

119, 3 אף לא = οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἐργαζόμενοι τὴν ἀνομίαν = אף לא פעלי עולה.

Add Ez. 48, 10^b יהיה = ἔσται.

35 יהיה שמו = ἔσται τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῆς.

Lam. 3, 22 לא תמני = οὐκ ἐξέλιπόν με (Ges. § 121. 4).

Sometimes both confusions occur in one word or verse :—

ψ. 35, 19 וקרצו עין = καὶ διανεύοντες ὀφθαλμοῖς.

145, 5 ודברי = λαλήσουσι.

Jer. 6, 23 ועל סוסים ורכב ערוך = ἐφ' ἵπποις καὶ ἄρμασι παρατάσσεται = ועל סוסים ורכב יִעָרֹךְ.²

¹ So in Kt. 39, 1. 77, 1. Neh. 11, 17. 1 Ch. 16, 38: and in LXX of 1 Ch. 9, 16 etc., where MT. has regularly ידותון.

² Instances such as Σειφ for שׁוֹף; Ἀγχοῦς for אַכְשׁוּ; ψ. 8 title הגתית τῶν ληνῶν = הגתות; 27, 6 ὑψωσε = ירים; 88, 11 יקמו = אִם רָפְאִים יקמו (cf. Is. 26, 14) are not cited, as the difference of pronunciation presupposed by LXX is due probably, not to confusion of ו and י, but to the absence of the plena scriptio.

That the MS. (or MSS.) upon which the Massoretic text is founded must also at one time or other have been written in a character in which ו and י were very similar, is clear from the frequency with which ו occurs with י קרי, and י

(b) MT. γ , LXX γ : I 4, 10 and 15, 4 רגלי ταγμάτων (as though רגלי; see Nu. 2, 2, etc.); 10, 24 ירעו ἔγνωσαν; 13, 3 and 14, 21 עבדים δοῦλοι; 40 *bis* עבר δουλείαν; 19, 13 כביר ἡπαρ (כבד); 23, 15 ועברה ἐν τῇ Καινῇ; 24, 3 Luc. צורי τῆς θήρας (ציד); II 19, 18 העברה καὶ ἐλειτούργησαν τὴν λειτουργίαν; 22, 21. 25 Luc. β בר δόξαν, δοξασμὸς (β בר).

MT. γ , LXX γ : I 17, 8 עבדים Ἑβραῖοι; 19, 22 נדל ἄλω (גרן); 21, 7, etc. Δωὴκ ὁ Σύρος; 23, 14. 19. 24, 1 מצדות Μασερεμ, Μεσσαρα, ἐν τοῖς στενοῖς; 24, 12 צרה δεσμεύεις (צרר); 30, 8 גדור γεδδουρ; II 3, 4 ארניה, B Ὀρνειλ, A Ὀρνις, Luc. Ὀρνια [so I Ki. 1-2 Luc., throughout]; 6, 10-12 (so I Ch. 13, 13. 14^a, but not 15, 24. 25, etc.) עבר (עבר-ארה ארם Ἀβεδδαρα (as though עבר-ארה ארם).

And often in other books.

(c) MT. β , LXX β : II 5, 20 בבעל פרצים ἐκ τῶν ἐπάνω διακοπῶν (= ממעל פרצים); 11, 21 f. תבץ Θασσι; 21, 19 נב Πομ; and probably (though not certainly) in the following places where β is rendered by ἀπό, ἐκ: I 4, 3. 25, 14 *end*. II 2, 31. 5, 24. 6, 1. 9, 4^b. 16, 13. 18, 8. 19, 23. Cf. אבינרב Ἀμειναδαβ¹.

MT. μ , LXX μ : I 6, 20 עמר διελθεῖν (עבר); 9, 2 כן ἐν; 26 (see note); 14, 1; II 13, 34^{a 2}.

Other letters confused in LXX may be noted by the reader for himself. All cannot be reduced to rule: a certain number are

with קרי *Ochlah we-Ochlah*, Nos. 80, 81, 134-148), the קרי being often, as I Sam. 22, 17. 25, 3. 2 Sam. 15, 20 (though not always), indisputably correct.

¹ See also ψ . 18, 14^a (ἐξ as in || 2 Sam. both LXX and MT.). 32, 3^b. 78, 26^a. 105, 36^a. 119, 84^b. 139, 13^b. Pr. 10, 21 רבים ὑψηλὰ (רמים). 12, 3^a. 24, 5^a. 28, 12. 28 בקום ἐν τόποις (מקום: notice במקומות in the Inscr. of Kefr-Bir'im). I Ch. 7, 6 זמרי for זמרי Jos. 7, 1. Hos. 5, 13 and 10, 6 ירב יארειμ. 13, 9 בי LXX, Pesh. מי (rightly). Jer. 38, 24^b. 46, 10^b. Ob. 21. Jos. 8, 33 עמרים παρρησύνοντο (cf. on II 15, 23).

² See also ψ . 45, 14^b ἐν. 68, 23^b (ἐν in spite of ἐκ 23^a). 36^a. 81, 7^b בדור העברנה (ורבשוב read as רבשוב): cf. 70, 4 ישובו for 40, 16. Pr. 17, 10^b. Jer. 21, 1 מעשיה Βασαιου. 46, 25 מנא δὲν νιδὸν αὐτῆς (בנה). Jos. 3, 16^b עברו εἰσδήκει. Sometimes, as ψ . 31, 8^b. 135, 21^a. Jer. 9, 18 (19). 20, 17, it may be doubtful whether the variation points to a difference of reading, as the LXX may have rendered loosely: but in most of the instances quoted, there seems no reason to suppose this.

due to *accidental* causes, as the partial illegibility of a letter in particular cases¹.

(3) According to Lagarde², the three letters ה, ד, נ, when occurring at the end of a word, were not written in the MSS. used by LXX, but represented by the mark of abbreviation (') which already appears on Hebrew coins. This is not improbable: though it may be doubted if it was in use universally. Certainly there are cases in which the difference between LXX and MT. may be readily explained by the supposition that a mark of abbreviation has been differently resolved (or overlooked) in one of the two texts³; but they are hardly numerous or certain enough to establish a rule, the differences being frequently capable of explanation in other ways; for instance, from textual imperfection or corruption, or from looseness of rendering on the part of the translators. Thus in the 2 pf., MT. has sometimes a pl. where LXX express a sing., and vice versa: but it is difficult to shew conclusively that such variations can only be explained in this manner; 2 sg. pf. masc. has often ה- in MT. (as הַתָּה), and the variation *may* have arisen from confusion between ה and ד; or again, as the variation often occurs in passages where the *number* of the pron. in the Hebrew changes, it may be due to an assimilating tendency on the part of the translators. Change of number is so frequent in Hebrew, according as the speaker or writer thinks of a group or of an individual belonging to, or representing, a group, that the variation may in such cases be original. In the case of numbers, as of persons, the temptation to assimilate to the context, or to define more closely what the Hebrew left undefined, or to adopt a more idiomatic usage in the construction of collective terms, would often be strong: so that, though there are, no doubt, exceptions, it is probable that variations of this kind between MT. and LXX are to be attributed,

¹ On graphical errors in MT., comp. (with reserve) Grätz, *Die Psalmen*, pp. 121-144, where they are classified and illustrated.

² *Anmerkungen zur griech. Übersetzung der Proverbien*, p. 4.

³ Consider Lagarde's remarks on Pr. 2, 20^a. 3, 18^b. 7, 17^b. 11, 15^b. 13, 19^b. 14, 10^b. 15, 15^a. 16, 13^b. 16. 21, 23^b.

I asked him. 3, 8^b that it was called to the child *from before* the Lord¹. 20 the request which was asked *from before* J. 6, 9 then *from before* him is this great evil done unto us². 9, 9 to seek instruction *from before* J. (Heb. לִדְרֹשׁ לֵאלֹהִים). 15 and it was said to Samuel *from before* J. (so 17). 11, 7 and there fell a terror *from before* J. upon the people. 15, 10 and the word of prophecy was with Samuel *from before* J., saying (so II 7, 4). 26, 19 if *from before* J. thou art stirred up against me, let mine offering be accepted with favour, but if the children of men, let them be accursed *from before* J.

(b) Paraphrastic renderings. These are very numerous, and only specimens can be given here: I 1, 12^b and Eli waited for her till she should cease; 16 Dishonour not thy handmaid before a daughter of wickedness; 2, 11 בַּחַי עָלַי in Eli's lifetime (for אֶתְרַפְּנִי עָלַי); 32^a and thou shalt observe and shalt behold the affliction that shall come upon the men of thy house for the sins which ye have sinned in my sanctuary; and after that I will bring good upon Israel; 3, 7^a and Samuel had not yet learnt to know instruction *from before* J., and the prophecy of J. was not yet revealed to him; 19 and Samuel grew, and the Word (מִימְרָא) of J. was his help³; 4, 8 who will deliver us from the hand of the 'Memra' of J. whose mighty works are these? 6, 19 and he slew among the men of B., because they rejoiced that they had seen the ark of J. exposed (כָּד גָּלַי); and he killed among the elders of the people seventy men, and in the congregation 50,000; 7, 6 and poured out their heart in penitence as water before J.; 9, 5 they came into the land wherein was a prophet (for אֶרֶץ צוֹף: cf. I, 1 מתלמידי נביא for צופים; see Hab. 2, 1 Heb.); 9, 12. 14. 25 בית אסחרותא dining-chamber (for הלשכה=אסחרותא: הבמה v. 22); 10, 5. 11 ספריא scribes (for נביאים); 15, 29 And if thou sayest, I will turn (repent)

¹ Such impersonal constructions are common in the Targums.

² On the ית retained mechanically from the Hebrew, in spite of the construction being varied, see the *Journal of Philology*, xi. 227 f.

³ So often when Jehovah is said to be 'with' a person: 10, 7. 16, 18. 18, 14. Gen. 39, 2. 3 etc.

from my sin, and it shall be forgiven me in order that I and my sons may hold the kingdom over Israel for ever, already is it decreed upon thee from before the Lord of the victory of Israel, before whom is no falsehood, and who turns not from what He has said; for He is not as the sons of men, who say and belie themselves, who decree and confirm not; 25, 29 but may the soul of my lord be hidden in the treasury of eternal life (בגנו חיי עלמא) before J. thy God; 28, 19 (on the margin of the Reuchl. cod.: Lagarde, p. xviii. 10¹) and to-morrow thou and thy sons shall be with me in the treasury of eternal life; II 6, 19 אשפר (see note); 20, 18 and she spake, saying, I remember now what is written in the book of the Law to ask peace of a city first [Dt. 20, 10]; so oughtest thou to ask at Abel whether they will make peace; 21, 19 and David the son of Jesse, the weaver of the veils of the sanctuary (Heb. אלהן בן-יערי ארנים!), of Bethlehem, slew Goliath the Gittite.

3. The Peshitto. The Hebrew text presupposed by the Peshitto deviates less from the Massoretic text than that which underlies the LXX, though it does not approach it so closely as that on which the Targums are based. It is worth observing that passages not unfrequently occur, in which Pesh. agrees with the text of *Lucian*, where both deviate from the Massoretic text². In the translation of the Books of Samuel the Jewish element alluded to above (p. xlii) is not so strongly marked as in that of the Pent.; but it is nevertheless present, and may be traced in certain characteristic expressions, which would hardly be met with beyond the reach of Jewish influence. Expressions such as 'to say, speak, worship, pray, sin *before* God,' where the Hebrew has simply *to* God, are, as we have seen, a distinctive feature of the exegesis embodied in the Targums; and they meet us similarly in the Peshitto version of Samuel. Thus I, 10 prayed *before* the Lord (so 26. 7, 5. 8. 9. 8, 6. 12, 8. 10. 19. 15, 11. II 7, 27). 2, 11 מַמְמַד יִסְלַח מִן מַמְמַד ministered *before*

¹ Comp. Bacher, *ZDMG.* 1874, p. 23, who also notices the other readings published by Lagarde from the same source, pointing out (where it exists) their agreement with other Jewish Midrashic authorities.

² I 12, 11. 13, 5. 14, 49. 30, 15. II 11, 4. 15, 7. 21, 8. 23, 17. 24, 4; cf. I 17, 18.

the Lord (so 3, 1). 26 in favour *before* God. 8, 21 spake them *before* the Lord (Heb. באוני). 10, 17 gathered *before* the Lord. II 11, 27 *end* (for בעיני). 21, 6. 23, 16 *end*. 24, 10 and 17 (*said before*): in all these passages, except II 11, 27, Targ. also has קדם. Similarly *from before*: I 2, 25 ופללו אלהים he shall ask (forgiveness) *from before* the Lord. 16, 14^b (for מאת: so Targ.). II 3, 28 (for מעם: so Targ.). 6, 9 (so Targ.). 23, 17 *סע חסע מים* (so Targ., as also I 24, 7. 26, 11, where, however, Pesh. has simply *חסע*). I 2, 17 ונאצו את מנחת י"י is rendered by *אנאס מים* which is a Jewish paraphrase for *to curse* or *provoke* God: see Lev. 24, 11 al. Onq. (for קלל); I Ki. 22, 54. 2 Ki. 17, 11 Targ. Pesh. (for הצבאות: often also besides in Targ. for this word); 2, 22 הצבאות *who prayed*, Targ. דאתן לצלאה *who came to pray* (cf. note); 30 ישמשון *shall minister* before me, Targ. *מבעט* יתהלכון לפני; מקום פלני אלמני 21, 3 *חסע חתום* אל מוצחו 17, 49; קדמי לאחר כסי 2 Ki. 6, 8), cf. Targ. (both here and 2 Ki. 6, 8); תרומות 21, 21 *for ימים* as Targ.¹; II 1, 21 *הרים* and *תרומה* in the Pent., e.g. Ex. 25, 2 Onq. ויפרשון קדמי אפרשותא, Pesh. *ספיעט* *חפיעט* *לפני נכון* 6, 6 (cf. the renderings of *תרומה* and *הרים* in the Pent., e.g. lit. that they *separate* for me a *separation*²); 6, 6 מתקן *לפני נכון* 6, 6; 14 מנכרר paraphrased by *מפיעט* *praising*, as in Targ.; 7, 23 *visions* (cf. the rend. of מורא, מורא by הון in Dt. 4, 34. 26, 8. 34, 12 [where Pesh. as here *סלס* or *סלס*]); 8, 18 *to the sixth hour*³. 24, 15 עד עת מועד; 24, 15 עד עת מועד; 24, 15 עד עת מועד.

As a whole the translation, though not a strictly literal one, represents fairly the general sense of the original. Disregarding

¹ So 29, 3. II 13, 23 Pesh. (but not Targ.); Gen. 24, 55 Onq. (but not Pesh.); Nu. 9, 22 Onq. and Pesh.

² Cf. LXX ἀπαίρεμα. The explanation underlying these renderings is, in all probability, correct: *הרים* is *to lift off*, *תרומה* that which is *lifted off*, or separated, from a larger mass for the purpose of being set apart as sacred.

³ 'Syrus in eandem sententiam de verbis עד עת מועד abiit, quam de illis Rabbini statuerunt, Berach. 62^b מהבקר ועד עת מועד מאי עד מועד אמר ר' יוחנן משעת שהיטת התמיד עד מן עידן דמחנכים) Chaldaeus ergo primam, Syrus alteram secutus est sententiam' (Perles, p. 16).

variations which depend presumably upon a various reading, the translation deviates from MT. (*a*) by slight and usually unimportant *additions* or glosses: (*b*) by *omissions*, due often either to *ὁμοιοστέλετον*, or to an inability to understand the sense of the Hebrew: (*c*) by *paraphrases*, due sometimes likewise to an inability to give a literal rendering, and occasionally of a curious character. Specimens of these three classes: (*a*) Additions: I 2, 13 (and they made themselves a prong of three teeth) and the right of the priests (they took) from the people; 35 a priest faithful (after My own heart); 4, 9 *end*-10 and fight (with them). And the Philistines fought (with Israel); 5, 8 (thrice) + the Lord; 7, 14 to Gath and their borders [תא neglected], and (the Lord) delivered Israel, etc.; 8, 6 to judge us (like all the peoples); 12 + and captains of hundreds . . . and captains of tens; 12, 6 the Lord (alone is God,) who, etc.; 24 + and with all your soul; 14, 49 + and Ashboshul (=Ishbosheth¹); 23, 12 *end* + Arise, go out from the city; 24, 20 and when a man finds his enemy and sends him [וילחו treated as a continuation of the protasis] on a good way, (the Lord reward him with good); 30, 15 *end* + and David sware unto him (cf. Luc.). II 6, 5 of (cedar and) cypress; 12, 8 and thy master's wives (have I let sleep) in thy bosom; 18, 4 *beginning* + And his servants said to David, We will go out and hasten to fight with them; 8 and (the beasts of) the wood devoured of the people, etc. (so Targ.); 20 Kt. for (thou wilt announce) respecting the king's son that he is dead; 20, 8 *end* and it came out, and (his hand) fell (upon his sword); 24, 7 and they came to the land of Judah (in thirty-eight days) [text disordered]. There are also many instances of the addition of the subj. or obj. of a verb, or of the substitution of a noun for a pron. suffix ('Explicita'), of which it is not worth while to give examples. In 2 Sam. 22 the text has generally been made to conform with that of ψ . 18.

(*b*) Omissions: I 3, 21 נגלה י"י לשמואל בשלו². 5, 10 ויהי² כבוא ארון האלהים עקרון. 12, 2 מתהלך. 17 לפני י"י. 13,

¹ Pesh. identifies Ishui with Abinadab (see 31, 2).

² Probably through *ὁμοιοστέλετον*.

4^a שמעו לאמר 14, 1 ויהי היום 34 ואכלתם 35^b from אתו החל 36^a 1 וילך אליו אנג מעדנת 32 1 אשר שם לו 15, 2 16, 15^b-16^a ... אדננו 16^b אלהים 17, 11 האלה 13 1 for 2 ויאמר 39 ויגדו 31 שומר 14^b, 22 1 נסיתי 45^b 18, 9^b והלאה 23, 11-12^a קעילה 24, 20^b (abbreviated¹). 25, 30 1 ככל אשר דבר 33 end¹ [cf. the paraphr. in 26]. 11 1, 21 בלי 8, 14 באדום and נצבים 13, 12^b. 18 (the whole verse²). 15, 18 שש מאות איש 20 end 1 for 1. הרואה אתה 27 2 ברית האלהים ויצקו את ארון 24 1 עמך חסד ואמת ואם ימתו ... אלינו 3 2 (יצא אצא ... לא חצא כי) 18, 2^b-3^a 21^b, 26^a (first five words). 19, 18 (first four words). 21, 6 2 לב כי 24, 6^a (6^b follows at the end of v. 7). 23 המלך.

(c) Paraphrases (including some due to mistranslation or to a faulty text): 1 2, 17 (see p. lxxiii). 22 24 מַעֲבִירִים מַעֲבִירִים יִשְׁכְּבוּן 25, 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

¹ Probably not understood.

² Probably through *δμοιοτέλετον*.

³ Or perhaps transposed.

19 סבב for סבב (Heb. ויגדל). 9, 4 ויגדל for ויגדל (Heb. ויגדל). 12, 21 ולא למסאס probably for ולא מסאס (Heb. אשר לא יעילו : notice the following ptc. for ולא יעילו). 17, 20 חסלא (מנהחל). 40 חסלא for חסלא (so cod. Ambr.). 28, 6 חבתי for חבתי (so Arab. 'prophets'). II 12, 8b חבתי prob. for חבתי, though possibly a paraphrase. 18, 17 חבתי prob. for חבתי (Heb. ביער). (Several of these instances are noted by Well., p. 8.) The name מרב is represented regularly by מרב.

4. The Latin Versions.

(a) The affinity subsisting between the Old Latin Version and the recension of Lucian appears to have been first distinctly perceived (with reference in particular to the Lamentations) by Ceriani². Afterwards, it was noticed, and frequently remarked on, by Vercellone, as characteristic of the excerpts of the Old Latin Version on the margin of the Leon Manuscript (above, p. liii), that, when they diverged from the ordinary Septuagintal text, they constantly agreed with Holmes' four MSS. 19, 82, 93, 108, which, as was clear, represented on their part one and the same recension³. A version identical with that represented in the excerpts was also, as Vercellone further pointed out, cited by Ambrose and Claudius of Turin⁴. The conclusion which the facts observed authorize is thus that the Old Latin is a version made, or revised, on the basis of MSS. agreeing closely with those which were followed by Lucian in framing his recension⁵. The Old Latin must date from the second cent. A.D.; hence it cannot be based upon the recension of Lucian as such: its peculiar interest lies in the fact that it affords independent evidence of the existence of MSS. containing Lucian's

¹ So Tuch on Gen. 10, 6, and PS. coll. 681-2, 741. Comp. 2 Ki. 4, 42 Pesh. (שליש connected similarly with שלישי, commonly represented in Pesh. by שלישי).

² *Monumenta Sacra et Profana*, I. 1 (1861), p. xvi (*Addenda*).

³ *Variae Lectiones*, ii. 436 (and in other passages).

⁴ *Ib.* p. 455 f. (on 3 Reg. 2, 5).

⁵ Comp. Ceriani, *Le recension di LXX*, etc., p. 5.

characteristic readings (or renderings), considerably before the time of Lucian himself.

The following comparison of passages from the Old Latin Version of 1 and 2 Sam., derived from one of the sources indicated above (p. liii f.), and all presupposing a text differing from that of the normal LXX, but agreeing with that of Lucian, will shew the justice of this conclusion. Although, however, the text upon which the Old Latin is based agrees largely with that of Lucian, it must not be supposed to be *identical* with it: there are passages in which it agrees with B or A, or with other MSS., against Lucian¹. Sometimes moreover, it is to be observed, other particular MSS. agree with the Old Latin, as well as those which exhibit Lucian's recension. A more detailed inquiry into the sources of the Old Latin Version of the OT. must be reserved for future investigators. (The list is not an exhaustive one. The words printed in heavy type are

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| ¹ I 4, 12 Vind. ² Et currit. | BA καὶ ἔδραμεν (Luc. καὶ ἔφυγεν). |
| 16 Vind. ² Qui venit homo pro- | B καὶ ὁ ἀνὴρ σπεύσας προσῆλθεν (Luc. |
| perans. | καὶ ἀπεκρίθη ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἐλληνθῶς). |
| 9, 24 Vind. ² Ecce reliquum. | BA ἰδοὺ ὑπόλοιπον (Luc. μαρτύριον). |
| 10, 2 Goth. et in Selom, in Bacal- | ἐν Σηλω ἐν Βακαλαθ XI, 44, 64, 74, |
| lat salientes magnas fossas. | 106, 120, 129, 134, 144, 236; ἐν Ση- |
| Vind. ² reluctantes hic et salientes | λωμ ἐν Βακαλαθ 244; ἐν Σηλωμ |
| magnum. | Βακαλα 29; ἐσῆλω ἐν Βακαλαθ 242; |
| | ἐν Σηλω ἐν Βακαλλαθ 55.—ἀλλομένους |
| | μεγάλα BA. |
| 10, 17 Vind. ² Et praecepit . . . con- | BA καὶ παρήγγειλεν (Luc. καὶ συνή- |
| venire. | γαγε). |
| 12, 25 Goth. apponemini in plaga. | B προστεθήσεσθε (Luc. ἀπολείσθε). |
| 14, 20 Vind. ² Et exclamavit. | A καὶ ἀνεβόησεν (B Luc. καὶ ἀνέβη). |
| 17, 1 ים דם דם Goth. Sepherme. | ἐν Σεφερμε 121 (Σαφερμαιμ 29, 119, |
| | 143; Σεφερμαιμ 52, 92, 144, 236; |
| | Σεφερμαιμ 55, 64; Σαφαρμειν 245). |
| II 18, 6 Vind. ² in silvam Efrē. | B ἐν τῷ δρύμφ Ἐφραιμ (Luc. ἐν τῷ δρ. |
| | Μααιναν). |
| 9 Vind. ² Et occurrit Absalom. | BA καὶ συνήντησεν A. (Luc. καὶ ἦν |
| | μέγας A.). |

Nor does the Old Latin express Lucian's doublets in I 2, 11. 6, 12. 10, 2 (μεσημβρίας). 27^b. 15, 29. 32. Sometimes, however, his doublets do occur in it, as I 1, 6 G. 16 G. (not V.²). 4, 18 G. 6, 7 G. (not V.²). 16, 14 G. 27, 8 G.

those in which Lucian's text differs from B. In the passages marked †, the deviation is *confined* to the MSS. which exhibit Lucian's recension, and is not quoted—at least by Holmes and Parsons—for other MSS. The quotations will also illustrate the variations prevailing between different recensions of the Old Latin.)

- I 1, 6 Goth. quia ad nihilum reputabat eam. Luc. διὰ τὸ ἐξουθενεῖν αὐτήν (for בעבור הרעמה). So 55, 158; and similarly (ἐξουθενούσα) 44, 74, 106, 120, 134.
- 2, 10 Vind.² + quia iustus est. Luc. δίκαιος ὢν. So other MSS., among them 44, 55, 71, 74, 120, 134, 144, 158, 246.
- 15 Vind.² + ante Dominum. Luc. ἐνώπιον Κυρίου. So other MSS., among them 44, 55, 71, 74, 120, 134, 158.
- 3, 14 Sab. et nunc sic iuravi. Vind.² et ideo sic iuravi. No Greek MS. is cited with the reading *therefore* for לכן, all having οὐδ' (or οὐχ) οὕτως (see note).
- 6, 12 Vind.² in viam . . . rectam. Luc. ἐν τρίβῳ εὐθείᾳ †.
- 9, 27 Vind.² in loco summo civitatis. Luc. εἰς ἄκρον τῆς πόλεως †.
- 10, 3 Goth. usque ad arborem glandis electae. Luc. ἕως τῆς δρυὸς τῆς ἐκλεκτῆς *.
Vind.² ad arborem Thabor alectae (i. e. electae). 246 ἕως τῆς δρυὸς Θαβωρ τῆς ἐκλεκτῆς.
- 12, 3 Goth. aut calceamentum, et abscondam oculos meos in quo dicitis adversum me, et reddam vobis. Sab. vel calceamentum, dicite adversum me, et reddam vobis. Luc. ἢ ὑπόδημα, καὶ ἀπέκρυψα τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς μου ἐν αὐτῷ; εἴπατε κατ' ἐμοῦ, καὶ ἀποδώσω ὑμῖν †.
- 14, 14 Goth. in bolidis et petrobolis et in saxis campi. Vind.² in sagittis et in fundibolis et in muculis campi. So also (with κἄμοι for κατ' ἐμοῦ) Theodoret., *Quaest.* 16 *in* 1 *Reg.*
- 14, 15 Goth. et ipsi nolebant esse in laboribus. Luc. ἐν βολίσι καὶ ἐν πετροβόλοις καὶ ἐν κόχλαξι τοῦ πεδίου.
- 15, 11 Sab. Quedl. verba mea non statuit. Luc. καὶ αὐτοί, καὶ οὐκ ἤθελον πονεῖν (πονεῖν also in X, 56, 64, 71, 119, 244, 245; others have πολεμεῖν).
- 15, 11 Sab. Quedl. verba mea non statuit. Luc. οὐκ ἔστησε τοὺς λόγους μου. So A, 123 ^b.

* חבּר being connected with בּרר to *choose out*: see II 22, 27.

^b In 9, 4 (per terram Sagalim et non invenerunt) Quedl. agrees also with 123, not with Lucian (who has διὰ τῆς γῆς Γαδδι τῆς πόλεως Σεγαλειμ: cf. 56 Γαδδι τῆς πόλεως alone).

- I 17, 39 Goth. et claudicare coepit ambulans sub armis. Luc. καὶ ἐχώλαινε Δαυὶδ ἐν τῷ βαδίζειν ἐν αὐτοῖς (158 ἀσχολανε).
- 18, 21 Goth. in virtute eris mihi gener hodie. Luc. ἐν ταῖς δυνάμεσιν ἐπιγαμβρεύσεις μοι σήμερον (so 44, 74, 106, 120, 134).
- 20, 30 Goth. Filius puellarum vagantium, quae se passim coinquant esca mulierum. Luc. νιὲ κορασίων αὐτομολούντων γυναικοτραφῇ (γυν. added also in 29, 55, 71, 121 marg., 243, 246).
- 27, 8 Goth. Et apponebant se super omnem appropinquantem, et extendebant se super Gesur. Luc. καὶ ἐπετίθεντο ἐπὶ πάντα τὸν ἐγγίζοντα, καὶ ἐξέτεινον ἐπὶ τὸν Γεσσουραῖον. So, except for the difference of one or two letters, 56, 158, 246.
- 30, 15 end (in the current Vulg.) et iuravit ei David. Luc. καὶ ὤμοσεν αὐτῷ (121 marg. καὶ ὦ. αὐτῷ Δαυὶδ. So Pesh.).
- II 1, 19 Goth. Cura te (al. curare), Israel, de interfectis tuis. Luc. Ἀκρίβασαι, Ἰσραηλ, ὑπὲρ κ. τ. λ. (106 ἀκρίβασαι στήλωσαι) †. So Theodoret, *Quaest. in 2 Reg.*
- Sab. Considera, Israel, pro his qui mortui sunt.
- 2, 8 Goth. Isbalem. Cod. 93 (but not 19, 82) Εἰσβααλ.
- 2, 29 Magd. in castra Madiam^a. Luc. εἰς παρεμβολὰς Μαδιαμ. So 158.
- 6, 12 Sab. Dixitque David, Ibo et reducam arcam cum benedictione in domum meam. Luc. καὶ εἶπε Δαυὶδ Ἐπιστρέψω τὴν εὐλογίαν εἰς τὸν οἶκόν μου. So 158.
- 7, 8 Goth. Accepi te de casa pastoralis ex uno grege.
- 9, 6 Goth. Memphibaal. Luc. ἐκ τῆς μάνδρας ἐξ ἐνὸς τῶν ποιμνίων †.
- 10, 19 Vind.¹ 2 omnes reges qui convenerunt ad [Vind.² cum] Adrazar . . . et disposuerunt testamentum coram [Vind.² cum] Israel, et servierunt Israhel [Vind.² Israeli tribus]. Luc. Μεμφιβααλ †.
- Luc. πάντες οἱ βασιλεῖς οἱ συμπορευόμενοι [so 158] τῷ Ἀδρααζαρ . . . καὶ διέθεντο διαθήκην μετὰ Ἰσραηλ καὶ ἐδούλευον τῷ Ἰσραηλ^b †.
- 11, 4 Goth. et haec erat dimissa^c [Alias et haec erat abluta] excelso loco. Luc. καὶ αὕτῃ ἦν λελουμένη ἐξ ἀφένδρου αὐτῆς. So the Ethiopic Version^d and Pesh.

^a But in *v.* 31 Magd. has ab illo = παρ' αὐτοῦ, against Luc.

^b Καὶ διέθ. διαθ. added to ἡτομολησαν on the marg. of B by an ancient hand.

^c Based evidently on λελυμένη for λελουμένη. BA ἀγιαζόμενη.

^d Which is based on the LXX. Dillmann, in his edition of the Ethiopic Version of 1-2 Reg. (1861) *Pars Posterior*, pp. 9 ff., 39 ff., gives a synopsis of the passages in which it presupposes a text differing from that of Holmes and Parsons.

Vind.^{2a} haec autem lota erat post
purgationem.

II 11, 12 Vind.^{2a} redi hic.

11, 13 Vind.¹ ² inebriatus est.

11, 16 Vind.¹ ² in locum pessimum
ubi sciebat etc.

11, 17 Vind.² et caecidit Joab de po-
pulo secundum praeceptum Davit.

11, 24 Goth. de servis regis quasi
viri XVIII.

13, 21 Vind.² et deficit animo valde^d.

13, 32 Vind.² in ira enim est ad
[?eum] Abessalon.

14, 26 Goth. Vind.¹ centum.

15, 23 Goth. et omnis terra bene-
dicentes voce magna [*lacuna*] per
viam olivae, quae erat in deserto.

17, 8 Goth. sicut ursus qui a bove
[*Alias* ab aestu] stimulator in
campo.

17, 13 Goth. ut non inveniatur ibi
conversatio.

Vind.² ut non inveniatur tumulus
fundamenti.

17, 20 Vind.² festinanter transierunt
prendere aquam; (et inquisierunt)
etc.

17, 22 Sab. . . . et antequam denu-
daretur verbum . . .

17, 29 Goth. et lactantes vitulos.

Vind.² et vitulos saginatos.

18, 2 Vind.² Et tripartitum fecit
Davit populum.

18, 3 Vind.² non stabit in nobis cor
nostrum.

20, 8 Goth. gladium rudentem (*l.*
bidentem, We.).

I. e. בש for בש^b . Not cited from any
Greek MS.

Luc. $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\theta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\theta\eta\text{†}$.

Luc. $\epsilon\pi\iota\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\pi\omicron\nu\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \pi\omicron\nu\omicron\upsilon\acute{\nu}\tau\alpha\ ^c$ [$\omicron\upsilon\ \eta\delta\epsilon\iota$] κ.τ.λ.†

Luc. $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \epsilon\pi\epsilon\sigma\omicron\nu\ \epsilon\kappa\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\ \lambda\alpha\omicron\upsilon\ \kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\nu\ \Delta\alpha\upsilon\iota\delta\text{†}$.

Luc. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\delta\ \tau\acute{\omega}\nu\ \delta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omega\nu\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\ \beta\alpha\sigma\acute{\iota}\lambda\epsilon\omega\varsigma\ \acute{\omega}\sigma\epsilon\iota\ \acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho\epsilon\varsigma\ \delta\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \acute{\omicron}\kappa\acute{\omega}\text{†}$. So 158.

Luc. $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \eta\theta\acute{\upsilon}\mu\eta\sigma\epsilon\ \sigma\phi\acute{\omicron}\delta\rho\alpha\text{†}$.

Luc. $\upsilon\tau\iota\ \acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \acute{\omicron}\rho\gamma\eta\ \eta\tau\iota\ \alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\ \text{Αβεσσαλωμ}\text{†}$.

Luc. $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\text{†}$.

Luc. $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\ \eta\ \gamma\eta\ \epsilon\upsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\upsilon\acute{\omicron}\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma\ \phi\alpha\nu\eta\ \mu\epsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma\ .\ .\ .\ \kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\ \tau\eta\nu\ \acute{\omicron}\delta\delta\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \tau\eta\varsigma\ \epsilon\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma\ \tau\eta\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \tau\eta\ \epsilon\rho\eta\mu\omega\text{†}$.

Luc. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\ \acute{\alpha}\rho\kappa\omicron\iota\ \pi\alpha\rho\omicron\iota\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha\iota\ \acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \tau\acute{\omega}\ \pi\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\phi\text{†}$.

Luc. $\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omega\varsigma\ \mu\eta\ \epsilon\upsilon\acute{\rho}\epsilon\theta\eta\ \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\acute{\iota}\ \sigma\upsilon\sigma\tau\rho\phi\eta\text{†}$.

Luc. $\Delta\iota\epsilon\lambda\eta\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\theta\alpha\sigma\iota\ \sigma\pi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\delta\omicron\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \acute{\epsilon}\zeta\eta\tau\omicron\nu\nu\text{†}$.

Luc. $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\varsigma\ \tau\omicron\upsilon\ \mu\eta\ \acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\phi\theta\eta\nu\alpha\iota\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\nu\ \omicron\upsilon\tau\omega\varsigma\ \delta\acute{\iota}\epsilon\beta\eta\sigma\alpha\nu\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \text{Ἰορδάνην}\text{†}$.

Luc. $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha\theta\eta\nu\acute{\alpha}\ \mu\omicron\sigma\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\alpha\text{†}$. So 158.

Luc. $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\ \Delta\alpha\upsilon\iota\delta\ \tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \lambda\alpha\acute{\omicron}\nu\text{†}$.

Luc. $\omicron\upsilon\ \sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\ \acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \eta\mu\acute{\iota}\nu\ \kappa\alpha\rho\delta\acute{\iota}\alpha\text{†}$.

Luc. $\mu\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha\iota\rho\alpha\nu\ \acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\acute{\eta}\kappa\eta\text{†}$. 158 $\mu\acute{\alpha}\chi\text{†}$.
 $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\omicron\nu$ (*l.* $\delta\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\mu\omicron\nu$) $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\acute{\eta}\kappa\eta\text{†}$.

^a There are lacunae in these passages in Vind.¹

^b Unless indeed *redi* be an error for *sede*: cf. *sedit* in clause *b*.

^c 'Verba $\tau\acute{\omicron}\nu\ \pi\omicron\nu\omicron\upsilon\acute{\nu}\tau\alpha$ eleganter vertunt Hebraeum עָרַךְ אֶת־הָעָם [pro עָרַךְ אֶת־הָעָם]'

(Dr. Field).

^d Goth. *et iratus factus est* agrees here with B $\kappa\alpha\iota\ \acute{\epsilon}\theta\upsilon\mu\acute{\omega}\theta\eta$.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>II 20, 23 Goth. Et Baneas filius Joab desuper lateris et in ponentibus (<i>l. potentibus</i>).</p> <p>23, 4 Goth. et non tenebrescet a lumine quasi pluvia, quasi herba de terra¹.</p> <p>23, 6 Goth. quoniam omnes qui oriuntur sicut spinae, et reliqui quasi quod emungit de lucerna.</p> <p>23, 8 Goth. Iesbael filius Thegemani . . . hic adornavit adorationem suam super nongentos vulneratos in semel.</p> | <p>Luc. καὶ Βαναίας υἱὸς Ἰωαβδαὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ πλινθίου καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς δυνάστας†. So (except δυνατοὺς) Theodoret., <i>Quaest.</i> 40 in 2 Reg.</p> <p>Luc. καὶ οὐ σκοτάσει [so other MSS., among them 44, 56, 158, 246] ἀπὸ φέγγους ὡς ὑετός, ὡς βοτάνη ἐκ γῆς.</p> <p>Luc. ὅτι πάντες οἱ ἀνατέλλοντες ὥσπερ ἄκανθα, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ ὡς ἀπόμυγμα λύχνου πάντες†.</p> <p>Luc. Ἰεσβααλ υἱὸς Θεκεμανεῖ . . . οὗτος διεκόσμηε τὴν διασκευὴν αὐτῶν ἐπὶ ἑννακοσίους τραυματίας εἰς ἅπαξ†.</p> |
|--|---|

(b) On the general characteristics of Jerome's Version of the OT., reference must be made to the monograph of Nowack, referred to above (p. liv). A synopsis of the principal deviations from the Massoretic text presupposed by it in the Books of Samuel, is given *ib.* pp. 25-27, 35, 37, 38, 50; the most important are also noticed, at their proper place, in the notes in the present volume².

The following instances (which could easily be added to) will

¹ But 23, 3 agrees partly with BA: In me locutus est *custos* Israel *parabolam* Dic hominibus.

² The current (Clementine) text contains many passages which are no genuine part of Jerome's translation, but are glosses derived from the Old Latin (marked *), or other sources. The following list of such passages (taken from Vercellone, *Variae Lectiones*, ii. pp. ix-xiii) is given for the convenience of students:—

I 4, 1 to *pugnam**; 5, 6 from *et ebullierunt**; 9 from *inierunt**; 8, 18 from *quia**; 9, 25 from *stravit*†; 10, 1 from *et liberabis**; 11, 1 to *mensem**; 13, 15 *et reliqui . . . Benjamin**; 14, 22 from *Et erant**; 41 *Domine Deus Israel and quid est . . . sanctitatem**; 15, 3 *et non . . . aliquid**; 12^b-13^a *Saul offerebat . . . ad Saul**; 32 *et tremens**; 17, 36 *Nunc . . . incircumcisis*; 19, 21 from *Et iratus**; 20, 15 from *auferat**; 21, 11 *cum vidissent David* ('ex ignoto fonte'); 23, 13-14 *et salvatus . . . opaco*; 30, 15 *et iuravit ei David**; II 1, 18 from *et ait, Considera**; 26 from *Sicut mater*; 4, 5 from *Et ostiaria*; 5, 23 *Si . . . meas*; 6, 6 *et declinaverunt eam*; 6, 12 from *et erant*; 10, 19 *expaverunt . . . Israel. Et*; 13, 21 from *et noluit**; 27 from *Fecerat**; 14, 30 from *Et venientes*; 15, 18 *pugnatores validi*; 20 *et Dominus . . . veritatem*; 21, 18 *de genere gigantum*.

exemplify the dependence of Jerome in exegesis upon his Greek predecessors, especially Symmachus:—

- I 1, 18 **לֹא הָיוּ לָהּ עוֹד** **Σ.** (οὐ) διετράπη (ἔτι), Vulg. non sunt amplius in diversa mutati.
- 2, 5 **חָדְלוּ** **Σ.** ἀνευδεεῖς ἐγένοντο, V. saturati sunt.
- 5, 6 **בַּעֲפָלִים** **Σ.** κατὰ τῶν κρυπτῶν¹, V. in secretiori parte.
- 6, 18 **וְעַד כְּפַר הַפְּרוֹי** **Σ.** ἕως κώμης ἀτειχίστου, V. usque ad villam quae erat absque muro².
- 9, 24 **לְמוֹעֵד** **Σ.** ἐπίτηδες, V. de industria.
- 12, 3 **רְצוֹתִי** **Σ.** Ἄλλος ἐσυκοφάντησα, V. calumniatus sum³.
- 22 **כִּי הוֹאִיל י'** **V.** quia iuravit⁴ Dominus.
- 14, 48 **וַיַּעַשׂ (חֵיל) Ἄλλος** συστησάμενος, V. congregato (exercitu).
- 20, 41 **עַד דּוֹר הַגִּדִּיל** **Σ.** Δαυιδ δὲ ὑπερέβαλλεν, V. David autem amplius.
- 22, 6 **הָאֵשֶׁל** **A.** τὸν δενδρῶνα, **Σ.** τὸ φυτόν, V. (in) nemore. Similarly 31, 13.
- 23, 13 **וַיִּתְּחַלְכוּ בְּאֵשׁ וַיִּתְּחַלְכוּ** **Σ.** καὶ ἐρρέμβοντο ὁπουδήποτε⁵.
- 26 **עַמִּים** **Oἱ λοιποὶ** περιστεφανοῦντες, V. in modum coronae cingebant.
- 25, 3 **רַע מַעֲלָלִים** **Σ.** κακογνώμων, V. (pessimus et) malitiosus.
- 7 **לֹא הָכַלְמָנוּם** **Σ.** (οὐκ) ἐνωχλήσαμεν (αὐτούς), V. numquam eis molesti fuimus.
- 18 **צְמוּקִים** **Σ.** ἐνδέσμονς σταφίδος, V. ligaturas uvae passae.
So 30, 12.
- 29 **צִרְוֶרָה** **Σ.** πεφυλαγμένη, V. custodita.
- 31 **לְפֹקָה** **A. Σ.** (εἰς) λυγμόν, V. in singultum.
- 33 **וְהוֹשַׁע** **Σ.** ἐκδικῆσαι, V. et ulciscerer (me manu mea).
- 26, 5 **בַּמַּעֲנַל** **Σ.** (ἐν τῇ) σκηנῇ, V. in tentorio.

¹ Comp. Mic. 4, 8 **עָפָל** **Σ.** ἀπόκρυφος.

² Comp. Dt. 3, 5.

³ Comp. Amos 4, 1 calumniam facitis.

⁴ See Ex. 2, 21 **וַיֹּאמֶר** **Σ.** ὤρκισε δέ, V. iuravit ergo, which shews the source of *iuravit* here.

⁵ 'Symmachum ante oculos habuit Hieronymus eleganter vertens: *huc atque illuc vagabantur incerti*' (Field).

I 27, 1 אספה יום אחד Σ. παραπεσοῦμαι ποτε, V. Aliquando incidam una die.

30, 16 נמשים Σ. ἀναπεπτωκότες, V. discumbebant.

II 2, 16 חלקת הצרים A. Σ. κληρος τῶν στερεῶν, V. ager robustorum.

8, 2 נשאי מנחה Σ. ὑπὸ φόρον, V. sub tributo.

10, 6 נבאשו ברור Σ. ἐκαούργησαν πρὸς Δαυιδ, V. quod iniuriam fecissent David.

12, 14 נאין נאצת Σ. βλασφημῆσαι ἐποίησας (the other versions all differently), V. blasphemare fecisti.

15, 28 מתמהמה Σ. κρυβήσομαι, V. abscondar.

18, 23 דרך הכבר Oí Γ'. (κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν) τὴν διατέμνουσαν, V. per viam compendii.

Three examples, shewing how Jerome followed Aq. or Symm. in dividing artificially a Hebrew word (p. xliii), may be added—the last being of peculiar interest, as it explains a familiar rendering of the Authorized Version :—

ψ. 16, 1 מכתם לדור A. τοῦ ταπεινόφρονος καὶ ἀπλοῦ τοῦ Δαυιδ, Jer.¹ humilis et simplicis David.

Ex. 32, 25 לשמצה A. εἰς ὄνομα ῥύπου (לשם צאה), Jer. propter ignominiam sordis.

Lev. 16, 8 לעזאזל Σ. εἰς τράγον ἀπερχόμενον (v. 10 ἀφιέμενον), A. εἰς τράγον ἀπολνόμενον (or ἀπολελυμένον) i. e. אֵילָזִי, Jer. capro emissario. Hence the 'Great Bible' (1539-1541) and AV. *scape-goat*².

¹ Jerome's own translation of the Psalter failed to supersede the older Latin Version that was in general use; hence it never made its way into the 'Vulgate,' and must be sought elsewhere (*Opera*, ed. Bened. I. 835 ff.; Vallarsi, IX. 1153 ff.; Migne, IX. 1123 ff.; or Lagarde's *Psalterium Hieronymi*, 1874). The translation of the Psalter contained in the 'Vulgate' is merely the Old Latin Version, revised by Jerome with the aid of the LXX.

² Comp. Is. 66, 24 לרואין לכל בשר *usque ad satietatem videndi* (as though לְרִי צֹאֵן) omni carni. The same interpretation in the Targ. : 'And the wicked shall be judged in Gehinnom until the righteous shall say concerning them מיסה חוינא *We have seen enough*.' The renderings of Aq. Symm. are not here preserved; but from their known dependence on Jewish exegesis, there is little doubt that Jerome's rendering is derived from one of them.

APPENDIX.

The Inscription of Mesha', commonly known as the 'Moabite Stone.'

THE Inscription of Mesha' (which has been several times referred to in the preceding pages) is of such importance as an authentic and original monument of the ninth century B.C., remarkably illustrating the Old Testament, and is at the same time so difficult of access in a convenient form to students of Hebrew in this country, that I have determined to insert here a transcription and translation of it, accompanied by a brief commentary. I have confined myself to the *minimum* of necessary explanation, and have purposely avoided entering upon a discussion of controverted readings or interpretations. The doubtful passages are, fortunately, few in number, being limited chiefly to certain letters at the extreme left of some of the lines, and to two or three ἀπαξ εἰρημένα, and do not interfere with the interpretation of the Inscription as a whole. Palaeographical details must be learnt from the monograph of Smend and Socin, referred to on p. xii, and from Clermont-Ganneau's 'Examen Critique du Texte,' in the *Journ. As.*, Janv. 1887, pp. 72-112¹. The deviations from the text of Smend and Socin are introduced partly on the authority of Clermont-Ganneau, partly on that of E. Renan in the *Journal des Savans*, 1887, pp. 158-164, and of Th. Nöldeke in the *Lit. Centralblatt*, Jan. 8, 1887, coll. 59-61. Of the older literature connected with the Inscription, the most important is the monograph of Nöldeke, *Die Inschrift des Königs Mesa von Moab* (Kiel, 1870), to which in parts of my explanatory notes I am indebted. It ought only to be observed that at the time when this monograph was published, some of the readings had not been ascertained so accurately as was afterwards done. M. Clermont-Ganneau promises a more elaborate study on the Inscription, which, however, up to the present time,

¹ See also the *Revue Critique*, 1875, No. 37, pp. 166-174 (by the same writer).

has not appeared. The line above a letter indicates that the reading is not quite certain.

אנך . מושע . בן . כמשלך . מלך . מאב . הד	1
יבני אבי . מלך . על . מאב . שלשן . שת . ואנך . מלכ	2
תי . אחר . אבי ואעש . חבמת . זאת . לכמש . בקרחה ב[מת . י]	3
שע . כי . השעני . מכל . המלכן . וכי . הראני . בכל . שנאי עמר	4
י . מלך . ישראל . ויענו . את . מאב . ימן . רבן . כי . יאנף . כמש . באר	5
צה ויחלפה . בנה . ויאמר . גם . הא . אענו . את . מאב בימי . אמר . כ	6
וארא . בה . ובכתה וישראל . אבד . אבד . עלם . וירש . עמרי . את [אר]	7
ץ . מהדבא וישב . בה . ימא . וחצי . ימי . בנה . ארבען . שת . וי[ש]	8
בה . כמש . בימי ואבן . את . בעלמען . ואעש . בה . האשוח . ואבן	9
את . קרית ואש . גר . ישב . בארץ . עטרת . מעלם . ויבן . לה . מלך . י	10
ישראל . את . עטרת ואלתחם . בקר . ואחזה ואהרג . את . כל . ה[עם . מ]	11
הקר . רית . לכמש . ולמאב ואשב . משם . את . אראל . דודה . ואס	12
חבה . לפני . כמש . בקרית ואשב . בה . את . אש . שרן . ואת . אש	13
מחרת ויאמר . לי . כמש . לך . אחז . את . נבה . על . ישראל וא	14
הלך . בללה . ואלתחם . בה . מבקע . השחרת . עד . הצהרם וא	15
זה . ואהרג . כלֹה . שבעת . אלפן . גברן . ו??? וגברת . ו??	16
ת . ורחמת כי . לעיטת . כמש . החרמתה ואקח . משם . א[ת . כ]	17
לי . יהוה . ואסחב . הם . לפני . כמש ומלך . ישראל . בנה . אֵת	18
יהץ . וישב . בה . בהלתחמה . בי ויגרשה . כמש . מפני ו	19
אקח . ממאב . מאתן . אש . כל . רשה ואשאה . ביהץ . ואחזה .	20
לספת . על . דיבן אנך . בנתי . קרחה . חמת . היערן . וחמת	21
העפל ואנך . בנתי . שעריה . ואנך . בנתי . מגדלתה וא	22
נך . בנתי . בת . מלך . ואנך . עשתי . כלאי . האש[וח . למ]ץ . בקרב	23
הקר ובר . אן . בקרב . הקר . בקרחה . ואמר . לכל . העם . עשו . ל	24
כס . אש . בר . בביתה ואנך . כרתי . המכרתת . לקרחה . באסר	25
[י] . ישראל אנך . בנתי . ערער . ואנך . עשתי . המסלת . בארנן .	26
אנך . בנתי . בת . כמת . כי . הרס . הא אנך . בנתי . בצר . כי . עיץ .	27
ש . דיבן . חמשן . כי . כל . דיבן . משמעת ואנך . מלכ	28
תי . מאת . בקרן . אשר . יספתי . על . הארץ ואנך . בנת	29
י . [את .] מהדר[ב]א . ובת . דבלתן ובת . בעלמען . ואשא . שם . את . נקד	30
צאן . הארץ וחורנן . ישב . בה . ב??? וד? אמר	31
אמר . לי . כמש . רד . הלתחם . בחורנן ואר[ד]	32
[ויש]בה . כמש . בימי . ועל[ת]י . משם . עשר	33
שֵׁת . שרד ואנ	34

1. I am Mesha' son of Chemoshmelek, king of Moab, the Da-
2. -ibonite. My father reigned over Moab for 30 years, and I reign-
3. -ed after my father. And I made this high place for Chēmōsh
in QRH, a high place of sal-
4. -vation, because he had saved me from all the kings (?), and
because he had let me see my pleasure on all them that hated
me. Omr-
5. -i was king over Israel, and he afflicted Moab for many days, be-
cause Chemosh was angry with his la-
6. -nd. And his son succeeded him; and he also said, I will
afflict Moab. In my days said he th[us;]
7. but I saw my pleasure on him, and on his house, and Israel
perished with an everlasting destruction. And Omri took
possession of the [la-]
8. -nd of Mēhēdeba, and it (i. e. Israel) dwelt therein, during his
days, and half his son's days, forty years; but [resto-]
9. -red it Chemosh in my days. And I built Ba'al-Me'on, and I
made in it the reservoir (?); and I built
10. Qiryathēn. And the men of Gad had dwelt in the land of
'Aṭaroth from of old; and built for himself the king of I-
11. -srael 'Aṭaroth. And I fought against the city, and took it.
And I slew all the [people of]
12. the city, a gazingstock unto Chemosh, and unto Moab. And
I brought back (or, took captive) thence the altar-hearth of
Davdoh (?), and I drag-
13. -ged it before Chemosh in Qeriyioth. And I settled therein
the men of SHRN, and the men of
14. MḤRTH. And Chemosh said unto me, Go, take Nebo against
Israel. And I
15. went by night, and fought against it from the break of dawn
until noon. And I too-
16. -k it, and slew the whole of it, 7,000 men and , and
women, and
17. -s, and maid-servants: for I had devoted it to 'Ashtor-Chēmōsh.
And I took thence the [ves-]

18. -sels of YAHWEH, and I dragged them before Chemosh. And the king of Israel had built
19. Yahaz, and abode in it, while he fought against me. But Chemosh drave him out from before me; and
20. I took of Moab 200 men, even all its chiefs; and I led them up against Yahaz, and took it
21. to add it unto Daibon. I built QRHH, the wall of Ye'ārim (*or*, of the Woods), and the wall of
22. the Mound. And I built its gates, and I built its towers. And
23. I built the king's palace, and I made the two reser[voirs (?)] for wa]ter in the midst of
24. the city. And there was no cistern in the midst of the city, in QRHH. And I said to all the people, Make
25. you every man a cistern in his house. And I cut out the cutting for QRHH with the help of prisoner-
26. [-s of] Israel. I built 'Aro'er, and I made the highway by the Arnon.
27. I built Beth-Bamoth, for it was pulled down. I built Bezer, for ruins
28. [had it become. And the chie]fs of Daibon were fifty, for all Daibon was obedient (to me). And I reign-
29. -ed [over] an hundred [chiefs] in the cities which I added to the land. And I buil-
30. -t Mehēdē[b]a, and Beth-Diblat'hên, and Beth-Ba'al-Me'on; and I took there the sheep-grazers (?),
31. sheep of the land. And as for H̄oronên, there dwelt therein and
32. Chemosh said unto me, Go down, fight against H̄oronên. And I went down
33. [and] Chemosh [resto]red it in my days. And I went up thence to
34. And I

The Inscription gives particulars of the revolt of Moab from Israel, noticed briefly in 2 Ki. 1, 1 = 3, 5. The revolt is there stated to have taken place after the death of Ahab; but from line 8

of the Inscription it is evident that this date is too late, and that it must in fact have been completed by the middle of Ahab's reign. The territory N. of the Arnon was claimed by Reuben and (contiguous to it on the N.) Gad; but these tribes were not permanently able to hold it against the Moabites. David reduced the Moabites to the condition of tributaries (2 Sam. 8, 2); but we infer from this Inscription that this relation was not maintained. Omri, however, determined to re-assert the Israelite claim, and gained possession of at least the district around Medeba, which was retained by Israel for forty years, till the middle of Ahab's reign, when Mesha' revolted. How complete the state of subjection was to which Moab had thus been reduced is shewn by the enormous tribute of wool paid annually to Israel (2 Ki. 3, 4). The Inscription names the principal cities which had been occupied by the Israelites, but were now recovered for Moab, and states further how Mesha' was careful to rebuild and fortify them, and to provide them with means for resisting a siege. Most of the places named (1-2, 21, 28 Dibon, 8, 30 (?) Mehedeba, 9 Ba'al-Me'on, 10 Qiryathên, 10, 11 'Aṭaroth, 13 Qeriyyoth, 14 Nebo, 19 Yahaz, 26 'Aro'er, 27 Beth-Bamoth, 30 Beth-Diblatên, Beth-Ba'al-Me'on, 31 Ḥoronên) are mentioned in the OT. in the passages which describe the territory of Reuben (Nu. 32, 37 f. Jos. 13, 15-23) or Gad (Nu. 32, 34-36. Jos. 13, 24-28), or allude to the country held by Moab (Is. 15, 2. 4. 5. Jer. 48, 1. 3. 18. 19. 21. 22. 23. 24. 34. 41. Ez. 25, 9. Am. 2, 2); 27 Bezer in Dt. 4, 43. Jos. 20, 8: only 3, 21, 24, 25 קרחה, 13 שרן, 14 מחרת, 21 היערן are not known from the Bible. Except (as it seems) Ḥoronaim, all the places named appear to have lain within the controverted territory North of the Arnon.

On the *orthography*, comp. above, pp. xxxii-xxxv. 1. Perhaps במשלך *Chēmōshshillek* should be read: cf. Eshmunshillek, Ba'al-shillek (*CIS.* 50, 1; 132, 6 al.).—1-2. הדיבני, 21, 28 דיבן, i. e. no doubt *Daïbon*, not (as in OT.) דיבן *Dibon*. Had the vowel in the first syllable been merely *i*, it is not probable that the *scriptio plena* would have been employed.—2. שְׁלֹשֶׁן נֶשֶׁת = Heb. שלשים שנה. שֶׁת as in Phoen. (p. 64 n.); for שְׁנֵת*, as בֶּת for בְּנֵת*.—3. הבמת זאת

=Heb. **הבמה הזאת**: notice (1) the fem. in **ת**-, as in Phoen., and sporadically in the OT.; (2) **זאת** without the art., also as in Phoen. (p. xxviii). The passage illustrates Is. 15, 2. 16, 12. Jer. 48, 35 (of Moab); comp. 1 Ki. 10, 2 (of Solomon). The custom of worshipping on 'high-places' was one shared by the Canaanites and Israelites with their neighbours.—**קרח**, perhaps **קִרְחָה** (cf. **יִרְחוּ**, once 1 Ki. 16, 34 **יִרְחָה**); it is against the apparently obvious vocalization **קִרְחָה**, that the *fem.* is regularly represented in the Inscription by **ת**.—4. **המלכן**, the **מ** is not certain.—**הָרָאִי בְּכָל־שָׁנָאִי** ψ. 59, 11. 118, 7.—5. **וַיַּעֲנֵי** (Nöld.) and *afflicted* (Ex. 1, 11), the third radical being retained. As the text stands, if **מלך** be read (as seems natural) **מֶלֶךְ**, the **י** can only be explained by *Tenses*, § 127 a: this, however, is harsh; so that probably **מלך** should be read **מֶלֶךְ**, and **על** has accidentally been omitted before **ישראל** (cf. l. 2) by the carver of the Inscription.—**יֵאָנֶפֶ**, if the **י** be correct, though an impf. is hardly the tense that would be expected. Others prefer the reading **תֵאָנֶפֶ**, which would be **תֵאָנֶפֶ**=the Arab. V. Nöldeke suggests a Nif. **נֵאָנֶפֶ** as possible. In Heb. the Qal and (more generally in prose) the Hithp. are in use. Cf. 1 Ki. 8, 46. 2 Ki. 17, 18.—*His land*: cf. Nu. 21, 29. Jer. 48, 46, where the Moabites are called **עַם בְּמִשׁ**.—6. **וַיַּחֲלֶפֶה**, cf. **خلف**, and Is. 9, 9.—**בְּנֶה**, i. e. Ahab.—**הָא**, p. xxxiii.—**גַּם הָא**, as Jud. 3, 31. 6, 35 al.—**ב**, probably **בְּכָה** (1 Ki. 1, 48). **כּוֹאֵת** (Jud. 8, 8) would (as Hebrew) be preferable: but there seems not to be room for more than two letters¹.—7. **וַיִּרְאֵה בָהּ** ψ. 118, 7.—**אֶבֶר אֶבֶר**—**עֵלָם** as ψ. 89, 2. 3. 38 (*poetically* for **לְעוֹלָם**). Or possibly **עֵלָם**—**אֶבֶר אֶבֶר**; cf. Jer. 51, 39.—**וַיִּרְשׁ עַמְרִי**, as a plup. sense is required, this by the principles of Heb. syntax should be **וַיִּרְשׁ עַמְרִי**. Or, perhaps, **וַיִּרְשׁ** should be read: cf. the simple **ו** (if the reading be correct) in l. 33.—8. **מִיִּדְבָּה**, in Heb. **מִיִּדְבָּה**.—**יִמָּה**, if the **ה** be correct, for **יִמָּה** *yamaih(u)*, i. e. **יָמִי**. The original **ה** (Stade, § 113. 4) is seen (though not heard) in the Aram. **ܝܡܐ**. The same phrase

¹ Smend and Socin imagined that they could read **כדבר**; but the traces are far too indistinct to make it probable, in view of the close general similarity of the two languages, that what is impossible in Hebrew (it should be **כדבר הזה**, or **כדברים האלה**) was possible in Moabitic.

occurs Jer. 17, 11.—8-9. וַיִּשְׁבֶּה: the letters supplied were conjectured cleverly by Nöldeke in 1870, and have been generally accepted.—9. וַאֲבָן.—הַאֲשֹׁחַ, prop. *depression* (cf. שֹׁחַת), *pit*, perhaps an excavation used for the storage either of provisions, arms, etc., or (cf. line 23) of water.—10. קְרִיתָן (Nöld.), in Heb. קְרִיתִים.—וַאֲשֹׁ (Jud. 20, 17, etc.).—11. לֹה, Heb. לוֹ.—וַאֲלַחֶם from הִלַּחֶם=Arab. VIII conj.—בְּקֶרֶת *against the city*.—וַאֲחֹזָה.—12. רֵית לַכְּמֹשׁ *a spectacle unto Chemosh*: cf. Nah. 3, 6. Ez. 28, 17.—Either וַאֲשֹׁב (Jos. 14, 7), or (Clermont-Ganneau, Renan) וַאֲשֹׁב to be explained prob. from Ez. 43, 15. 16 of the *hearth* of the altar, which was prized by the captors as a kind of 'spolia opima' (Smend and Socin, p. 4). But this explanation is not certain. רוּרָה must, as it seems, be the name of a divinity, otherwise (at present) unknown.—12-13. וַאֲסַחֲבָה Jer. 22, 19. 2 Sam. 17, 13.—13. לַפְּנֵי כְּמֹשׁ, cf. לַפְּנֵי יְהוָה 1 Sam. 15, 33. 2 Sam. 21, 9.—וַאֲשֹׁב: 2 Ki. 17, 24.—14. *And Chemosh said to me, Go, take, etc.*; similarly l. 32: comp. Jos. 8, 1; Jud. 7, 9; 1 Sam. 23, 4; 2 Ki. 18, 25^b.—14-15. וַאֲחֵלֶךְ, cf. Job 16, 22. 23, 8: in prose once (in 3 ps.) Ex. 9, 23.—15. בַּלֵּלָה = Heb. בְּלִילָה. מִבְּקָע—בְּלִילָה, cf. Is. 58, 8: the ordinary Hebrew equivalent would be מִעֲלוֹת הַשֶּׁחֶר. —16. נְבָרִת, נְבָרִת, *men, women*. The two uncertain words here *may* be נְבָרִת, נְבָרִת *strangers, male and female*.—17. רַחֲמֹת, Jud. 5, 30: female slaves are probably meant.—17. *Ashtor-Chemosh* must be a compound deity, of a type of which there are other examples in Semitic mythology, Baethgen, *Beiträge*, 254 ff. The *male* Ashtor is a South Semitic deity, *ib.* 117 ff.—הֶחֱרַמְתָּהּ: see p. 101.—17-18. אֶת [כ] לִי, others supply אֶת [ר] לִי, cf. l. 12. Renan says that the last two letters of l. 17 are quite 'dans la nuit,' and that אֶת כֹּל 'garde toute sa probabilité.' Against אֶת אֲרָלִי he objects the absence of אֶת (contr. l. 12), and the *plural* (contr. the sing. l. 12).—18. הֵם (if, as seems to be the case, the reading is correct) must be a case of the independent pron. used as an accus., cf. Aram. הֵמוּ (Ezr. 4, 10 etc.).—19. וַיִּשְׁבֶּבָה, i. e. he made it a post of occupation during his war with Mesha'.—בְּחֶלְתָּחֶמָה, or rather, perhaps, on the analogy of the inf. of the Arab. VIII, בְּחֶלְתָּחֶמָה: cf. the Heb. place-names אֶשְׁתָּמוּעַ, אֶשְׁתָּאֵל.—וַיִּנְרֶשֶׁה (provided יהִי be masc.). גִּרְשָׁ מִפְּנֵי Mesha'

speaks of כמש in exactly the same terms which the Hebrew used of יהוה, Dt. 33, 27. Jos. 24, 18.—20. מֵאֲחֵן, in Heb. מֵאֲחִים.—וַיִּשְׁאָהּ.—21. לְסִפָּת (Nöld.) from יִסַּף. Pointed irregularly by the Massorites לְסִפָּת Nu. 32, 14. Is. 30, 1.—וַיֵּצֵרוּ the woods,—probably the name of a place.—22. מִגְדֵּלְתָּה.—23. בֵּית מֶלֶךְ 1 Ki. 16, 18.—בִּלְאִי either both (Nöld.), cf. כִּלְאִי, חֲלָאִי; or possibly the locks or dams, from the root בִּלָּא לְמִין for water.—24. בַּר cistern.—אֵין = Heb. אֵין (Gen. 47, 13).—25. Prob. הַמְּכַרְתָּה (or הַמְּכַרְתִּים) a cutting (or cuttings) of some sort: the special application must remain uncertain.—25-6. בְּאַפְרִי.—26. הַמְּסֻלָּה = Heb. הַמְּסֻלָּה.—27. בֵּית בִּמָּה, probably the same place as בִּמּוֹת Nu. 21, 19; Jos. 13, 17. בִּמּוֹת בַּעַל 22, 41. Jos. 13, 17.—הָרֶם.—עֵין, Mic. 3, 12.—28. Before ש, there is space for four or five letters. After עֵין, הָיָה (or הָיָה, Is. 16, 4) suggests itself naturally as the first word of l. 28. The conjecture [וַיֵּרָשׁ] has the support of l. 20.—מִשְׁמַעַת, see p. 144 note.—29. If מִלְכָּתִי 28-9 be correct (the כ is not quite certain), the next word must almost necessarily be עַל: the two letters for which space still remains may be רֶשׁ (as exhibited in the translation). Lines 28-29 will then describe the number of chiefs, i. e. either heads of families, or warriors, over whom Mesha' ruled in Daibon itself, and in the cities which he recovered.—בְּקִרְיָן in the cities (Clermont-Ganneau, Smend and Socin): with what follows, cf. the expression used of Yahaz ll. 20-21.—30. נִגְדָר, if the restoration be correct, will allude to the persons engaged in cultivating the breed of sheep, for which Moab was famous. It is the word which is actually used of Mesha' himself in 2 Ki. 3, 4. But the letters following נ can only be regarded as conjectural¹: according to Renan, 'l'endroit est entièrement désespéré.'—32. Cf. l. 14. With go down Clermont-Ganneau pertinently compares Jer. 48, 5 which speaks of the מוֹרֵד הוֹרֵנִים or descent to Horonaim.—33. No doubt וַיִּשְׁבֶּה as ll. 8-9.—וַעֲלָתִי. According to uniform usage in other parts of the Inscription, we should expect נֶאֱעַל. וַעֲלָתִי, if correct, will be an example of the perf. with simple *waw*, such as occurs also occasionally in the OT. עָלָה is the word that would

¹ The נ itself also may be a מ.

naturally be used by Mesha' to describe his return from a place to which he had previously *gone down*.

The language of Moab is far more closely akin to Hebrew than any other Semitic language at present known (though it may be conjectured that the languages spoken by Ammon and Edom were approximately similar): in fact, it scarcely differs from it otherwise than dialectically¹. In syntax, form of sentence, and general mode of expression, it is entirely in the style of the earlier narratives contained in the historical books of the OT. The vocabulary, with two or three exceptions, not more singular than many a ἀπαξ εἰρημένον occurring in the OT., is identical with that of Hebrew. In some respects, the language of the Inscription even shares with Hebrew *distinctive* features, as the *waw* conv. with the impf., הושיע *to save*, עשה *to make*, גם, ראה ב', ירש *to take in possession*, הרג, לפני, the dual צהרם *to ban*, נרש, בקרב, and especially אֲשֶׁר. It shares אנך with Hebrew and Phoenician, against Aramaic, Arabic, and Ethiopic (אנא, אנה, אנה:).

The most noticeable *differences*, as compared with Hebrew, are זאח (not הזאח as in Hebrew), the ת of the fem. sg., and the ך of the dual (except in צהרם² 15) and plural, the ת and ך of the plural both occurring only sporadically in the OT.³, the conj. הלתחם, קיר city, אחז 11, 14 *to take a city* (Heb. לָכַד); and the following words, which, though they occur in the OT., are not the usual prose terms, חלף 6 *to succeed*, בקע 15 of the *break* of dawn, נִבְרָן and נִבְרָת 16 (in a context such as the present, the normal Hebrew expression would be אנשים and נשים), רחמת 17.

The chief features of historical interest presented by the Inscript-

¹ By a happy instinct the truth was divined by Mr. (now Sir George) Grove, six years before any Moabite document whatever was known, in his interesting article MOAB, in the *Dictionary of the Bible* (p. 399^a): 'And from the origin of the nation and other considerations we may perhaps conjecture that their language was more a dialect of Hebrew than a different tongue.'

² If this be really a dual, and not a nominal form in ם ך.

³ The ך 25-6 times, mostly dialectically, or late (Ges. § 87. 1^a [add Lam. 4, 3 Kt., and, as the text stands, 2 S. 21, 20]; Stade, § 323^a), 15 times being in Job, but even there irregularly (מלין 13 times, against מלים 10 times).

tion may be summarized as follows: (1) the re-conquest of Moab by Omri; (2) the fact that Mesha's revolt took place in the middle of Ahab's reign, not after his death (as stated, 2 Ki. 1, 1); (3) particulars of the war by which Moab regained its independence; (4) the extent of country occupied and fortified by Mesha; (5) the manner and terms in which the authority of Chēmōsh, the national deity of Moab, is recognized by Mesha; (6) the existence of a sanctuary of YAHWEH in Nebo¹; (7) the state of civilization and culture which had been reached by Moab at the end of the tenth century B.C. Sir George Grove, in the article referred to on the last page, writes (p. 396): 'The nation appears' from allusions in the OT.² 'as high-spirited, wealthy, populous, and even, to a certain extent, civilized, enjoying a wide reputation and popularity In its cities we discern a "great multitude" of people living in "glory," and in the enjoyment of "great treasure," crowding the public squares, the house-tops, and the ascents and descents of the numerous high-places and sanctuaries, where the "priests and princes" of Chemosh minister to the anxious devotees In this case there can be no doubt that among the pastoral people of Syria, Moab stood next to Israel in all matters of material wealth and civilization.' This conclusion is confirmed by the Inscription. The length, and finished literary form, of the Inscription shew that the Moabites, in the tenth century B.C., were not a nation that had recently emerged from barbarism; and Mesha reveals himself in it as a monarch capable of organizing and consolidating his dominions by means similar to those adopted by contemporary sovereigns in the kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

¹ The reading יהוה is quite certain; the letters can be read distinctly on the plaster-cast of the stone in the British Museum.

² Chiefly Is. 15-16; Jer. 48.

List of principal Abbreviations employed.

AV. = Authorized Version.

Bö. = Böttcher, Fr., *Neue exeg.-krit. Aehrenlese zum A. T.* (above, p. iii).

Sometimes also the *Ausführliches Lehrbuch der Hebr. Sprache*, 1866,—a gigantic *Thesaurus* of grammatical forms, suitable for occasional reference, but for general purposes highly inconvenient.

CIS. = *Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum*, Tom. I, Parisii, 1881–1887.

Tom. I contains Phoenician and Punic Inscriptions.

Ew. = Ewald, H., *Lehrbuch der Hebräischen Sprache*, ed. 7, 1863 ; ed. 8, 1870.

The *Syntax*, indispensable to the advanced student, has been translated by J. Kennedy, Edinburgh, 1881.

Ke. = Keil, C. F., *Commentar über die Bücher Samuelis*, ed. 2, 1875.

Klo. = Klostermann, Aug. (above, p. v).

Kön. = König, F. E., *Historisch-kritisches Lehrgebäude der Hebr. Sprache*, i. 1881.

Vol. ii, containing the treatment of the noun, and the syntax, has not yet appeared. Especially useful on account of the discussions, with exhaustive reference to previous authorities, of anomalous forms.

Kp. = Kirkpatrick, A. F., *Commentary on 1–2 Samuel in the Cambridge Bible for Schools and Colleges.*

MT. = Massoretic Text.

Ol. = Olshausen, Justus, *Lehrbuch der Hebräischen Sprache*, i. 1861.

A masterly work, containing, however, only the Laut-, Schrift-, and Formen-Lehre. The author never completed the syntax. The chapter devoted to the formation of Hebrew proper names is valuable.

Reinke = Reinke, Laur., *Beiträge zur Erklärung des A. T.'s*, vol. vii. Münster, 1866.

On transcriptional errors in the Massoretic text, or presupposed by the Ancient Versions, with many illustrations. The author is a Roman Catholic, in his attitude towards the Massoretic text entirely free from prejudice, and in fact not sufficiently discriminating in his criticism.

RV. = Revised Version.

Stade = Stade, Bernhard, *Lehrbuch der Hebräischen Grammatik*, i. 1879.

On the lines of Olshausen. The most convenient book for those who desire a grammar more comprehensive than that of Gesenius-Kautzsch, and yet not so minute or elaborate as those of Olshausen or König. The syntax has not yet appeared.

Th. = Thenius, Otto (above, p. iii).

We. = Wellhausen, Jul. (above, pp. iii-iv).

ZATW. = *Zeitschrift für die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft*, edited by Bernhard Stade, 1881 ff.

ZDMG. = *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*.

וְגַם = 'etc.' and the rest = 'etc.'

The readings of the Septuagint, when not otherwise stated, are those of Cod. B, derived either from Dr. Swete's edition (p. l), or from Nestle's collation (p. 201 note). Lucian's recension (p. l) is denoted by 'LXX (Luc.)' or 'Luc.' The abbreviation 'LXX' is construed with a plural or a singular verb, according as the reference is more particularly to the translators themselves, or to the translation in the form in which we now have it.

The Peshitto and the Targum have been cited from the editions of Lee and Lagarde, respectively.

The sign † following a series of references indicates that all examples of the word or form in question, found in the OT., have been quoted.

NOTES

ON

THE BOOKS OF SAMUEL.

—♦—

1, 1—4, 1^a. *Birth and youth of Samuel. Announcement of the fall of Eli's house.*

1, 1. אִישׁ אַחֵר] *אחר* is not represented in LXX. It has been regarded as an indication of the comparatively late composition of the section in which it occurs; and Thenius, in order to escape this conclusion, supports its omission. But *אחר* is met with occasionally in the same sense *one man = a particular or certain man* in other passages, presumably of early origin: see not only 1 Ki. 13, 11. 2 Ki. 4, 1 but also Jud. 9, 53. 13, 2 וַיְהִי אִישׁ אֶחָד מִצֶּרְעָה.

הַרְמָתִים צוֹפִים] very difficult, if indeed defensible, grammatically. צוֹפִים cannot be an adj. in apposition with הַרְמָתִים; for this, being fem., would require צוֹפּוֹת (cf. עֵינַיִם רְמוֹת. ψ. 18, 28 etc.),—not to say הַצּוֹפּוֹת; nor can it, as Keil supposes, be a *genitive* (!) after הַרְמָתִים 'the two heights of the Zophites'.¹ Rather might it be an appositional adjunct, 'the two heights, (the) Zophites'; cf. בְּאַרְתַּ בְּנֵי יַעֲקֹב Dt. 10, 6 (but see Gen. 26, 18); נְשֵׁי קְרִיתִים Gen. 14, 5 (Ol. p. 613²), though even then the construction would be singularly unusual and hard, and not altogether analogous to the parallels cited. LXX has Σειφα ἐξ ὧν Ἐφραϊμ, pointing to צוֹפִי for צוֹפִים³, the מ of מֹהַר having been in MT. accidentally written

¹ The reference to Ew. § 286^c is inconclusive: the first word in the instances there cited being in the construct state (or in 1 Ki. 4, 12 in apposition).

² Cf. the writer's *Hebrew Tenses* (ed. 2), Appendix, § 190, where, however, some of the instances cited depend, no doubt, upon a faulty text.

³ ו and י are often interchanged in Hebrew and LXX: cf. 9, 5 Σειφ = צוֹף. LXX must have read צוֹפִי as צוֹפִי: cf. Ἀβασσα 26, 6 al., Πειβα II 23, 29 (We.).

twice, 'a certain man of Ramathaim, a *Zuphite* of the hill-country of Ephraim' (so We. Klo.). Zuph (v. 1^b; 1 Ch. 6, 20 Qri) or Zophai (ib. v. 11) was the name of an ancestor of Elqanah; and the district in which Ramah lay was called אֶרֶץ צִיפ (ch. 9, 5 ff.), no doubt, from the fact of its having been originally settled by the family of Zuph (cf. 27, 10 נִגְב הִירְחֵמָאֵלִי; 30, 14 נִגְב כֶּלֶב).

[הִרְמָתִים] The dual itself in a pr. n. can be readily paralleled (קִרְיָתִים, גִּדְרוֹתִים, etc.), and is supported in this particular word by צִיפָאִי¹ 1 Macc. 11, 34; but the transition to the *singular* in v. 19 is abrupt and strange. In MT. the form occurs here alone, Samuel's home being elsewhere always הִרְמָה. LXX has Ἀρμαθαίμ not only here, but also wherever הִרְמָה occurs accidentally with ת, in consequence of the ה of motion being attached to it (הִרְמָתָה), 1, 19. 2, 11. 7, 17. 8, 4. 15, 34. 16, 13. 19, 18. 22, as well as for בִּרְמָה in 25, 1. 28, 3: in 19, 19. 22. 23. 20, 1 (as in Jud. 4, 5) for בִּרְמָה it has ἐν 'Ραμα. In 25, 1. 28, 3 cod. A has 'Ραμα: in this cod. therefore הִרְמָה is consistently 'Ραμα, הִרְמָתִים and הִרְמָתָה are consistently Ἀρμαθαίμ. Probably, however, this is merely a correction of a kind not unfrequent in cod. A, made with the view of assimilating the Greek text more closely to the Hebrew, and not a part of the original LXX. It is scarcely possible to frame an entirely satisfactory explanation of the variations. It seems clear that in 2, 11 etc. Ἀρμαθαίμ is due to the presence of the ת in the form of the Hebrew word there read by the translators: but it would be precarious to conclude that this was actually הִרְמָתִים. From the abruptness of the change in v. 19 to the sing., We. thinks it probable that the original form of the name was the singular, which in the first instance stood in the Hebrew text everywhere, but that the dual form came into use subsequently, and was introduced as a correction in 1, 1 in MT.; in LXX 'Ραμα was originally the uniform rendering, but in course of time an artificial distinction was drawn between הִרְמָה and הִרְמָתָה, and when this was done it was introduced into the text of LXX—in cod. B, however, in 19, 19—20, 1 only, in

¹ Codd. AS corruptly 'Ραθαμειν: others 'Ραμαθεμ.

cod. A uniformly ('Ραμα=הרמה: Ἀμμαθαιμ=הרמתה). Klo. ingeniously proposes to punctuate מִן־הַרְמָתִים 'from the Ramathites,' cf. הרמתי 1 Ch. 27, 27: but this is not the usual manner in which a person's native place is designated in the OT.

[ירחם] LXX Ἰερεμεηλ, i.e. יִרְחָמֶאל Yerahme'el, perhaps rightly (the name Yeroḥam occurs elsewhere). The pedigree of Samuel is given twice besides, with variations similar to those which usually occur in parallel passages in the OT., especially in lists of names:—

1 Sam. 1, 1.	1 Ch. 6, 13-11 (LXX 28-26).	1 Ch. 6, 18-20 (LXX 33-35).
Samuel	13 Samuel	18 Samuel
Elqanah	12 Elqanah	19 Elqanah
Yeroḥam	Yeroḥam	Yeroḥam
Elihu	Eliab	Eliel
Toḥu	11 Naḥath ²	Toah ³
Zuph	Zophai	20 Qri Zuph ⁴

[אפרתי] This word appears to represent Elqanah not merely as *resident* in Ephraim (מֹהַר אֶפְרַיִם), but as an *Ephraimite*; in 1 Ch. 6 he is represented as a *Levite*, of the descendants of Qohath (Nu. 3, 27 etc.). The discrepancy is hard to reconcile. Jud. 17, 7 the expression 'of the family of Judah,' applied to a Levite, shews that Levites settled in a particular tribe may have been reckoned as belonging to it (cf. Ew. *Hist.* ii. 421); but there the addition וְהוּא לֵוִי makes the double relationship clear; here the addition אֶפְרַתִּי seems to shew that the narrator has no consciousness of Samuel's Levitical descent. The explanation that the term designates Elqanah as an Ephraimite, merely so far as his civil rights and standing

¹ Thenius יִרְחָמֶאל, on which We., *De Gentibus et Familiis Judaeis quae 1 Ch. 2. 4. nuperantur* (Gottingae, 1870), remarks justly (p. 27), '*Dresdense potius quam Hebraeum.*'

² So Vulg. Pesh.; LXX Καθαθ. No doubt the 1 is an error for 11, the two letters being somewhat similar in the old character, though which of the three forms is original cannot be definitely determined, probably Toḥu. In any case Keil's explanation of the variation is untenable.

³ LXX Θεου, Vulg. Thohu, i.e. Toḥu as in 1, 1. Pesh. ܬܘܗܝ.

⁴ So also LXX, Vulg.; Kt. Ziph.

were concerned, makes it express nothing more than what is virtually declared in *v.* ^a, and moreover implies a limitation which is not, at least, sustained by usage. It is a question whether the traditions embodied in Ch. have been handed down uniformly in their original form, and whether in some cases the genealogies have not been artificially completed. The supposition that Samuel was really of Ephraimite descent, and was only in later times reckoned as a Levite, appears to be the simplest explanation of the divergence.

2. [ולו שתי נשים] The order as 17, 12. 25, 2. Jud. 3, 16 etc.

אחת] The numeral, being definite in itself, may dispense with the art.; cf. 13, 17. 18; Nu. 28, 4: Ew. § 290^f. But in a connexion such as the present האחת would be more classical (Gen. 2, 11. 4, 19. 10, 25 (all belonging to the Pentateuchal source J)); Dt. 21, 15; II 4, 2), and ought probably to be restored.

ייה] before the plural ילדים, according to Ges. § 147^a; Ew. § 316^a. So not unfrequently: e.g. with the same verb Gen. 1, 14. 5, 23. Jud. 20, 46. 1 Ki. 13, 33 ייהי כהני במות that *there might be* priests of the high places.

3. [ועלה] The pf. with *ו* conv. has a frequentative force *used to go up*; comp. 4^{b-7a}, where observe that it interchanges, not with the bare perfect, the tense of simple narrative, but with the *imperf.*, which likewise expresses habituation: see *Tenses*, § 120; and comp. Ex. 17, 11. 18, 26. Jud. 2, 18 f. etc.

מימים ימימה] The same phrase, likewise with reference to the observance of a pilgrimage or sacred season, 2, 19. Ex. 13, 10. Jud. 11, 40. 21, 19 †. ימים, lit. *days*, tends by usage to denote the definite period of a year: cf. on 27, 7.

וּשְׁם עֲלִי וּשְׁנֵי בְנֵי עֲלִי LXX] Some *independent* notice of Eli seems to be presupposed by *v.* 9: either, therefore (Th. Klo.), וּשְׁם עֲלִי has dropped out in MT., or (We.) the mention of Eli originally preceded *v.* 3, perhaps in the course of some more comprehensive narrative of the period, of which the life of Samuel which we still possess formed but an episode: in this case, the reading of LXX will be a correction, introduced for the purpose of supplying the deficiency which thus arose in the narrative.

4. ויהי היום] The same idiomatic expression recurs 14, 1. 2 Ki. 4, 8. 11. 18. Job 1, 6. 13. 2, 1†. Is it, now, to be construed 'And there fell a day, and . . .,' or 'And it fell on a day, and . . .'? (Ges.-Kautzsch, § 109. 3. 1^c: Hitzig and Delitzsch on Job 1, 6: We.) Modern authority is in favour of the second of these alternatives: but the fact that היום when used as an adverbial accusative signifies regularly *to-day* may authorize the inference that in this phrase it was conceived as a *nominative*, i.e. as the subject of ויהי (cf. 20, 24 ויהי החרש). In either case, the definite article, where we should use the indefinite, is in accordance with the Hebrew manner of thought: in the mind of the Hebrew narrator, the *day* is connected in anticipation with the events about to be described as happening upon it, and is thus regarded as defined. Comp. החבל Nu. 5, 23, Jos. 2, 15 *the scroll, the cord*, defined in anticipation as those taken for a particular purpose, where our idiom can only employ *a*: and see on 6, 8. 10, 25. 19, 13. The rendering 'and it came to pass at that time' (Ges. *Thes.* 584^b, Ew. § 277^a) is less probable.

ונתן] 4^b-7^a is parenthetical, describing what Elqanah's *habit* was (see on *v.* 3): the narrative of the particular occasion 4^a is resumed in 7^b ותבכה.

מנות] *portions*, viz. of the flesh partaken of at the sacrificial meal: cf. 9, 23.

Notice here the position of the object at the *end*, where it rounds off the sentence and brings it to its close. The English order, in such a case, would produce a very weak sentence in Hebrew. For two striking instances of the same order, see Jer. 13, 13. Am. 6, 14; and comp. on II 14, 12.

5. אַפִּים] Many attempts have been made to find a meaning for this word, at once defensible philologically, and suited to the context. It has been rendered (1) 'heavily.' So, for instance, the Vulgate (*tristis*), several mediaeval authorities (e.g. the 'Great' Bible of 1539: 'a portion with an heavy cheer'), and amongst moderns, Bö. Th. But for this sense of אַפִּים there is no support in the known usage of the language: אַפִּים occurs with the meaning 'in anger' in Dan. 11, 20; but that would be unsuitable here,

and the expressions נָפְלוּ פָנָיו (Gen. 4, 6) and פָּנִיהָ לֹא הָיוּ לָהּ עוֹד (below, *v.* 18) are not sufficient to justify the sense of a *dejected* countenance being assigned to אַפִּים. It has been rendered (2) in connexion with מִנָּה אַחַת, *one portion of two faces* (=two persons), i.e. a double portion. So Keil and even Gesenius. It is true that the Syriac ʾاُفْتَم corresponds generally in usage with the Hebrew פָּנִים; but, to say nothing of the fact that a Syriasm is unexpected in Samuel, and that even in late Hebrew אַפִּים does not occur with the *Aramaic* sense of ‘person,’ there is nothing in the use of the Syriac word to suggest that the *dual* would, in Hebrew, denote *two* persons: ʾاُفْتَم (like פָּנִים) is used of *one* person, the singular not occurring. If אַפִּים means *two* persons, it must be implied that the singular אֶף might denote *one* person, which the meaning of the word (*nostril!*) obviously does not permit. Secondly, the construction, even if on lexical grounds this rendering were defensible, would be unexampled. אַפִּים evidently cannot be a *genitive* after מִנָּה אַחַת: Ew. § 287^b (cited by Keil) combines together cases of apposition and of the accusative of limitation; but the disparity of idea (*one portion* and *two persons*) shews that אַפִּים cannot be in apposition with מִנָּה אַחַת: it *might* be an accusative defining the amount or measure of the מִנָּה אַחַת (*Tenses*, App. § 194): but how unnaturally expressed! ‘*one* (emph.) *portion*’ immediately defined as a portion suitable for *two* persons, i.e. as a *double* portion, as in fact not *one* portion at all, but *two*! Upon grammatical grounds, hardly less decisively than upon lexical grounds, this rendering must thus be pronounced inadmissible. (3) The rendering of AV. *a worthy portion* is inherited from the Geneva Version of 1560, and is based ultimately upon the Targum, which has חוֹלֵק חֵר, *i.e.* ‘one choice portion.’ בְּחִיר corresponds in the Targum to the Hebrew אַפִּים; but it is clear that it is no translation of it, nor can it be derived from it by any intelligible process. Kimchi, in his *Commentary* and the *Book of Roots*, makes two attempts to account for it—both unsuccessful. Evidently it is a mere conjecture, designed to replace the untranslatable word by something that will more or less harmonize with the context.

See also
n. 291.

The Hebrew text does not admit of a defensible rendering. In the LXX **אִפִּים** is represented by *πλήν*, i.e. **אִפִּים**. This reading at once relieves the difficulty of the verse, and affords a consistent and grammatical sense. **כִּי אִפִּים** restricts or qualifies the preceding clause, precisely as in Nu. 13, 28. 'But unto Hānnah he used to give one portion:' this, following the *portions* of v. 4, might seem to imply that Elqanah felt less affection for her than for Peninnah. To obviate such a misconception, the writer adds: '*Howbeit* he loved Hānnah; but Jehovah had shut up her womb,' the last clause assigning the reason why Hānnah received but one portion. This reading is followed by Reinke, We. and Stade (*Gesch. des V. Isr.* i. 199), and is rightly represented on the margin of RV.: the words *because she had no child*, however, though found in LXX, formed probably no part of the text used by the translators, but were added by them as an explanatory comment.

6. **וְכַעַסְתָּהּ . . . נָם כַּעַס** 'and . . . used to vex her even with a vexation,' i.e. vexed her bitterly. **כַּעַס** is not (as it is often rendered) to provoke to *anger*, but to *vex*, as **כַּעַס** is *vexation*: it always denotes the feeling aroused by some unmerited treatment; cf. Job 5, 2. 6, 2; Dt. 32, 19 the vexation caused to Jehovah by the undutiful behaviour of His 'sons and daughters,' 27 'vexation from the enemy,' i.e. the vexation which He would experience from their triumph at Israel's ruin.

כַּעַס] The abstr. subst., in place of the more common inf. abs., as Is. 21, 7 **וְהִקְשִׁיב קֶשֶׁב**; comp. also 22, 17 will hurl thee as a man [or, O man] *with a hurling*, i.e. will hurl thee violently; 24, 16. 22 will be gathered, as captives, *with a gathering*; Ez. 25, 12. 15; 27, 35; Mic. 4, 9; Hab. 3, 9; Job 16, 14; 27, 12. **נָם** occurs in the same position before the inf. abs. Gen. 31, 15. 46, 4. Nu. 16, 13 †. *Num. 11. 15*

צִרְתָּהּ 'her *rival- or fellow-wife*:' LXX (Luc.) ἡ ἀντίσηλος αὐτῆς, Vulg. aemula eius, Pesh. **حَبْلَان**. The meaning is certain. A comparison of Hebrew with the cognate languages, Arabic and Syriac, shews that in old times, when polygamy was prevalent, a common term was in use among the Semitic peoples to denote the idea of a *rival- or fellow-wife*, derived from a root **صَرَّ** to *injure or vex*, viz.

Arabic *ḍarrat-un* = Syriac *ܕܪܪܬܐ* 'arthā = Hebrew *צָרָה*. The variation in the initial letter shews that the term was not *borrowed* by one Semitic language from another, within historical times, but that it was already in use at the time when the common ancestors of the Hebrews, Aramaeans, and Arabs dwelt together in a common home: after the three branches separated, the initial consonant in process of time underwent a variation till it appeared finally as *צ* in Hebrew, as *ܐ* in Aramaic, and as *ض* in Arabic¹. For an example of the Syriac word, see Ephrem Syrus, I. 65 D, where Hagar is spoken of as the *ܕܪܪܬܐ* of Sarah: it is also used here in Pesh. to represent *צָרָה*. For the Arabic, see Lane's *Arab. Lex.*, p. 1776, and *The 1001 Nights* (Habicht), iii. 276, 8 (cf. Lane's translation, London, 1865, ii. 135), referred to by Lagarde ('Budoor and Ḥayât-en-Nufoos are both wives of Qamar-ez-Zemân, and the one is *ضرة* = *צָרָה* to the other: compare 1 Samuel 1, 6 of the family of Elqanah'): also Saadyah's version of Lev. 18, 18 (in Le Jay's or Walton's Polyglott)². *לִצְרָר* in Lev. 18, 18 is a 'denominative' (Ges. § 38. 2^c) from *צָרָה*, as used here, having the sense of *to take a rival- or fellow-wife* (LXX γυναικα ἐπ' ἀδελφῇ αὐτῆς οὐ λήψῃ ἀντί-ζῆλον)³, just like the Arab. III *صَارَر*. In post-Biblical Hebrew *צָרָה* occurs in the same sense in the Mishnah, *Yebamoth*, ch. i⁴.

¹ The variation is in accordance with rule: where Heb. *צ* corresponds to Arab. *ض*, its representative in Aramaic is *ܐ*, *ܐ*: e.g. *צָאן* = *صَان* = *ܐܡܢ*; *אַרְץ* = *ܐܪܥܐ* = *ܐܪܥܐ*. See Lagarde, *Semitica*, I. (1878), pp. 22-27, or the list in the Appendix to the writer's *Hebrew Tenses* (ed. 2), § 178.

² 'And a woman with her sister thou shalt not take *صَرَّتَهَا* that she may be her fellow-wife.'

³ Keil's rendering of *לִצְרָר*, derived from Knobel, is not probable.

⁴ See further on this word Lagarde, in his essay *Whether Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister is, or is not, prohibited in the Mosaic Writings*, published originally in the *Göttingen Nachrichten*, 1882, No. 13, and reprinted in the volume entitled *Mittheilungen* i. (1884), pp. 125-134. Substantially the word was already correctly explained by Alb. Schultens in his *Consessus Haririi quartus quintus et sextus* (Lugd. Bat. 1740), p. 77: 'Sub *صَرَر* regnat speciatim usus obtrectandi et aemulandi, contendendi ex Zelotypia, quae vocatur *صَرَار* et *صِرَر*. Hinc *صَرَّة* *צָרָה* est mulier quae cum alia communem habet maritum.'

[הַרְעָמָה] On the anomalous ה (with *dagesh dirimens*) see Ges. § 20. 2^b; 22. 5^b Rem.; Ew. § 28^b (*h*); Stade, § 138^a. Sic add. v. 291

7. [עָשָׂה] Difficult. Keil: 'So used he (Elqanah) to do (viz. gave her a double portion), . . . ; so used she to vex her,' i.e. the more he shewed his affection for Hannah, the more Peninnah vexed her: but, even apart from the untenable expl. 'double portion,' there is no analogy for this sense of the repeated כֵּן: 'the more . . . the more' is כֵּן . . . כַּאֲשֶׁר (Ex. 1, 12). Th. We. point עָשָׂה 'so was it done year by year . . . , so (namely) did she vex her:' but this use of the passive נַעֲשָׂה is hardly a Hebrew idiom. Probably we should read with Pesh. (חֲבֹלָה יָסֹס), Vulg. (implicitly) וְכֵן נַעֲשָׂה 'and so used she (Peninnah) to do year by year . . . , so (namely) used she to vex her:' in this case the second כֵּן is simply resumptive of the first.

[שָׁנָה בְּשָׁנָה] year for year, i.e. one year like another = yearly. So elsewhere, as 1 Ki. 10, 25.

[עָלָתָה] LXX, Vulg. עֲלָתָהּ.

[וַתִּבְכֶּה] The narrative of the particular year, 4^a, is resumed here with the historical tense, though of course the practice, described 4^b-7^a, must be understood to apply to it as well.

[וְלֹא אָבָלָה] More significant than the normal וְלֹא אָבָלָה would have been, and emphasizing the continual condition in which Hannah was: see *Tenses*, §§ 30, 42 β, 85 *Obs.* So תִּבְכֶּה v. 10^b.

8. [יָרַע לִבָּהּ] Cf. the לֵב רָע (sad heart) of Pr. 25, 20 and the opposite לֵב טוֹב said of the heart *ch.* 25, 36 (where see note): also the פָּנִים רָעִים of Gen. 40, 7. Neh. 2, 2. LXX ῥύπτει σε for יָרַע, i.e. יָבַד, but unsuitably (see 24, 6. II 24, 10). Sic add. v. 291

9. [אָכַלָה] the inf. cstr. with the fem. termination, as regularly with יָרָא, אָהָבָה, and with this word in Jer. 12, 9, the Priests' Code, and Ezekiel; also sporadically with other words¹ (cf. כִּשְׁמַעְתּוּ Is. 30,

Sic 1 Sam. 1, 6: ' and he quotes the phrase نَكَحَّتْ عَلَى فِرْعَوْنِ *ducta fuit super aemulatione*, i.e. *alteri uxori fuit adiuncta*, and refers also to לִצְרוּר in Lev. 18, 18. (Similarly in the *Animadversiones Philologicae et Criticae ad varia loca V. T.* (1709), on this passage: reprinted in the *Opera Minora*, 1769, p. 166.)

¹ See *Journal of Philology*, XI. (1882), 235 f.

19 ; לדבקה Dt. 11, 22): and with the suffix omitted, as also takes place exceptionally (e.g. *ch.* 18, 19. Gen. 24, 30. 1 Ki. 20, 12). אֲבָלָם (so LXX) is, however, what would be naturally expected—the suffix referring to the party generally, in spite of Hannah's not joining with them.

שָׁתָה] Very anomalous, being the only example of an inf. abs. after a preposition¹: contrast 1 Ki. 13, 23 ואחרי לחם ואחרי שתותו. LXX for ואחרי שתָה has καὶ κατέσθη ἐνώπιον Κυρίου, i. e. וַתִּתְיַצֵּב לְפָנַי י"י (cf. 26. 10, 19), which forms an excellent introduction to what follows, and is preferred to MT. by Th. We. Klo. König also (p. 537) admits that the text is suspicious.

יָשַׁב] The ptc. describes what Eli *was doing* at the time when Hannah appeared where he was.

10. מֵרַת נֶפֶשׁ. Cf. 2 Ki. 4, 27 וּנְפִשָּׁה מְרָה לָהּ: Job 27, 2 al. The expression implies a state of mental embitterment, i. e. disappointment, dissatisfaction, discontent (Jud. 18, 25. *ch.* 22, 5).

עַל] for the more usual אֵל, which is read here by several MSS. There is a tendency, however, in these two books to use עַל and אֵל interchangeably: comp. *v.* 13, 2, 11. II 19, 43: also 1 Ki. 9, 5^b. 20, 43. Is. 22, 15; and see on 13, 13.

11. אִם רָאָה תִּרְאָה] The expression of a condition is often emphasized by the addition of the inf. abs.: see on 20, 6; and exactly as here, Nu. 21, 2.

וּזְכַרְתִּי] the pf. with *way* conv. carrying on the impf. תִּרְאָה, according to *Tenses*, § 115 *s.v.* אִם. So Ex. 19, 5^a. 23, 22^a etc.

וּנְתַחֲיוּ] Here the pf. with *way* conv. marks the *apodosis*: *ib.* § 136 *a.* So 20, 6; Ex. 19, 5^b. 23, 22^b etc.

וּנְתַחֲיוּ לִי כָּל יְמֵי חַיִּי] LXX has καὶ ὥσω αὐτὸν ἐνώπιόν σου δορὸν ἕως ἡμέρας θανάτου αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐνὸς καὶ μέτρημα οὐ πύεται. This is probably an amplification of the Hebrew text, by means of elements

¹ It occurs, however, though even then rarely, as the object of another verb (Ew. § 240^a).—Ewald, in his explanation of this passage § 339^b, appears to have read אֵלָה (as some MSS. and Edd. do read, though against the Massorah). On Ex. 32, 6, which might be thought, perhaps, to afford a parallel to the text, see Ew. § 351^c; and comp. below, *ch.* 25, 26. 33.

borrowed from Nu. 3, 9. 18, 6. 6, 3 designed with the view of representing Samuel's dedication as more complete.

12. [וְהָיָה] As a frequentative sense is here out of place, this must be the perf. with simple *waw*, in place of the normal וְהָיָה, such as is met with occasionally, as 3, 13. 4, 19. 10, 9. 17, 38. 48. 25, 20 (and more frequently in later Hebrew): see *Tenses*, § 133.

[הִרְבָּחָהּ לְהַתְפַּלֵּל] lit. *did much in respect of praying*, i.e. *prayed long or much*: cf. Is. 55, 7 כִּי יִרְבֶּה לְסַלֵּחַ = for he will abundantly pardon, Ex. 36, 5. ψ. 78, 38. So הִקְשִׁית לְשֹׂאֹל thou hast done hardly in respect of asking = thou hast asked a hard thing 2 Ki. 2, 10; יִתְנַבֵּב לְבוֹא = come in stealthily II 19, 4; נִחְבֵּאת לְבֶרֶךְ = fled secretly Gen. 31, 27; לֹא תָשׁוּב לָלֶכֶת = shall not come back I Ki. 13, 17; הִיטַבְתָּ לְרֹאוֹת Jer. 1, 12; קִדַּמְתִּי לְבֶרֶךְ I was beforehand in fleeing = I fled betimes Jon. 4, 2: Ges. § 142. 2.

[שָׁמַר] *observed*, in the sense of *marked*—not a common use of שָׁמַר, at least in prose: comp. ψ. 17, 4. Job 39, 1. Zech. 11, 11.

13. [הִיא] For the pron. (which is unusual, as thus joined with the indef. ptc.) cf. Dt. 31, 3. Jos. 22, 22: *Tenses*, § 199 note.

[מְדַבֶּרֶת עַל לִבָּהּ] not, of course, as Is. 40, 2 al. in the sense of *consoling*, but, the pron. being *reflexive*, as לִבִּי אֶל לִבִּי in Gen. 24, 45 = to speak to oneself (where LXX likewise render by ἐν, so that there is no ground for changing here עַל into ב). Comp. וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל לִבּוֹ (followed of course—the verb being אָמַר—by the words supposed to be said) 27, 1. Gen. 8, 21 (We.). It is another instance of אֶל = עַל.

[לֹא יִשְׁמַע] not לֹא יִשְׁמָע, in agreement with the continuance expressed by the preceding ptc. נִעֲוֹת.

[חָשַׁב לִי] as Gen. 38, 15. Job 33, 10 al.

14. [תִּשְׁתַּכְרִין] the ך of the 2 fem. sing., retained regularly in Aramaic and Arabic, is found in Hebrew only seven times, viz. here, Jer. 31, 22. Is. 45, 10. Ruth 2, 8. 21. 3, 4. 18 (Stade, § 553).

[מֵעַלֶּיךָ] *from upon thee*—the wine (in its effects) being conceived as clinging to her, and weighing her down. Comp. for the idiom (applied literally) 17, 39. Gen. 38, 19 al., and (metaphorically)

Am. 5, 23 : also Jud. 16, 19 ויסר כחו מעליו (in allusion to the hair as the seat of Samson's strength).

15. [קשת רוח] The exact expression does not occur besides : upon the analogy of קשי לב Ez. 3, 7 it would denote *hard-spirited*, i.e. obstinate, unyielding. LXX ἡ σκληρὰ ἡμέρα, i.e. קשת יום, which is supported by Job 30, 25 where קשי יום is used in the sense which is here desiderated, viz. *unfortunate*, lit. *hard of day*, i.e. one upon whom times are hard (cf. δυσμερία). So Th. We. Hitzig (on Job *l.c.*).

[נפשי] i.e. the emotions and desire, of which in Hebrew psychology the 'soul' is the seat : cf. ψ. 42, 5 ; also 102, 1. 142, 3 which illustrate at the same time שיחי v. 16.

16. [לפני בחבליעל] לפני נתן ל' means *to make into*, 'נתן כ' *to treat as* (Gen. 42, 30. ψ. 44, 12) : נתן לפני means elsewhere *to set before* (1 Ki. 9, 6) or *to give up before* (Dt. 2, 31. 33)—neither sense, however, being suitable here. If the text be correct, לפני must have the force of *like*, which it also appears to possess in Job 3, 24 (parallel with כ); 4, 19 (Ew. Del. Hitz.). LXX express simply לבחבליעל.

[דברתי] LXX ἐκέτακα, paraphrasing.

17. [שלתך] for שאלתך (unusual), Ges. § 23. 3.

18. [לדרכה] LXX adds καὶ εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸ κατὰλυμα αὐτῆς, i.e. no doubt, as We. rightly perceived, וַתָּבֵא הַלְשִׁיכָהָ (see 9, 22)—LXX having incorrectly treated the ה *locale* as the suffix of the 3 pers. sing. fem. The לשכה was a chamber near the היכל יהוה, as in 9, 22 near the במה, in which the sacrificial meals were held. In later times the word denotes the chambers in the Temple Court in which the priests lived : Jer. 35, 2. 4. Ez. 40, 17 etc.

[פניה] of a vexed or discontented countenance, as Job 9, 27 אם אמרי אשכחה שיחי אעזבה פני ואבליגה לא נפלי עור (paraphrasing) פניה (Gen. 4, 6).

20. It is doubtful if the text is in its original form. We should expect (cf. Gen. 30, 22 f.) the 'remembering' to be followed immediately by the conception, and the date which in the text as it stands fixes the time of the conception, to fix rather the time of

the birth. Hence Reifmann (*Or Boger*, Berlin, 1879, p. 28) supposes a transposition to have taken place, and would restore the words **וְתָהָר חָנָה** to the beginning of the verse: 'And H¹annah conceived; and it came to pass, at the coming round of the new year, that she bare a son.' So in effect LXX (*καὶ συνέλαβεν, καὶ ἐγενήθη τῷ καιρῷ τῶν ἡμερῶν καὶ ἔτεκεν υἱόν*), but without the retention of **חָנָה**, which is desiderated by Hebrew style (**וְתָהָר** alone being too light by the side of the long clause following).

לְתַקְפוֹת הַיָּמִים] lit. *at the comings round of the days*, i.e. not (as Th. Ke.) at the end of the period of gestation, but like **תְּקוּפַת הַשָּׁנָה** Ex. 34, 22 at the coming round of the new year, when the Feast of Ingathering (*iḇ.*) was held, which is no doubt the occasion of the pilgrimage alluded to in *v.* 21. **יָמִים** as *vv.* 3. 21. **ל** of time as II II, I. I Ki. 20, 22. 26. 2 Ch. 24, 23 **תְּקוּפַת הַשָּׁנָה**.

שְׂמוּאֵל] The current etymologies of this name cannot be accepted. This is evident at once in the case of the old derivation, which still lingers in the margin of AV., 'that is, *Asked of God*,' as if **שְׂמוּאֵל** were contracted from **שְׂאֵל מֵאֵל**: for such a contraction would be altogether alien to the genius of the Hebrew language. What the writer means to express must be (as often in the OT.) an *assonance*, not an etymology, i. e. the name **שְׂמוּאֵל** recalled to his mind the word **שְׂאֵל** *asked*, though in no sense derived from it. So **לֵן** or **מִשָּׁה**, for instance, recalled or suggested the verbs **קָנָה** *to get*, and **מָשָׁה** *to draw out*, though the names do not themselves signify either 'gotten' or 'drawn out.' What, however, is the actual meaning of the name **שְׂמוּאֵל**? When the explanation 'asked of God' was seen to be untenable, an attempt was made to bring the name into some sort of connexion with the text by the suggestion that it was = **שְׂמוּעָאֵל**, and signified 'heard of God.' Had this, however, been the writer's intention, we should have expected the word *hear* to occur somewhere in the narrative, which is not the case. But there are even more serious objections to this derivation. (1) Had this been the true account of the name, the **א** rather than the **ע** would have been naturally the letter elided: an original **שְׂמוּעָאֵל** would have given rise to **שְׂמוּאֵל** (on the analogy of **יִשְׂמוּעָאֵל**).

rather than to שְׁמוּאֵל.¹ (2) Compound proper names in Hebrew are constructed, for the most part, after particular types or models: thus one large class consists of one of the sacred names followed by a verb in the perfect tense (the last vowel only being lengthened, after the analogy of substantives), as אֶלְנָתָן, יֹנָתָן, אֶלְדָּע, יְהוֹדָע, i.e. *El* (or *Yah*) *has given*, *El* (or *Yah*) *has known*. Another class is similarly compounded, but the verb stands first, as חֲנֻנְיָהּ (י), חֲנָנִיָּהּ (י), *Yah* (or *El*) *has been gracious*, עֲזַרְיָהּ (י), עֲזָרָל, *Yah* (or *El*) *has helped*. In a third (less numerous) class the verb still stands first, but is in the imperfect tense, as יְרַחֲמֵאל *El hath mercy*, יִצְוֹנִיָּהּ (י) *Yah hearkeneth*. There are, of course, other types, which need not however be here considered. But numerous as are the proper names compounded of one of the sacred names and a verb, *there are none, or next to none, compounded with a passive participle*. Obvious as such a form as *blessed* or *helped* or *redeemed of Yah* might appear to be, it was uniformly discarded by the Hebrews. In proper names, the passive participle is used only by itself. We have בְּרוּךְ and זָבִיר, for instance, but בְּרַכְיָהּ or יְבִרְכֶיהָ, not בְּרוּכִיָּהּ; יוֹזֵבֶד, אֶלְבֶד, or זְבִירִיָּהּ (י), not זְבוּרִיָּהּ; we have not only אֶלְנָתָן and יֹנָתָן (י), but also נְתַנְיָהּ (י) and נְתַנְיָל, not however נְתַנְיָל (י); we have שְׁמַעְיָהּ (י) and יִשְׁמַעֵאל (אֱלִישַׁמַּע), but not שְׁמוּעָל. There is *no* name in the OT. formed analogously to a presumable שְׁמוּעָל *heard of God*²; and the fact that this type of compound name was studiously avoided by the Hebrews is practically conclusive against the proposed derivation.

The derivation suggested by Gesenius, שְׁמוּאֵל = 'Name of God,'

¹ In יְדִיעָאֵל 1 Ch. 7, 6 al. even the *א* is not elided.

² The only possible exception would be חֲזַנְיָאֵל Gen. 4, 18, if this mean 'smitten of God,' which, however, is far from certain: following the Qri, we may vocalize חֲזַנְיָאֵל, which would agree with the LXX Ματήλ, i.e. 'God is a life-giver' (Budde, *Biblische Urgeschichte*, p. 128). But, in any case, an archaic name such as this has no appreciable bearing upon the usage of the language in historic times. With *active* participles, there occur the compounds מְשַׁלְמִיָּהּ (י) 1 Ch. 9, 21, 26, 1. 2. 9; and the *Aramaic* מְשִׁיבָאֵל 'God is a deliverer' Neh. 3, 4 al.; and קְהִיטְבָאֵל 'God is a benefactor' Neh. 6, 10 (in Gen. 36, 39 the name borne by the wife of an Edomite king).

is as obvious as it is natural. It is suitable and appropriate in itself¹; and the form of compound which it implies is in exact agreement with פְּנֵי־אֵל 'Face of God,' רֵעִי־אֵל 'Friend of God,' as well as (probably) מְאֹד־אֵל 'Majesty of God,' and חֲמוּם־אֵל 'Warmth of God.' The *ā* is of course the old case-termination (Ges. § 90. 3), retained as a binding-vowel, both in the instances cited, and also occasionally besides: e.g. in מְחַוֵּשֶׁלָה 'Man of the weapon,' and מְחַוֵּשֶׁלָה² 'Man who belongs to God.' It is remarkable that Keil, when the circumstances are so clear, should adhere to the interpretation *a Deo exauditus*.

[כִּי] For the omission of *saying* cf. Gen. 4, 25. 32, 31. 41, 51. 52; Ex. 18, 4.

21. הָאִישׁ] Used similarly Gen. 19, 9. Ex. 11, 3. Nu. 12, 3. Jud. 17, 5. 1 Ki. 11, 28. Est. 9, 4.

[זֶבַח הַיָּמִים] so 2, 19: also 20, 6 of an annual family festival.

22. [עַד וְ] Cf. Jos. 6, 10. Jud. 16, 2: also II 10, 5 (*Tenses*, § 115 s.v. עַד).

[אֵת פָּנָי] = *in the presence of*, as 2, 11. 17. 18; ψ. 16, 10. 21, 7. 140, 14; Lev. 4, 6. 17 (*in front of* the veil).

23. [אֵת דְּבָרֹו] LXX, Pesh. express the second person אַתְּ־דִבַּרְתָּ in all probability, rightly. There has been no mention in the preceding verses of any word or promise on the part of God: and even in so far as it may be supposed to be involved in the *wish* expressed by Eli in v. 17, that has been fulfilled already in the birth of the child. 'Establish thy word,' i.e. give it effect, permit it to be carried out. הָקִים דָּבָר is used especially of a person *carrying out* a command or injunction laid upon him, as 15, 13. Jer. 35, 16; or of Jehovah *giving effect to* His own, or His prophet's, word, as 1 Ki. 12, 15. Is. 44, 26. Jer. 33, 14. LXX, rendering τὸ ἐξελεῖν ἐκ τοῦ στόματός σου, use the more formal expression; see e.g. Nu. 30, 13 מוצא שפתיָה 32, 24 והיוצא מפיכם תעשו.

¹ Comp. the similarly formed Phoenician name שִׁמְבַּעַל.

² According to Lenormant, *Les origines de l'histoire* (1880, p. 263), a formation definitely Assyrian. מַח in the special sense *husband* is common in Ethiopic: in Hebrew, as a living language, it fell out of use, except in the *plural*.

24. [בפרים שלשה LXX ἐν μόνῳ τριτίζοντι, Pesh.] **לסלסל** = **בפר משלש** (see Gen. 15, 9): no doubt correctly, for (1) the *order* פרים שלשה is very unusual: (2) only one פר is spoken of in *v.* 25. The change is really only one in the grouping of letters: for in the older orthography פרים would be written regularly פרמ (without י and without the distinctive final form of the מ: cf. on the Siloam Inscription **החצבים** = **החצבים**): there are also many indications that the *plena scriptio* was not in use in the MSS. used by the LXX translators. See further in the Introduction). For אחת with *one* term only of the enumeration cf. 16, 20. LXX add after **בפר משלש** **καὶ ἄρτους** = **ולחם**—probably (We.) from Ex. 29, 23 f.

[שלו] *to* Shiloh—after the preceding verb of motion, not *at* Shiloh (see 2, 29 foot-note).

[והנער נער:] AV. RV. ‘and the child was young.’ But this rendering implies that נער as predicate expresses more than it does as subject, which cannot be the case. The words can only be rendered ‘and the lad was a lad.’ It is just possible that this might be understood—in accordance with the Semitic usage explained on 23, 13—as meaning ‘the lad was what he was—there is no occasion to say more about him;’ but the case is barely parallel to the other examples of the usage; and this fact about Samuel would be so obvious from the narrative in general that it would scarcely deserve to be made the subject of a special remark. It is more probable that the text is in error. LXX express **והנער עָמָם**: but this is tautologous, following 24^a MT. If, however, we may follow LXX in 25^b, and assume that the clause before us has been misplaced, we may, on the *basis* of LXX (though not expressing it exactly), restore an intelligible text thus (after **שלו**): **וישחטו את הפר: ותבא אם הנער אל עלי והנער עָמָה**.

25. [וישחטו] The subject is not Hannah and Elqanah, but **הַשְּׁחִטִּים** (We.): see on 16, 4.

26. [כי] LXX here and Jud. 6, 13, 15. 13, 8. 1 Ki. 3, 17. 26 render unintelligibly by *Ἐν ἐμοί*, elsewhere (Pent. Jos.) correctly by *Δέομαι, Δέομεθα*.

[עמכה] merely an orthographical variation for עִמָּךְ (here only):

so פְּמָכָה Ex. 15, 11 *bis* +; אֶתְכָּה Nu. 22, 33 +; אֶתְכָּה Ex. 29, 35 +; פָּכָה Ex. 7, 29. II 22, 30. ψ. 141, 8 +; לָכָה Gen. 27, 37. II 18, 22. Is. 3, 6 +.

אל] *with reference to, regarding (not for)*; as Is. 37, 21. 33.

28. וְנָם אֲנִי 'et ego vicissim, Job 7, 11' (Th. from Le Clerc), cf. *ch.* 28, 22: II 12, 13. The so-called 'נָם *correlativum*.'

הִשְׁאֲלֵהוּ הִשְׁאֵל is *to let a person ask* (viz. successfully), i. e. to grant him his request. So Ex. 12, 36 (the correlative of *ask* in 3, 22. 11, 2, as of the same word here in *vs.* 17. 27). In the cognate languages, however, the word by usage acquires definitely the sense of *lend*: see Luke 11, 5 Pesh., where it stands for the Greek *χρησων*.

נָם בְּלַהֲיָמִים וְנָם 'all the days for which he shall be (Vulg. *fuert*; the fut. perf., as Gen. 48, 6: *Tenses*, § 17), he is granted to (lit. asked for) Jehovah.' It is possible that for הִיָּה we should read, with LXX, Pesh. Targ. (though these, as AV., may indeed merely paraphrase), הִיָּ (cf. Gen. 5, 5); but in any case הוּא is to be construed with what follows, not (as by LXX) with what precedes.

שָׂאֹל Cf. 2 Ki. 6, 5 והוּא שָׂאֹל (= *lent*).

The last words of *v.* 28 must be dealt with in connexion with 2, 11^a. LXX do not express 1, 28^b; on the other hand they have in 2, 11^a an addition to MT., which looks like a various recension of the words not expressed by them in 1, 28^b. The two texts may be compared, by placing one above the other, as is done by We.:

MT.	וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה שָׁם לַיהוָה וַיִּלֶּךְ אֶלְקָנָה הַרְמַתָּה אֶל-בֵּיתוֹ
LXX	וַתִּנְחָהוּ שָׁם לִפְנֵי יְהוָה וַתֵּלֶךְ הַרְמַתָּה

In the light of the context, LXX deserves the preference. For in MT. Hannah alone is mentioned as coming up with Samuel to Shiloh (*vs.* 24-28^a: so *v.* 22 'I', *v.* 23 'thou'); when the account of the visit is ended, an unnamed 'he' appears as the subject of *וַיִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה*, who finally (2, 11^a) is resolved into Elqanah. Had Elqanah, according to the conception of the writer, been present at this visit to Shiloh, he would assuredly have been named explicitly at an earlier stage of the narrative. There is the less ground for supposing LXX altered arbitrarily the genders at the end, as in *their* text Elqanah is already introduced in *v.* 24; so that the

masc. in *v.* 28, had the translators had וישתחו before them, would have occasioned no difficulty, and given no occasion for a change. On these grounds there is a strong probability that LXX have here preserved the original text. Pesh. Vulg. render וישתחו by a plural verb (as though the reading were וישתחו: comp. Gen. 27, 29. 43, 28^b, where the punctuators direct וישתחו itself to be read as a plur.): Klo. suggests that שם may be a mutilated fragment of שמואל: but neither of these remedies relieves the real difficulty of MT., that only H̄annah is mentioned (not allusively merely, but circumstantially) as coming up to Shiloh with Samuel, and only Elqanah is mentioned (2, 11) as returning from Shiloh to Ramah. If it be true that 1, 28^b MT. is but a variant of 2, 11^a LXX, it will follow that H̄annah's Song is inserted in MT. and LXX in a different place.

2, 1. קרני רמה] The figure is that of an animal carrying its head high, and proudly conscious of its strength: cf. *ψ.* 92, 11. 112, 9; and (in the Hif'il) *v.* 10. *ψ.* 75, 5. 6. 89, 18 al. On the contrary, Jer. 48, 25 נגדעה קרן מואב.

ביהוה (2)] several MSS. באלהי: so LXX, Vulg. The variation in the parallel clause is an improvement: cf. *ψ.* 3, 8^a. 18, 7^a. Is. 40, 27^b. 49, 5^b.

רחב פי על אויבי כי] For these words LXX seem to have read רחב על אויבי כי, which may be preferable (We.): the thought שמהתי בישועתך is rather parallel to clause *c* (cf. *a*), than the ground of it. For the figure פי רחב, cf. *ψ.* 35, 21. Is. 57, 4—a gesture of exultation and triumph.

2. צור] Cf. Dt. 32, 4. 15. 18. 37; Is. 30, 29; *ch.* 23, 3; and (where the thought also is similar) *ψ.* 18, 32; Is. 44, 8.

3. אל תרבו תדברו] The force of אל extends over the following and parallel clause, as *ψ.* 35, 19. 38, 2. 75, 6: לא *ψ.* 9, 19. 44, 19. Job 3, 10 al. (Ges. § 152. 3; Ew. § 351^a).

תרבו תדברו] the two verbs ἀσυνδέτως, the first verb expressing a general relation, for which in English an *adverb* would commonly be used, and the second, expressing the principal idea of the sentence, being subordinated to the first for the purpose of

defining and limiting the range of its application: so Jer. 13, 18 שבו השפילו shew lowliness sit down=sit down lowly, and frequently in Hosea: 1, 6 לא אוסיף עוד ארחם; 5, 11 הואיל הלך hath taken upon himself, hath walked=hath walked willingly; 6, 4=13, 3 מושבים הלך; 9, 9 העמיקו שחתו; Is. 7, 11 MT. etc. (Ges. § 142. 3^b; Ew. § 285^b). An idiom more common in Syriac (Nöld. *Syr. Gr.* § 337) than in Hebrew. In Hebrew the construction noticed on 1, 12 is generally preferred.

[גבהה גבהה] The reduplication, as Dt. 2, 27 בדרך בדרך in the way, in the way (and not elsewhere) will I go; 16, 20 צדק צדק justice, justice (and this alone) shalt thou follow; Qoh. 7, 24. 'Do not let your words breathe ever (תרכבו), and emphatically (גבהה גבהה), a spirit of haughtiness.'

[עתק] ψ. 75, 6: also 31, 19. 94, 4[†].

[רעות] So Job 36, 4: cf. אמונות Pr. 28, 20; בינות Is. 27, 11; תבנות Is. 40, 14 al.; חכמות ψ. 49, 4 al.; חמות ψ. 76, 11. Pr. 22, 24. Poetic, amplificative plurals.

[ולא נתכנו עללות] No doubt the Qri ולו is here right. לא and לו, being pronounced alike, were sometimes in error written one for the other: and in certain cases (though not always), the correction was made by the Massorah. 'And by Him actions are *tested* or *estimated*' (viz. by the application of a measure תִּכֵּן Ex. 5, 18. Ez. 45, 11). The epithet תִּכֵּן לְבוֹת *estimator of hearts* is applied to Jehovah in Pr. 21, 2. 24, 12[†], and רִחוּת תִּכֵּן 16, 2[†]; here it is said that man's *actions* are estimated by Him. The argument is: Do not speak arrogantly: *for* Jehovah has full knowledge of what you do, and your actions are thus all appraised by Him.

4. [חֲתִים] in the pl. by attraction to גבורים, because this is the principal idea, and what the poet desires to express is not so much that the bows, as that the warriors themselves, are broken. Cf. Is. 21, 17, and Ew. § 317^d.

האל המאורני חיל ψ. 18, 33 [אורו חיל].

5. [ער וג'] lit. *even to* the barren—she beareth seven=even the barren beareth seven. ער recurs in the same sense Job 25, 5 lo, *even* the moon, it doth not shine. For חֲרָלִי ער, Reifm. Klo. would

read **חָדַל עָבַד** *cease to toil*. The *v.* is evidently related to Jer. 15, 9 **אִמְלֵלָה יוֹלְדֵת הַשְּׁבַע** : though which is original cannot from a mere comparison of the two passages be determined. **חָדַל** as Dt. 15, 11.

6^a. Dt. 32, 39 **אֲנִי אֵמִית וְאַחִיהַּ** : 6^b. **פְּ**. 30, 4.

וְיִעַל continuing the ptc., as **פְּ**. 34, 8. 65, 9 etc. : *Tenses*, § 80.

8^a. Hence (with variations) **פְּ**. 113, 7 f.—In clause *a* the main division is at **אֲבִיּוֹן** : the two clauses which follow are parallel, the force of **יִנְחָלָם וְ** being dependent on, and determined by, **לְהוֹשִׁיב**,—‘to make them to sit with nobles, and he will (=and to) cause them to inherit,’ etc. So Is. 10, 2^b. 13, 9^b. 14, 25. 45, 1. **פְּ**. 105, 22. Pr. 5, 2 al. : cf. *Tenses*, § 118.

8^b. I. e. because the earth is owned by Jehovah, and He can dispose of it, as He will. LXX, however, omits 8^b, and in lieu of 9^a reads **διδούς εὐχῆς τῷ εὐχομένῳ καὶ εὐλόγησεν ἔτη δικαίου** = **נָתַן לְנֶדֶר וְשָׁנוֹת צְדִיקִים יְבָרַךְ**. Apparently this variation represents an attempt to accommodate the Song more closely to Hannah’s position. But, as We. remarks, it is not in harmony with the general tenor of the Song (which represents God as granting *more* than the desires or expectations of His worshippers).

9. **יִדְמוּ** Cf. Jer. 49, 26. 50, 30 : also (in Qal) **פְּ**. 31, 18 **יִדְמוּ לְשֵׂאֵל**.

10. **יִהְיֶה יַחְתּוֹ מְרִיבּוֹ** LXX **Κύριος ἀσθενῇ ποιήσει τὸν ἀντίδικον αὐτοῦ**, i. e. (cf. 4^a) **יַחְתּוֹ מְרִיבּוֹ** (cf. Is. 9, 3) for **יַחְתּוֹ מְרִיבּוֹ**, which Th. We. Klo. would restore here. But the change is at least not a necessary one; the *casus pendens* (*Tenses*, § 197. 2) is forcible and very idiomatic : see **פְּ**. 10, 5. 11, 4. 46, 5. 89, 3. 90, 10. Is. 34, 3.—The existing text of LXX after this clause exhibits a long insertion borrowed from Jer. 9, 23 f¹.

עָלּוּ The suffix (if MT. **מְרִיבּוֹ** is retained) is to be referred to individual members of the class **מְרִיבּוֹ**, whom the poet, for the moment, mentally particularizes.

וְיָרָם (note the jussive, **וְיָרָם**) ‘that he may give,’ etc.

יָרָם עוֹלָם **פְּ**. 29, 11 **יָרָם עוֹלָם**.

¹ Comp. the insertion in **פְּ**. 14, 3 from *Romans* 3, 13–18.

מלכו] So ψ. 18, 51; ψ. 2, 6.—It is plain that this verse, at any rate, cannot have been spoken by Hannah, even granting that the allusion is to the *ideal* king. The ideal itself, in a case like the present, presupposes the actual (notice especially the expression *His anointed*), and the thoughts of the prophets of Israel can only have risen to the conception of an ideal king after they had witnessed the establishment of the monarchy in their midst. Far more probably, however, the reference is to the actual king. And indeed in style and tone the Song throughout bears the marks of a later age than that of Hannah. Nor do the thoughts appear as the natural expression of one in Hannah's position: observe, for instance, the prominence given to 'the bows of the mighty are broken:' and contrast in this respect the *Magnificat* (Luke 1, 46-55), where though elements are *borrowed* from this Song, they are subordinated to the plan of the whole, and the first thought, after the opening expression of thankfulness, is 'For He hath regarded *the lowliness of His handmaiden*.' The presence of the Song here does not prove more than that it was *attributed* to Hannah at the time when the Books of Samuel were compiled: indeed, as its position in LXX and MT. is not the same, its insertion may even belong to a later period still. A sober criticism, while not asserting categorically that the Song *cannot* be by Hannah, will recognize that its specific character and contents point to an occasion of a different kind as that upon which it was composed. The central thought of the Song is the abasement of the lofty and the elevation of the lowly, which the poet illustrates in a series of studied and well-balanced contrasts, vv. 4-8. On the ground of some humiliation which, as it seems, has recently befallen his foes, he breaks out v. 1 in a tone of triumphant exultation, and bids those whose sole thought was how to magnify their own importance recollect that God's all-seeing eye was ever upon them, v. 3. He points vv. 4-8 to the instances which experience affords of the proud being abased, and the humble exalted. The poem ends vv. 9-11 with an expression of confidence for the future. Human strength is no guarantee of

success. Such as set themselves in opposition to Jehovah and seek to thwart His purposes only come to ruin: those devoted to Him are secure. Jehovah *judges* the earth, and in so doing designs the triumph of His own anointed king. From the last words it was inferred by Ewald¹, that the poet is a king, who alludes to himself in the third person. But the tone is national rather than individual; and Smend² may be right in supposing it to have been spoken originally in the name of the people, and intended to depict Israel's triumph over the heathen and the ungodly. *V.* 2 interrupts the connexion; and may not be part of the original poem: if it be removed, the song will consist of four equal strophes, of eight lines each.

11. על] Several MSS. read אל. See, however, on 1, 10.

היה משרת] *was* ministering (during the period with which the narrative is about to deal): cf. Gen. 37, 2: *Tenses*, § 135. 5.

13-14. Is what is described here an abuse on the part of the priests, or a rightful due? *V.* 15 f. clearly describe an abuse; and גם at the beginning, which expresses a *climax*, shews that *v.* 13 f. must describe an abuse likewise (We.). משפט, therefore, in MT. will denote merely *custom*, not *right*. Probably, however, we should follow Vulg. in joining 13^a to 12^b, and LXX, Pesh. Targ. in reading for הכהן מאת העם, הכהנים את העם (cf. on 1, 24): 'they knew not Jehovah, nor the right (i. e. the rightful due) of the priest from the people: ' comp. Dt. 18, 3 (so Th. We. Ke. Klo.).

כל איש וג' The constr. is unusual. זָבַח is to be regarded as a ptcp. absolute (cf. II 23, 3. Job 41, 18), *all men sacrificing=if, or whenever, a man sacrificed*, etc.; the pred. is then introduced by the pf. and *waw* conv. וּבֹא, precisely as, in an analogous case, after אִם (Gen. 31, 8 וַיֹּאמֶר . . . וַיֵּלֶדוּ if ever he said . . . , then the flock used to bear . . . : *Tenses*, § 123 β). In other words, כָּל אִישׁ זָבַח וּבֹא is the syntactical equivalent of אִישׁ אִם יִזְבַּח וּבֹא. The constr. would be more normal, if כָּל אִישׁ were preceded by וְהָיָה: see Jud. 19, 30; Ex. 33, 7^b.

¹ Die Dichter des Alten Bundes, I. 1 (1866), p. 157 ff.

² ZATW. 1888, p. 144.

[כבשל] the implicit subject is המְכַשֵּׁל : see on 16, 4 and comp. 11, 2.

[המזלג שלש השנים] lit. the prong, the three teeth—a case of apposition (*Tenses*, § 188). שְׁלִישׁ (not שלשה), שן being fem.: cf. שְׁלִישׁ הָעֵרִים Nu. 35, 14; שְׁלֹשׁ הַשָּׁנִים Lev. 25, 21. To be sure, in 14, 5 שן in the *metaph.* sense is masc.; but it is not clear that this is decisive as to Hebrew usage. If it is, we must conclude שלש to be an error for שלשה.

14 f. Observe how in these verses the tenses are throughout frequentatives (continuing 13 וּבֹא).

בו] can only be rendered *therewith*: the Versions express the sense *for himself*, which is more suitable, but requires לוֹ to be read instead of בו.

15. [יִקְטִירֶנָּה] The ך is the original termination of 3 pl. impf. preserved in classical Arabic (in the *indicative* mood), Aramaic (usually), Ethiopic, Phoenician¹.

In the OT. it occurs sporadically (305 times altogether), though the principle regulating its occurrence is difficult to determine. It is not a mark of antiquity, for, though it occurs seldom in the latest books, those in which it occurs with greatest comparative frequency are not (upon any view) the most ancient (56 times in Dt., 37 in Isaiah, 15 in 1-2 Kings, 23 in Job, 12 in Genesis, 7 in Numbers, 15 in a single Psalm, 104). Further, while it sometimes abounds in particular sections (e. g. Gen. 18, 28-32: Joel 2, 4-9), it is absent from others belonging to the same narrative, or of a similar character (e. g. 9 times in the Laws, Ex. 20-23, never in the Laws, Lev. 17-26). From its frequency in Dt., Job, the Book of Isaiah, and some of the Psalms, it may be inferred that it was felt to be a fuller, more emphatic form than that in ordinary use, and hence was sometimes preferred in an elevated or rhetorical style. In 1 Sam. it occurs 8 times—2, 15. 16. 22 (*bis*). 23. 9, 13 (*bis*). 11, 9: in 2 Sam. once only, not in the narrative, but in the Psalm 22, 39.

[וּבֹא] LXX rightly ἡρχετο. The pf. with *warw* conv. appears

¹ CIS. 3, 21. 22.

similarly after בטרם, though of reiteration in *present* time, in Ex. 1, 19^b before the midwife comes to them וילדו *they are wont to bear*.

16. [ויאמר] This should strictly be ויאמר, in accordance with the other tenses before and after: but Hebrew is sometimes negligent in such cases to maintain the frequentative tense throughout: see Jud. 12, 5 f.; Jer. 6, 17; and *Tenses*, § 114.

[קטר קטירון כיום החלב] 'Let them *burn* (emph.) the fat first, and (then) take,' etc. The inf. abs. strengthens the verb in a manner which may often be represented in our idiom by the use of italics. In כיום, the consciousness of יום is lost, and it is used as a mere adverb of time, especially to express the present time, as contrasted with the future, i. e. (in our idiom) *first of all, first*. So Gen. 25, 31 לי מכרה כיום את בכורתך sell me *first* (before I give thee the pottage) thy birthright, 33. 1 Ki. 22, 5 inquire, I pray, *first* at the word of Jehovah. See Ges. *Thes.* or *Lex. s. v.*, and We. p. 37 *note*.

[כאשר תאוו נפשך] Similarly II 3, 21 נפשך תאוו, Dt. 14, 26 al. Both אָהֵה (in Piel), and the subst. אָהֵה, are rarely used except in conjunction with נפש.

[ואמר לו כי עתה תתן] 'And he would say to him, "Thou shalt give it me now."' With this reading, כי, standing before the direct narration, is like ῥητέ *recitativum* (e. g. Luke 4, 21), and אָנֹכִי (constantly), and cannot be represented in English except by inverted commas: so 10, 19 MT. Gen. 29, 33. Jos. 2, 24. 1 Ki. 1, 13. 2 Ki. 8, 13 al. Several MSS., however, for לו read לא (so LXX) 'And he would say, No; for (=but) thou shalt give it now' (cf. 12, 12: II 16, 18 al.). The latter is more pointed, and deserves the preference. Targ. here agrees with MT.; Pesh. Vulg. express *both* readings².

[לקחת] The *bare* perf. in the apod. is uncommon and emphatic: *Tenses*, § 136 γ: Nu. 32, 23. 'And if not, I take it by force!'

17. [כי נאצו גו'] 'for the men (viz. Eli's sons) contemned,' etc.: see Nu. 16, 30^b כי נאצו האנשים האלה את יי' (with the

¹ Which is also suggested by the Massoretic note לא סביר: see on 12, 5.

² Similar variations occur in other passages: thus Jos. 5, 14 MT. Vulg. Targ. לא; LXX, Pesh. לו: 1 Ki. 11, 22 MT. Vulg. Targ. לא; LXX, Pesh. both.

art.) denotes men who have been in some manner specified (e. g. 6, 10. Ex. 5, 9), not men in general.

19. תעשה . . . והעלתה] 'used to make . . . and bring up : ' Gen. 2, 6 וואד יעלה והשקה את כל פני האדמה.

20. [וברך . . . ואמר . . . והלכו] 'and Eli *would* bless . . . , and say . . . , and they *would* go to his place.'

יִשְׁם] LXX ἀπορίσαι, i. e. יִשְׁלֵם *make good*: cf. Ex. 21, 36 (likewise followed by תחת). With MT. cf. Gen. 4, 25 (שָׁת). 45, 7.

שָׁאַל] Difficult syntactically. As the text stands, the subj. can be only the implicit שָׁאַל (see on 16, 4) 'which he that asked asked' = which was asked: but the passage is not one in which this impersonal construction would be naturally in place. Either, with We., we must point as a ptc. pass. שָׁאַל (see 1, 28: the masc. *ad sensum*, the שָׁאַלָה being Samuel), or we must suppose that שָׁאַל is an error for שָׁאַלָה ('in lieu of the petition which *she* asked for Jehovah'). The former gives the better sense, though אֲשֶׁר with a bare ptc. is not very common (Dt. 1, 4. 1 Ki. 5, 13). If the latter be right, we must suppose the double reference of שָׁאַל to be played upon: the 'petition' which was asked *of* Jehovah in 1, 17. 27 was also asked *for* Him. The Versions merely guess: LXX, Pesh. Vulg. 'which thou didst lend,' unsuitably: Targ. very freely 'which was asked from before Jehovah.'

והלכו למקומו] 'and *they* went to *his* place' is not in accordance with Hebrew style. LXX והלך האיש למקומו: Pesh. והלכו למקומם. Either of these readings *may* be original: but probably We. is right in concluding והלך למקומו to be the original reading: in MT. the verb was read as a plur. and so became והלכו, LXX treated it as a singular, and supplied 'the man.'

21. [כי פקר] obviously cannot be right: the fact that Jehovah visited Hannah cannot form the *ground* of what is related in *v.* 20. Read, with LXX, Pesh. (and AV. implicitly): וַיִּפְקֹד. כ. ו are confused elsewhere: e. g. Is. 39, 1^b וישמע, for which LXX, Pesh. and the parallel in 2 Ki. 20, 12 have rightly כי שמע; and Jer. 37, 16 where כי בא is evidently an error for ויבא (LXX καὶ ἦλθεν).

22. [וישמע] as 1, 3: 'and he heard from time to time' (Dr. Weir).

[ואת הנשים וג'] See Ex. 38, 8. The entire clause (from אשר) is not found in LXX, and is probably not part of the original text (the context speaks of a היכל with *doors*, not of an אהל: 1, 9, 3, 3, 15). הצבאות, both here and in Ex., is paraphrased in Targ. Pesh. *who prayed* (or *who came to pray*): Vulg. renders here *quae observabant*, in Ex. *quae excubabant*. But צבא is used often peculiarly in the ritual legislation of the Pent. (the 'Priests' Code') of the service of the Levites about the Tent of Meeting; and Ex. 38, 8 and here expresses the performance of menial duties by the women. In the fragments of a Targum published by Lagarde (*Prophetæ Chaldaice*, 1872, p. xiv) from the margin of the Cod. Reuchl., there appears an endeavour to palliate the sin of Eli's sons (as described in the existing Hebrew text): וית דמשהן ית קרבני נשיא: [אח] [ר] ספ [ר] אה [ר]: וית דמשהן ית קרבני נשיא (delayed the women's offerings). Comp. Bacher, 'On the Targum to the Prophets,' in the *ZDMG.* 1874, p. 23.

מועד] the Tent of Meeting. The sense in which מועד was understood is explained in Ex. 25, 22, 29, 42.

23. [אשר וג'] 'for that, in that (15, 15, 20, 42) I hear the accounts of you (as) evil, from' etc. רעים, not הרעים, like דבתם רעה Gen. 37, 2; דבת הארץ רעה Nu. 14, 37; יאכלו לחמם טמא Ezek. 4, 13 (a *tertiary* predicate). If the text be correct, we must suppose את דבריכם רעים to have been inserted by the writer in the relative clause for greater definiteness: cf. 2 Ki. 23, 26 (אפו). Is. 54, 9 (uncommon). But LXX do not express the words, and it is true that the sense seems to be sufficiently plain without them.

מאת כל העם אלה] 'from all the people, (even) these.' An unparalleled juxtaposition¹. Why not מאת כל העם הזה, as uniformly elsewhere? LXX have πάντος τοῦ λαοῦ Κυρίου, whence We., remarking that in a later time אלהים was apt to be substituted for יהוה (e.g. 2 Ch. 10, 15; 18, 5; 22, 12; 23, 9 compared with 1 Ki. 12, 15, 22, 6; 2 Ki. 11, 3, 10), would restore יהוה כל עם יהוה (cf.

¹ The note in Ges. § 111. 2^b is inexact and misleading: a student reading it would have no reason to suppose that כלי-העם אלה—the noun with, the pron. without, the art.—was not a common and perfectly permissible construction.

(Gen. 20, 17), cannot be preserved in English. The idea of mediation or arbitration appears in other derivatives (rare) of פלל; as פלילים Ex. 21, 22. Dt. 32, 31; פלילה Is. 16, 3. In ופללו the suffix must have the force of a dative, *for him* (Ges. § 121. 4; Ew. § 315^b); but probably, with We., ופללי should be pointed: the *plur.* would be in accordance with the construction of אלהים, as thus applied, in Ex. 22, 8^b.

The general sense is well expounded by We. (after Ew. *Hist.* ii. 581 [Eng. Tr. 412]): For the settlement of ordinary cases arising between man and man, there is a מַפְלֵל (arbiter), viz. Elohim (speaking through His representative, the judge): if, however, Jehovah is the plaintiff, He cannot also (as Elohim) be the מַפְלֵל. As the priest in point of fact is the judge, this means—the play between ‘Jehovah’ and ‘Elohim’ being disregarded: ‘the sin of the priest against God cannot be adjusted before the tribunal of the priest, but incurs the direct vengeance of Heaven.’

[ולא ישמעו] See on 1, 7.

‘כי חפץ וג’ Cf. Jud. 13, 23. Grotius (quoted by Th.) illustrates the thought from Aeschylus (*ap.* Plato, *Rep.* ii. 380 A):

θεὸς μὲν αἰτίαν φύει βροτοῖς

“Ὅταν κακῶσαι δῶμα παμπηδὴν θέλει.

26. [הלך וגדל וטוב] II 3, 1 הולכים ודלים . . . הולך וחזק (which shews that גדל וטוב are the verbal adj. and adj. respectively): Ex. 19, 19.

[עם] as 21^b: cf. Luke 2, 52.

27. [הנגלה נגליתי] i. e. ‘Did I *reveal* (on v. 16) myself to the house of thy father, or not, that ye, his descendants, have thus scorned me?’ An impassioned question, not to be weakened by treating הַ as though it were = הָלָא.

‘בהיותם וג’ MT. ‘when they belonged in Egypt *to* the house of Pharaoh.’ But this is unnatural; and it can hardly be doubted that עבְדִּים has dropped out after במצרים, corresponding to LXX δοῦλον (cf. Targ. ל מִשְׁתַּעֲבָדִין). Comp. Lev. 26, 13. Dt. 6, 21.

28. [יבחר] Ges. § 131. 4^a: Ew. § 351^c.

[לעלות] is naturally Qal (Sept. Pesh. Vulg. Ke. Klo.), though it *might* be Hif. (Targ. Th.) for להעלות (comp. v. 33. II 19, 19 לעביר;

Ex. 13, 21 לנחתם; Nu. 5, 22 לנבל; לעבות; Dt. 1, 33 לראתכם; 26, 20 (לעשור); however, as the contraction is not common (about twenty instances altogether in MT.¹), and there is nothing here to suggest or require the Hif., the latter is less probable. *To go up* upon the altar, i.e. upon a ledge beside it, as Ex. 20, 26; 1 Ki. 12, 33; 2 Ki. 16, 12 *end*; 23, 9: conversely, ירד is used of *coming down* from it, Lev. 9, 22: cf. 1 Ki. 1, 53.

29. מעון *habitation*, except in the late passage 2 Ch. 36, 15, hardly occurs in prose; and the locative sense 'in my habitation' would demand בְּמַעוֹנִי². Bö. suggests ingeniously עוֹן צוֹיִתִּים, i.e. (Why kick ye at . . ., which) I have commanded them, *iniquitously*? But the adverbial use of עוֹן, though it might occur in poetry (Ew. § 279^c), is not probable in prose. LXX, rendering תבעטו ἐπέβλεψας (i.e. (תִּבְטִיט) עוֹן ἀναιδεῖ ὀφθαλμῶ, read evidently עֵין (ἀναιδεῖ being added for the purpose of explaining the sense in which ὀφθαλμῶ was to be understood); but this has nothing to recommend it. מעון does not admit of being construed in accordance with the ordinary rules of Hebrew syntax: but the error is too deep-seated for a restoration to be proposed with any confidence.

¹ To those given in the text add II 18, 3 Kt. לעויר; 2 Ki. 9, 15 Kt. לגיר; Is. 3, 8 למרות; 23, 11 לשמר; 29, 15 לסחר; 33, 1 (corrupt) כנלוהך; Jer. 27, 20 ובגלותו; 37, 12 לחלק; 39, 7 לביא; Am. 8, 4 לשבית; ψ. 26, 7 לשמע; 73, 20 (?) ביעיר; 78, 17 למרות. Pr. 31, 3 למחות; Dan. 11, 35 ללכּן. Qoh. 5, 5 לחשיא. Neh. 10, 39 בַּעֲשֹׂר. 2 Ch. 31, 10 לביא. (In some of these instances the text may be doubtful, or the punctuation as Hif. unnecessary.) Comp. in the Nif. לעֲזוֹת Ex. 10, 3. בַּקְשָׁיו Pr. 24, 17. בַּעֲמָח Lam. 2, 11. לאור Job 33, 30; and (as pointed) לְרֵאוֹת Ex. 34, 24. Dt. 31, 11. Is. 1, 12: also בְּהָרָג Ez. 26, 15.

² בֵּית (absol.) never means 'in the house:' by custom the use of the accus. to express rest in a place is restricted to cases in which a noun in the genitive follows, as בית אבִיךָ, בית המלך, בית י"י. So פתח אהל מועד (v. 22), פתח אהלו (Ex. 33, 10) at the entrance of his tent: but at the entrance (absolutely) would be בפתח, not הפתח simply. So בית-לחם, בית-אל may denote 'in Bethel,' 'in Bethlehem:' but 'in Gibeon,' 'in Dan' must be expressed by בנגבֵעִן, בן (see 2 Ki. 10, 29^b). Where a word like שְׁלֹו יְרוּשָׁלַם seems to denote at Shiloh, at Jerusalem, it will be found that a verb of motion always precedes, of which the subst. expresses the goal: so e.g. 1, 24; II 20, 3; Dt. 3, 1; Jud. 21, 12. Hence קרש ψ. 134, 2 is 'to the sanctuary.' (Exceptions to what has been here said may be found in MT., but they are very rare: e.g. Is. 16, 2. 2 Ch. 33, 20.)

[לעמי] This again cannot be right. 'We might easily alter לעמי to ישראל עמי, but the ל appears also in לִפְנֵי of LXX' (We.) Perhaps לפני is the true reading; it is accepted by Hitzig (on Amos 2, 13).

30. [אמור אמרתי] = 'I said' (emph.). The intention, which had afterwards to be abandoned, is emphasized by the inf. abs.

[יתהלכו לפני] Persons are said to *walk before* God, i. e. to live freely and undisturbed under His eye, when their manner of life is pleasing in His sight. The phrase occurs in a neutral sense 12, 2; in Gen. 17, 1. 2 Ki. 20, 3 the thought of the moral condition attaching to the יָׁׁׁ לפני התהלך predominates; elsewhere, as here and v. 35, Gen. 24, 40. 48, 15, it includes a reference both to the moral condition, and to the prosperity which is its accompaniment. (The expression is not so strong as התהלך אֶת האלהים Gen. 5, 22. 24. 6, 9.)

31. [הנה ימים באים וג'] A formula occurring besides only 2 Ki. 20, 17 (= Is. 39, 6), and in the prophecies of Amos and Jeremiah.

[נגדע היום שבט אחד] Cf. for the figure Jud. 21, 6 נגדע קרן מואב וזרעו נשברה and Jer. 48, 25 נגדע קרן מואב וזרעו נשברה. LXX vocalized זִרְעָד; but this by no means agrees so well as MT. זִרְעָד with the figure implied in ונגדעתי זִרְעָ. metaph. of *strength*, as Job 22, 8 ואיש זרעו לו הארץ; שבר זרע רשע ψ. 10, 15; 83, 9.

32. [צר מעון] Another corrupt passage. RV. 'the affliction of (my) habitation:' but (1) the suffix (or article) cannot be dispensed with except in a distinctively poetic style, (2) מעון does not occur absolutely of Jehovah's dwelling-place until 2 Ch. 36, 15; the expressions in use are ψ. 26, 8, or (more usually) מעון ביתך (so Dt. 26, 15). Bö. suggests צַר מְעוֹן 'and thou shalt look for a rock of defence:' but הביט with an accus. is not to look *for* something non-existent, or not visible, but to look *at*, or behold, something actually in view.

[בכל אשר] lit. 'in the whole of (that,) as to which . . . ' = 'in all wherein . . . ' בכל אשר is commonly followed by a verb of motion, as 14, 47, in which case it = *wherever*.

[יטיב את] with a *personal* object is usually construed with ל or עם (Gen. 12, 16; 32, 10. 13 al.): the construction with an

accus. is chiefly Deuteronomic (Dt. 8, 16. 28, 63. 30, 5; so Jer. 18, 10. 32, 40. 41; also Zech. 8, 15. ψ. 51, 20).

33. 'Yet *one* I will not cut off belonging to thee from mine altar,' etc. לך is the dat. of reference, as often in similar phrases: 1 Ki. 2, 4. 9, 5. 14, 10. 21, 21 al.

מַכְלוֹת עֵינִים וּמַדְיֹבֶת Cf. Lev. 26, 16 (certain diseases) [לַכְלוֹת וְנָפֶשׁ בְּלִיֹּן עֵינִים וְדַבָּחֹן נֶפֶשׁ Dt. 28, 65

לְאֲדִיב for לְהֲאֲדִיב (on v. 28), from [אֲדָב] = דָּאָב, אֲדָב, however, is not substantiated elsewhere, in either Hebrew or the cognate languages: it is probable therefore that א is merely an error for ה, and that וּלְהֲדִיב (corresponding to מַדְיֹבֶת in Lev. l.c.) should be restored. Cf. Jer. 25, 3 אֲשֶׁכֶּם for הַשִּׁכִּים.

עֵינִיךָ . . . נֶפֶשׁ The אִישׁ, no doubt, is Abiathar, who escaped the massacre of the priests ch. 22, was David's faithful attendant during his lifetime, but was removed from the priesthood by Solomon, and banished by him from Jerusalem, on account of the part taken by him in the attempt of Adonijah to secure the throne (1 Ki. 2, 27). If MT. be right, the reference must be to the father, supposed to be conscious of the fortunes of his descendant, and suffering with him. Such a sense, however, seems to be one which is scarcely likely to have been in the writer's mind (contrast Job 14, 21); LXX read עֵינָיו . . . נֶפֶשׁוֹ, the pronouns referring to Abiathar himself, the end of whose life was passed in disappointment and vexation. This appears to be preferable (so We. Th. Klo.).

מַרְבִּית the increase (viz. generally, so far as none are specially exempted). Or, perhaps, as 1 Ch. 12, 29, the greater part.

יָמוֹתוֹ אֲנָשִׁים 'will die as men' (=in the flower of their age, AV.), אֲנָשִׁים being an (implicit) accus., defining their condition at the time of dying. So Is. 65, 20 בֶּן מֵאָה שָׁנָה יָמוֹת will die as a man 100 years old; Lev. 20, 20 (Tenses, § 161. 3). But, though the grammatical construction is unexceptionable, אֲנָשִׁים does not signify adults, in contradistinction to men of any other age; and LXX has ἐν ῥομφαίᾳ ἀνδρῶν; in all probability therefore a word has fallen out in MT., and בְּהֶרֶב אֲנָשִׁים should be restored.

35. כְּאִשֶּׁר וְג' for the expression, cf. 14, 7. II 7, 3. 2 Ki. 10, 30.

The clause is attached to what precedes somewhat abruptly; but a similar abruptness may be observed sometimes in the Books of Samuel: e.g. 9, 6^a; 19, 5 **ראית ותשמח**.

[בית נאמן] Cf. 25, 28 (the hope expressed by Abigail).

35^b. **[משיחי]** The passage like 2, 10 presupposes the establishment of the monarchy (**משיח י'**: 16, 6; 24, 7. 11 etc.). The original prophecy must have been re-cast by the narrator, and in its new form coloured by the associations with which he was himself familiar. The meaning is that the faithful priest will enjoy the royal favour continually.

36. **[והיה וג']** lit. 'and it shall be, as regards all that are left (= whoever is left) in thy father's house, he shall come' etc. The construction exactly resembles Dt. 20, 11; II 15, 35: and without **כל**, Nu. 17, 20 (cf. 16, 7); 1 Ki. 19, 17. The force of **כל** is similar to that in v. 13. Instead of **יבוא** the sentence might with equal propriety have been resumed by the pf. and *waw* conv. **וַיָּבֹא**: see Nu. 21, 8; Jud. 11, 31: the construction with the impf. is, however, somewhat more flowing, and less formal.

ונספחו על בית יעקב 1 Is. 14, 1 **ספח** is to *attach*: 26, 19. Job 30, 7 **פ'אל** (=to cling together).

The interpretation of the entire passage, from v. 31, is difficult. In MT. two troubles are threatened to Eli, (1) a sudden disaster 31^a. 33^b, from which few will escape of his entire family (**בית אביו** v. 31): (2) a *permanent* weakening of his family (32^b 'no old man in thy house *continually*'). No doubt in 31^a. 33^b the allusion is to the massacre of the priests at Nob (22, 17-20): and Abiathar himself is the one alluded to in 33^a, who escaped the massacre, and so was not 'cut off' from the altar, continuing to hold the office of priest under David, and only superseded by Zadok (the faithful priest of v. 35) upon the accession of Solomon. The

¹ This sense of the figure seems to be demanded by the *limitation* which follows in 33^a (Yet one I will not *cut off* to thee from mine altar). V. 33^a cannot be a limitation to 32^b: for the sparing of a single individual, on a particular occasion, forms no exception to the *permanent* weakening of a *family*.

sign in v. 34 is of course the death of Hophni and Phinehas, recorded in *ch.* 4.

But with reference to the passage as a whole, it is difficult to resist We.'s argument. As the text stands, v. 32^a expresses a *consequence* of 31: it deals, however, with something which Eli is to witness himself: hence 31 must refer to something within Eli's own lifetime—which can only be the disaster of *ch.* 4, in which his two sons perished. This implies that the survivor in 33 is Ahitub (14, 3); and that 35 relates to Samuel (so Th.). But the 'sign' in 34 is also the disaster of *ch.* 4: consequently, upon this interpretation, the death of Eli's sons is a 'sign,' not of some occurrence in the remoter future, but of itself! V. 31 must thus refer to something *subsequent* to *ch.* 4, and so, subsequent also to Eli's death (the massacre at Nob, as explained above): it follows that the text of 32^a cannot be correct,—as indeed was already surmised above, upon independent grounds. LXX omits both 31^b and 32^a; and We. supposes that 31^b and 32^b are but two forms of one and the same gloss, due originally to an (incorrect) application of 31^a to the disaster of *ch.* 4. Still, though it is true that 33^a, expressing a *limitation* of 31^a, would form a natural sequel to it, it would follow it somewhat quickly and abruptly; and the omission in LXX is open to the suspicion of being due to the recurrence of the same words *בביתך זקן* in both 31^b and 32^b. What is really wanted in lieu of the corrupt words at the beginning of 32 is something which would lead on naturally to the notice of the *permanent* weakening of Eli's family—which is the point in which 32^b advances beyond 31^b. Did we possess 32^a in its original form, it would yield, we may suppose, a suitable sequence: 31 would refer to the massacre at Nob, 32 to the after-history of Eli's family (comp. 36 *כל הנוטר בביתך*), and 33 would revert to the subject of 31 in order to follow the fortunes of the survivor, Abiathar¹.

¹ The rendering of AV. 'an enemy *in my* habitation,' on which Mr. (now Professor) Kirkpatrick founds his interpretation of v. 32, is simply impossible, as I am sure, if the Professor were writing a second edition of his Commentary,

3, 1. [יָקָר] precious = rare, as Is. 13, 12 אֹקִיר אֲנִישׁ מִמּוֹ.

[נִפְרָץ] spread abroad = frequent: 2 Ch. 31, 5 וַיִּפְרָץ הַדֶּבֶר.

2. [וְעַלֵּי שֹׁכֵב וּג'] From here to the end of v. 3 follow a series of circumstantial clauses, describing the conditions which obtained at the time when what is related in v. 4 took place.

[בְּהוֹת] fem. pl. from בָּהָה, an adj. of the form expressive of bodily defects חָרַשׁ, עוֹר, פֶּסֶח, אֵלֶם. Syntactically the adj. is to be conceived here as an accusative, defining the aspect under which Eli's eyes 'began: ' lit., therefore, 'began *as dim ones*' = began to be dim. Cf. Is. 33, 1 כַּהֲתִימָךְ שׁוֹרֵר when thou finishest *as a devastator* = when thou finishest to devastate. See Ges. § 142. 4; *Tenses*, § 161. 2, and p. xvi.

[לֹא יוֹכֵל] expressing his *continued* inability more distinctly than לֹא יָכַל would have done: so Gen. 48, 10; Jos. 15, 63 Kt.

3^b. Evidently Samuel was sleeping in close proximity to the ark—perhaps, in a chamber contiguous to the הֵיכָל in which it was, if not, as the Hebrew taken strictly would imply, actually in the הֵיכָל itself.

4. [אֵל שְׁמוּאֵל] LXX שְׁמוּאֵל שְׁמוּאֵל, no doubt rightly: cf. v. 10, where we read '*as beforetime, Samuel, Samuel.*' In v. 6 LXX repeats the name similarly. The repetition can hardly have been introduced by LXX on the strength of v. 10, for there the name (both times) is not expressed by them at all!—The only other similar duplications in OT. are Gen. 22, 11. 46, 2. Ex. 3, 4.

5. [שׁוֹב שֹׁכֵב] 'return, lie down' = lie down again: cf. Is. 21, 12 שָׁבוּ אֲחֵי; and see on 2, 3.

7. [יָדַע] טָרַם followed by a perfect is very rare: *Tenses*, § 27 β note. Here, the parallel יָנִיחָהּ makes it probable that the narrator himself would have vocalized יָדַע.

8. [קָרָא] was calling: Gen. 42, 23.

10. [וַיִּתְּעַב] Cf. the description of a nocturnal revelation in Job 4, 16.

he would now admit. צָר מִעוֹן may be rendered indifferently *an adversary* or *the adversity of* (the) *habitation*: but in either case the expression imperatively requires עוֹן to be the *object* of the hostility, or trouble, denoted by צָר.

[כפעם בפעם] So 20, 25. Jud. 16, 20. 20, 30. 31. Nu. 24, 1†; ביום ביום *ch.* 18, 10†; כשנה בשנה 2 Ki. 17, 4†. פעם בפעם does not occur alone; but (on the analogy of שנה בשנה 1, 7) would mean *one time like another* = generally: hence, with כ prefixed, *as generally*, or, as we may substitute in a case like the present, ‘as at (other) times.’

11. [הנה אנכי עֹשֶׂה] ‘Lo, I am doing = Lo, I am about to do:’ the ‘*futurum instans*,’ as often in Divine announcements, *v.* 13, Gen. 6, 17. Ex. 9, 3. Dt. 1, 20. See *Tenses*, § 135. 3.

11^b. The same figure 2 Ki. 21, 12. Jer. 19, 3†. In both passages, the form, from צלל, is written more correctly תַּצְלִינָה. With the form here, cf. תַּחֲלִינָה, תַּסְבִּינָה.

12. [אל עלי] LXX ἐπὶ, Pesh. Targ. על, Vulg. *adversum*. אל with the force of על.

[אל ביתו] *with reference to his house*: 1, 27. 4, 19.

[החל וכלה] ‘beginning and ending,’ i.e. effecting my purpose completely. The expression occurs only here. Construction as II 8, 2; Ew. § 280^a.

13. [שפט אני] *Tenses*, § 135. 4. So Jer. 1, 12. 38, 14 al. In Aramaic, the pronouns of 1 and 2 pers. coalesce with the ptc. to form a new tense with the force of a present: but in Hebrew the two parts are still distinct, and the ptc. receives some emphasis from its position.

[בעון אשר ידע] עון is in the constr. state, because the following relative clause is conceived as *defining* and *limiting* its meaning, exactly as a noun in the genitive would do: Ges. § 116. 2, Ew. § 332^c.

[כי מקללים להם בני] The text hardly admits of being construed: for קלל does not mean *to bring a curse upon* any one, and is followed not by a *dative*, but by an *accusative*. There can be little doubt that LXX ὅτι κακολογοῦντες Θεόν have preserved the true reading, viz. כי מקללים אֱלֹהִים בני (cf. Ex. 22, 27 קלל לא תכלל). If the text be correct, להם can only be construed as a reflexive dative (Ew. § 315^a) ‘cursed *for themselves* = at their pleasure:’ cf. ψ. 44, 11 *end*; 80, 7 ילענו למו; Job 6, 19 קוּ למו. But this does not yield a satisfactory sense.

14. [לכן] LXX οὕτως (attaching the words to v. 13), strangely treating לכן, as though contracted from לא-כן. So elsewhere, as Gen. 4, 15 (also Pesh. Vulg. here); 30, 15 (לָכֵן in these passages has an idiomatic force: cf. on 28, 2). 1 Ki. 22, 19. 2 Ki. 1, 4. 6. 21, 12. 23, 20 al. With 14^b cf. Is. 21, 14.

15. 'In MT. וַיִּשָּׁפֶם בַּבֶּקֶר (LXX) has been passed over after עַד-הַבֶּקֶר (We.).

17. [כֹּה יַעֲשֶׂה וְג'] A form of imprecation peculiar to Ruth, Samuel, and Kings: 14, 44. 20, 13. 25, 22. II 3, 9. 35. 19, 14. Ruth 1, 17. 1 Ki. 2, 23. 2 Ki. 6, 31, and with a *pl.* verb (in the mouth of Jezebel and Benhadad) 1 Ki. 19, 2: 20, 10 †.

19. [וְלֹא הָפִיל וְג'] For the idiom, cf. (in Qal) Jos. 21, 43. 23, 14. 1 Ki. 8, 56. 2 Ki. 10, 10 אֲרֻחַהּ יָי אֶרֶץ. מִן has a partitive force, with a negative = 'ought of:' cf. Gen. 28, 11 etc.

20. [נִאֲמָן וְג'] (was) *one accredited or approved* to be a prophet unto Jehovah. (The ptc., not the pf.)

[לִנְבִיא] as לִנְגִיד 9, 16; 13, 14; 15, 1; II 2, 4 al.

21. [לְהִרְאֶה] So Jud. 13, 21 †, for the normal הִרְאֶה: Stade, § 622^b. 4, 1^a. This should stand as the concluding clause of 3, 21.

4, 1^b—7, 1. *Defeat of Israel by the Philistines. Capture and restoration of the Ark.*

4, 1^b. LXX introduce this section by the words Καὶ ἐγενήθη ἐν ταῖς ἡμέραις ἐκείναις καὶ συναθροίζονται ἀλλόφυλοι εἰς πόλεμον ἐπὶ Ἰσραὴλ = וַיְהִי בַיָּמִים הָהֵם וַיִּקְבְּצוּ פְּלִשְׁתִּים לְמַלְחָמָה עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל. Something of this sort is required, if only for the sake of explaining the following לִקְרַאת, though the clause (taken with what follows, in which the same word occurs) would be the better for the omission of לְמַלְחָמָה.

[הָאֵבֶן הָעוֹזֵר] the *עוֹזֵר* is in *apposition* with הָאֵבֶן. In 5, 1. 7, 12, however, the form used is *אֵבֶן הָעוֹזֵר*.

2. [וַתִּשָּׂשׁ] Perhaps, 'and *spread itself abroad*:' cf. the *Nif.* in II 5, 18. 22. LXX ἔκλινεν, i. e. seemingly וַתִּשָּׂא 'and the battle *inclined*' (viz. in a direction adverse to Israel).

[וַיָּבֹאוּ] LXX, Pesh. Vulg. וַיָּבֹאוּ.

3—5. LXX omit (four times) יהוה ברית in accordance with

the general custom of MT. in Samuel (*sv.* 6. 11. 17–22; 3. 3; *ch.* 5–6; II 6 throughout; II 15, 24^b. 25. 29 [*v.* 24^a both texts have it]). Perhaps it was introduced here into MT. at a time when the expression was in more general use than it had always been.

4. [וַיָּשֶׁם] LXX, Vulg. omit שָׁם—no doubt, rightly. The point is not that Eli's sons were at Shiloh, but that they came with the ark into the camp (*v.* 11). The word may have been introduced accidentally through a reminiscence of 1, 3 (We.).

5. [וְתָהָם הָאֵרִיז] 1 Ki. 1, 45 וְתָהָם הָקִרְיָה Ruth 1, 19 וְתָהָם הָעִיר.

7. [וַיֹּאמְרוּ] Not to be omitted (LXX). Though the speakers are the same as in ^a, the remark is of a different character: and in such cases the repetition of וַיֹּאמְרוּ is a genuine Hebrew idiom (We.): e. g. 26, 9–10. II 17, 7–8.

[כְּזֹאת] LXX τοιαύτη—a Hebraism: cf. *ψ.* 27, 14 μίαν; 102, 19. 119, 50. 56 αὐτή; τὴν μονογενῆ μου = יְחִידָתִי *ψ.* 22, 21 al.; also Jud. 7, 14; *ψ.* 32, 6; 118, 23 (Matth. 21, 42), notwithstanding the fact that in these cases there is a subst. in the Greek to which the fem. might conceivably be referred.

8. [וְהָאֱלֹהִים הָאֲדִירִים הָאֵלֶּה] construed as a pl. in the mouth of a heathen (cf. 1 Ki. 19, 2), as also, sometimes, in converse with one, Gen. 20, 13 (Ew. § 318^a *end*). However, this limitation is not universal: see Gen. 35, 7; Jos. 24, 19 כִּי אֱלֹהִים קְדוּשִׁים הוּא (the plur. of majesty), II 7, 23 (but see note); *ψ.* 58, 12 (unless אֱלֹהִים here = divine beings); and in the phrase אֱלֹהִים חַיִּים Dt. 5, 23 al. (Is. 37, 4. 17 אֱלֹהִים חַי: in poetry also אֵל חַי is used Hos. 2, 1 al.).

[אֵלֶּה הֵם] Gen. 25, 16 al.: *Tenses*, § 201. 3.

[בְּכָל מַכָּה] 'With every manner of smiting,' Kp., excellently. *מַכָּה* is not a 'plague,' though it may be a πλῆγῃ, but rather denotes slaughter, *v.* 10. 6, 19. 19, 8.

[וּבְמִדְבָּר] Probably וּבְמִדְבָּר; (We.) should be read.

9. [פֶּן תַּעֲבֹדוּ . . . וְהִיָּתָם] the impf. followed by the pf. with *waru* conv. as Gen. 3, 22; Ex. 34, 15 f. etc.: see *Tenses*, § 115.

10. [אִישׁ לְאֹהֲלוֹ] The versions express לְאֹהֲלוֹ: but in this phrase, except Jud. 20, 8 (which is not altogether parallel), the plural is regularly found.

[ויפל] the sing. as Jud. 12, 6^b: cf. on 1, 2.

[רגלי] construed with אֶלֶף as a collective: so אֶלֶף בָּבֶר, אֶלֶף אִישׁ, etc.

12. [אִישׁ-בְּנִימָן] = a man of B.: Ew. § 290^a (3).

13. [יֵד (יֵד Qri)] דרך מצפה The meaningless יֵד is corrected by the Massorites to יָד: but though we have . . . לֵיד 19, 3. ψ. 140, 6 אֶל יָד . . . על יד דרך השער II 15, 2 Job 1, 14; . . . לֵיד מעגל II 14, 30. 18, 4 אֶל יד השער . . . יָד by itself is not used to express position (though such a use of it would not, it is true, be contrary to analogy: see on 2, 29 *foot-note*). The article also (the passage being prose) is desiderated with דרך: so (1) the smallest change would be לֵיד הדרך מצפה (= Pesh.). (2) LXX has *παρὰ τὴν πύλην σκοπεύων τὴν ὁδὸν* = לֵיד השער מצפה הדרך¹ (cf. Pr. 8, 3 לֵיד שערים and Nah. 2, 2 צִפָּה דֶרֶךְ): so We. (3) Targ. has על כבש אורה תרעא מסבא exactly as II 15, 2 (and also 18, 4). This rendering agrees with LXX in presupposing 'gate,' and would point to לֵיד דרך השער מצפה as the original text. The supposition that השער has fallen out would most readily explain the absence of the art. with דרך in MT. But perhaps the second of the suggested corrections is the best.

15. [קמה עיני] being conceived as a collective is construed with its predicate in the *fem. sing.*: so Dt. 21, 7 יְדִינוּ לֹא שֹׁפְכָה (Qri needlessly שֹׁפְכוּ). ψ. 18, 35. 37, 31 לֹא תִמְעַד אִשּׁוּרָיו 73, 2 Kt. etc.: see Ew. § 317^a: Ges. § 146. 3. The Arabic 'broken' or collective plural is construed constantly in the same way: Wright, *Ar. Gr.*, ii. §§ 144, 146. קם recurs in the same sense 1 Ki. 14, 4 (of Ahijah).

16. [אנכי הבא] Not 'I am come,' but 'I am *he that is come*' (ὁ ἡγούμενος LXX): surmising that Eli would expect some one with news, the messenger replies that he is the man. Cf. Dt. 3, 21. 8, 18. Is. 14, 27 (*Tenses*, § 135. 7).

17. [המבשר] The original sense of the word has been forgotten, and it is used for a bearer of tidings generally, even though, as here, the tidings be bad ones.

¹ It is true that elsewhere LXX render compounds of יד by *ἀνὰ χεῖρα*, or *ἐχόμενα*: but absolute uniformity is hardly to be expected of them in such a matter as this, even in one and the same book.

18. [בער יד] LXX ἐχόμενος (cf. on v. 13). We. considers יד and בער to be different corruptions of an original בִּיד: however, ביד does not occur elsewhere in a sense expressive of locality, like ליד, אל יד, על יד. Nor is it rendered probable by analogy: for in the phrases *on the right* and *left hand* ל and על (as also מן) are used, but never ב (not even פ. 16, 11—see RV.). Nevertheless, since no definite position is described by יד השער (= *the space beside the gate*), it is difficult to understand what בער יד השער can be intended to denote. נפל בער is commonly *to fall through* 2 Ki. 1, 2 (lit. *to fall away from* so as to leave the window or other opening behind). Should we read simply בער השער? the meaning will then be that Eli fell backward through an opening in the gate.

19. [הרה] fem. from [הרה], of the same form as יפה, יפה.

[ללת] An isolated example of a contracted form of the inf. ללרת: the original [לרת] becoming exceptionally לת instead of לרת, just as [אחרת] the fem. of אחר becomes regularly אחת and not [אחרת]: Ges. § 69. 2, 1. The form, however, in the inf. of verbs פ"י is without parallel; so that in all probability it is a mere transcriptional error for ללרת, the usual form.

[אל] *with reference to, about*, as v. 21. Gen. 20, 2. פ. 2, 7.

[ומת] the finite verb by Ges. § 132. 3². וימת is, however, the tense that would be expected (cf. on 1, 12).

[נהפכו עליה צריה] Dan. 10, 16.

20. [וכעת מותה וימדברנה] The predicate, after a time-determination, being introduced by ו', as happens occasionally: 17, 15. Gen. 19, 15. 27, 34. 37, 18 al.; *Tenses*, § 127 β.

[שתה לבה] Ex. 7, 23. II 13, 20 al., in the same sense of εὐστ προσέχειν, *animum attendere*.

21. [אי כבוד] אי is the regular and ordinary negative in Ethiopic¹, and occurs with the same force once besides in Hebrew Job 22, 30. איתמר, and the Zidonian איובל, *may* be words similarly formed: but the derivation of these two names is obscure (Ol. p. 624).

[כי גלה ממנו] Cf. Hos. 10, 5 *כי גלה* of the כבוד of the

¹ Also in Phoenician: see CIS. 3, 5. 165, 18. 167, 11.

calf of Beth-el). גלה is much more than 'departed' AV. (which would represent סר, as Nu. 14, 9 סר צלם מעליהם. Am. 6, 7 וסר מרוח): it is an ominous word in Hebrew, and expresses 'is gone into exile.' It is probable that this victory of the Philistines was followed by that 'desolation' of Shiloh, of which, though the historical books are silent, the recollection was still far from forgotten in Jeremiah's day (7, 12. 14. 26, 6), and to which a late Psalmist alludes (ψ. 78, 60).

5, 2. [הציג] to station or stand an object (or person): Gen. 43, 9. 47, 2. II 6, 17 (likewise of the ark). A more definite word than שים.

3. [ממחרת] 'Though in v. 4 the purpose for which the Ashdodites arose early is clear from what has preceded, and need not therefore be specified expressly, the case in the present verse is different: and no doubt ויבאו בית דגון must be inserted before והנה with LXX. . . . It will be best also to accept the following יראי of LXX at the same time, in order to follow throughout one and the same recension' (We.).

[לפניו] to fall on one's own face, is always in Heb. either על פניו (17, 49 and often), or else לאפיו (Gen. 48, 12 al.), or על אפיו (II 14, 4 al.); hence We.'s remark: 'For לפניו here and v. 4, usage requires either על פניו (LXX¹) or לאפיו.' It is for the purpose of giving a rendering of the existing MT. in accordance with the general usage of the language that RV. marg. has the alternative 'before it,' לפניו being regarded as anticipatory of לפני ארון י'. But this, though defensible (comp. Jer. 41, 3. 48, 44. 51, 56²; and see note on 21, 14), is not probable in the present context.

4. [רק דגון נשאר עליו] 'only Dagon was left upon him' (upon Dagon), which can scarcely be right. LXX πῆλιν ἢ ῥάχιν Δαγῶν ὑπελείφθη—reading probably nothing different from MT., but being

¹ It is not, however, certain that LXX read על פניו rather than לאפיו: the latter is rendered by them equally ἐπὶ πρὸσωπον αὐτοῦ in 20, 41 and II 18, 28.

² As in Syriac often: e.g. II 11, 3. 12, 5. 14, 5 Pesh.

led to *ράχis* by the similarity to the Hebrew רק (We. compares *δρέπανον* for ררבן 13, 21, *παπατείνουσα* for בתרן (ברתן) II 2, 29, *ἐσχαρίτης* for אשפר (אשכר), II 6, 19; add *δορὰ* for אדרת Gen. 25, 25; *πηγαί* for אפיקים ψ. 42, 2 al., *τόκος* for תהך (oppression) 55, 12 al., *τροφή* for טרף III, 5, *τοπάξιον* for פו (gold) 119, 127). We. for דגון would read דָּגו (supposing the ך to have arisen by dittography from נשאר) 'only his *fishy part* was left upon him.' If this conjecture be not adopted, a word must be supposed to have fallen out before דגון.

5. [ידרכו] the impf., as II 5, 8. Gen. 10, 9. 22, 14 etc., expressing the custom.

[ער היום הזה] LXX add *ὅτι ὑπερβαίνοντες ὑπερβαίνουσιν* = פִּי אִם : דָּלַג יִדְלָגוּ. This may be a gloss, derived from Zeph. 1, 9; but it may also be a genuine part of the text.

6. [אל על] would be more usual.

[וישמם] LXX *καὶ ἐπήγαγεν αὐτοῖς*, reading וישמם (incorrectly) as וישמם: cf. Ex. 15, 26. Ez. 39, 21 (We.). LXX continue: *καὶ ἐξέξυσεν αὐτοῖς εἰς τὰς ναῦς*, with a variant (in Lucian's recension) *καὶ ἐξέβρασαν εἰς τὰς ναῦς αὐτῶν*, on which see We.

[את אשרוד ואתגבוליה] epexeg. of אתם, but attached in a manner unworthy of the best Hebrew style, and probably a marginal gloss. LXX has instead *καὶ μέσον τῆς χώρας αὐτῆς ἀνεφύησαν μύες*, which may represent an original בְּתוֹךְ עֲבָבִיִּים וַיַּעֲלֶוּ אֶרְצָם (cf. Ex. 7, 29). On this, and other additions of LXX in this chapter, see more fully at the end of *ch.* 6.

7. [ואמרו] See on 1, 12.

8. [גת יסב] For the *order*, which gives brightness to the style, cf. Ex. 1, 22. Jos. 2, 16 הָהָרָה לָכֹו, 1 Ki. 2, 26 עֲנַתְתָּ לָךְ, Is. 23, 12. Jer. 2, 10; also (where the position is emphatic) Jer. 20, 6. 32, 5. At the end of the *v.* גַּת (LXX *εἰς Γεθθα*) seems to be desiderated.

9. [אחרי הסבו אשר] אחרי occurs frequently: אחרי with a pf. without אשר only here and Lev. 25, 48. אחרי standing alone is elsewhere construed with an inf. constr.

[מהומה] *confusion, panic*, *v.* 11. 14, 20. Dt. 7, 23 (discomfiture).

[וישתרו] AV. follows the Jewish interpreters (Rashi מכת בית וישתרו Kimchi מכת המחרים במקום סתר מבפנים) in treating this

as equivalent to וַיִּפְתְּרוּ¹. There is no difficulty in supposing שׁ to be written for ס: but the meaning assigned to the *Nif.* is not a possible one. In Arabic شتر means *to have inverted* (or *cracked*) *eyelids or lower lips*: if the text, therefore, be correct, it is probable that שׁוֹתֵר is derived from a root signifying properly *to cleave*, and applied in Hebrew and Arabic to different affections of the skin. Render 'and tumours *brake out* to them' (*Anglice* 'upon them')².

[בַּעֲפָלִים] To be vocalized בַּעֲפָלִים the *vowels* of the text refer, of course, to the marginal בְּטָחוֹרִים. The Massorites direct טָחוֹרִים to be read for עֲפָלִים,—which must have been considered a coarse or indecent word,—wherever it occurs (*vv.* 9. 12; 6. 4. 5. Dt. 28, 27).

10. אֵלַי] *to me*, spoken in the name of the people as a whole. So often: as Ex. 17, 3^b. Nu. 20, 18. 19^b. 21, 22. Jos. 9, 7 ('perhaps *thou* dwellest in *my* midst,' said by Israel to the ambassadors from Gibeon). 17, 14. Jud. 11, 17. 19 *end*; 12, 3^a. 20, 23^b. Hab. 3, 14 ('to scatter *me*'). Comp. on 30, 22.

[לְהַמִּיתֵנִי וְאֵת עַמִּי] In the best Hebrew style this would be expressed עַמִּי לְהַמִּית אֵתִי וְאֵת עַמִּי (as *v.* 11; Ex. 17, 3; II 14, 16). The same combination occurs, however, eleven or twelve times in the course of the OT.: Dt. 11, 6 (contrast Nu. 16, 32). 15, 16. Jos. 10, 30^b. 32. 33. 37. 39. 2 Ki. 20, 6^{||}. Jer. 32, 29. Ez. 29, 4 (Keil). Zech. 5, 4. Est. 2, 9. Comp. Hitzig on Is. 29, 7.

12^b. Ex. 2, 23 וְהָעֵל שׁוֹעֵתָם אֶל הָאֱלֹהִים—the only other passage in which שׁוֹעֵת occurs in prose.

6, 1. חֲרָשִׁים] LXX adds καὶ ἐξέξεσεν ἡ γῆ αὐτῶν μύας = וְאַרְצָם נִשְׂרָצָה (cf. Ex. 7, 28). See at the end of the chapter.

2. לְקַסָּמִים] On קַסָּם as well as on the other principal words used by the Hebrews to denote divination and magic, the study of W. Robertson Smith in the *Journal of Philology*, xiii. p. 273 ff., xiv. p. 113 ff. should be consulted.

¹ The same explanation is implied elsewhere: the passage is quoted in a Massoretic list of eighteen words written once with שׁ in lieu of the normal ס: *Mass. Magna* on Hos. 7, 6; see also *Ochlah we-Ochlah*, No. 191; and *ib.* p. 42. Amongst the passages cited is Hos. 8, 4 הַסִּירוּ=הַשִּׁירוּ (RV. *marg.*).

² Pesh. has here a doublet: on the second rendering see PS. *Thes.* col. 2757.

[במה] *wherewith* ² as Mic. 6, 6 (Keil).

3. [אם משלחים אֲתָם] LXX, Pesh. אם משלחים אֲתָם. Analogy certainly demands the insertion of the subject; see especially the similarly framed sentences, Jud. 9, 15. 11, 9. Jer. 42, 13 (*Tenses*, § 137): with the ptc. the subject is omitted only when it is indefinite, or when it has been mentioned just previously (*ib.* § 135. 6).

[תשיבו] *return, render as a due* (ἀποδοῦναι): Nu. 5, 7; ψ. 72, 10 מנחה ישיבו; 2 Ki. 3, 4 (of Mesha's annual tribute to Israel), etc.

[אשם] AV. *trespass-offering*, RV. *guilt-offering* (regularly, except Is. 53, 10, where AV. is not altered, but the correct rendering is given in the margin). On the nature of the אשם see Oehler, *Theol. of O. T.*, § 137, who shews that the cases in which the 'guilt-offering' is prescribed in the Priests' Code always imply some *infringement* of another's rights,—either a positive injury done, or some right or due withheld. Doubtless אשם is used here in a more popular and general sense; still, the offering of the Philistines is designed as a compensation for the wrong which they conceive has been done to the ark whilst in their territory.

4. [מכספר ונ'] '*by, according to*, the number of,' an accus. of limitation or definition. Cf. v. 18. Ex. 16, 16. Job 1, 5; also II 21, 20; and Ew. § 204^b, 300^c; Ges. 118. 3.

5. [ונתתם . . . כבוד] Jos. 7, 19: and differently, Jer. 13, 16.

[מעליכם . . . יקל] יקל is construed similarly 1 Ki. 12, 10. Jon. 1, 5.

6. [התעלל] So Ex. 10, 2. Not 'wrought wonderfully,' but 'made a mock of' (as RV. *marg.*); see on 31, 4.

[באשר . . . יושלחם] So 12, 8: see on 4, 20.

7. [אחת] The numeral has here a weaker sense than in 1, 1, and is scarcely more than *a*: cf. Ex. 16, 33; ch. 7, 9. 12. 1 Ki. 19, 4. 22, 9. 2 Ki. 7, 8. 8, 6. 12, 10.

8. [בארנו] It is possible, of course, that an ארנו may have formed a regular appendage to an עגלה, in which case the art. will be prefixed to it as denoting an object expected, under the circumstances named, to exist (so probably 2, 13 *the* prong: 18, 10^b *the* spear, almost = *his* spear: 25, 23 החמור; II 13, 9 את-המשרת, etc.); but there are many passages to which this explanation will

not apply, and the rendering 'a chest' is perfectly in accordance with Hebrew idiom. See more fully on 1, 4 and 19, 13.

9. [מקרה הוא היה לנו:] 'it is an accident (which) hath befallen us.'

10. [כלו] from כָּלָה with the sense of פָּלָא: see Ges. § 75 Rem. 21^c: cf. פָּלַתְנִי 25, 33; יָבֵלָה Gen. 23, 6.

11. 'And they set the ark of Jehovah upon the cart, *and also* the coffer,' On this type of sentence, which is not uncommon in Hebrew (e.g. Gen. 12, 17. 34, 29. 43, 15. Nu. 13, 23^b. 26^b), see a note by the present writer in *Hebraica*, ii. (1885), p. 33.

12. [וישרנה] (a) The 3 pl. fem. with the prefix י, as Gen. 30, 38. Dan. 8, 22⁺. In Hebrew, except in these three passages, the form of the 3 pl. fem. is always תכתבנה: in Arabic, on the other hand, as also in Aramaic and Ethiopic, it is regularly *yaktubna*, and the form *taktubna* is noted only as a rare dialectical variety (Stade, § 534¹, Ges. § 47. 3^a). The most original form would seem certainly to be *yaktubna* (2 pl. תכתבו, תכתבנה: 3 pl. יכתבו, יכתבנה): *taktubna* appears to have been produced through the influence of the 3 fem. sing. תכתב. The latter form, however, came to predominate in Hebrew, while in Arabic it only prevailed dialectically.

(b) [וישרנה] (with dagesh and short hireq) stands for a normal [וישרנה]: cf. [ויקין] 1 Ki. 3, 15 for [ויקין]: Stade, § 121.

12^a. The main division is at בית שמש (where the same distinctive accent is repeated, as *zaqef* here, its *first* occurrence always marks the greater break): what follows is a circumstantial clause, attached ἀσυσδέτως, defining more particularly *how* the kine went along (cf. 1 Ki. 18, 6, and *Tenses*, § 163).

[אחת] is here emphatic: the kine went along *one* highway without attempting to deviate from it.

13. [לראות] LXX εἰς ἀνάντησιν αὐτῆς=לִקְרָאתוּ. Though לראות is not ungrammatical, yet the pregnant construction וישמחו לקראתו is so much more forcible and idiomatic (Jud. 19, 3 וישמחו לקראתו: also with other verbs, as 15, 4 וישאג לקראתו; ch. 16, 4 ויחרדו לקראתו; 21, 2) that it decidedly deserves the preference.

¹ See Fleischer, *Kleinere Schriften*, i. 1 (1885), p. 99.

14. [בית־השמישי] Formed according to the regular custom when the gentile adj. or patronymic of a compound name is defined by the art.: so בית־הלחמי, (1 Ki. 16, 34), אביר־העזרי, בן־הימיני.

18. [לחמשת הסרנים] *belonging to the five princes*: 'ל' as 14, 16.

'מגדל' [מעיר וג'] A similar delimitation in 2 Ki. 17, 9=18, 8 נוצרים עד עיר מבצר הפרוז = *men of the open country*: cf. Dt. 3, 5 פרוז תשב ירושלים = *cities of the open country*: Zech. 2, 8 פרוז shall sit (metaph. = be inhabited) as open country districts.

[ועד אבל הגדולה] *meadow* gives no sense here. We must evidently read אבן (see v. 15) with LXX, Targ., and then for ועד ועדה (see Jos. 24, 27. Gen. 31, 52): 'and the great stone upon which etc. is a witness unto this day.' The stone on which the ark was set was still shewn in the field of Joshua at Beth-shemesh; and it is appealed to by the narrator as evidence of the facts which he relates. Or on the analogy of Jud. 6, 24 it might be sufficient, without altering the letters of ועד, to vocalize וער 'and the great stone etc. is still to this day in the field of Joshua the Beth-shemeshite.'

[אבן הגדולה] The use of the art. with the adj. when the subst. is without it, is rare in classical Hebrew, being mostly restricted to cases in which the subst. is a word which may be regarded as defining itself (יום Gen. 1, 31. 2, 3. Ex. 20, 10 al., חצר 1 Ki. 7, 8. 12. Ez. 40, 28; שער Ez. 9, 2. Zech. 14, 10), and even then being exceptional. The instances have been analysed by the present writer in the *Journal of Philology*, xi. (1882), p. 229 f. Examples of a more exceptional type are ch. 12, 23. 16, 23. II 12, 4. Jud. 21, 19. Jer. 6, 20. 17, 2. In *post-Biblical* Hebrew this construction became the prevalent one (*Mishnah*, *passim*). It is probably best to restore the art. (ועדה [ועד] הָאֶבֶן הַגְּדוֹלָה וג').

19. In this verse as it stands in MT. there must be some error, though it is not possible to restore the text with entire certainty. (1) ראה ב' does not mean (AV.) *to look into* (which would be rather ראה אל תוך), but *to look on* or *at*, sometimes with satisfaction

and pleasure (ψ. 27, 13), at other times with interest and attention (Cant. 6, 11 to *look upon* the green plants of the valley: Ez. 21, 26 he looked *at* the liver: Qoh. 11, 4 ראה בעבים he that looketh *at* the clouds: Gen. 34, 1: Jud. 16, 27 *end*): if, therefore, the expression be used here in a bad sense, it will signify *to gaze at*, viz. with an unbecoming interest (so We. Kp. Stade, *Gesch.* i. 204). (2) The number of those smitten is incredible in itself; and the juxtaposition of חמשים without ו is another indication of error¹. It is true, both numbers are in LXX: but there they are even more out of the question than in MT.; for LXX limits the slaughter to the sons of Jechoniah (בהם for בעם)! Josephus speaks of the number smitten as only *seventy*; and modern scholars generally (including Keil) reject חמשים אלה אש as a gloss, though how it found its way into the text must remain matter of speculation.

(3) Instead of ויך באנשי בית שמש LXX has the remarkable reading ἀνέστησαν οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰεχονίου ἐν τοῖς ἀνδράσιν Βαιθσαμυς, the originality of which speaks strongly in its favour. Unfortunately ἀσμενίζω does not occur elsewhere in LXX, so that it cannot be ascertained definitely what Hebrew word it may here express. It is not probable that such an unusual word would have been chosen to render a common term like שמחו (which indeed in v. 13 is represented by the ordinary εὐφραίνεσθαι). We. suggests ולא נקו בני יכניהו, i. e. 'And the sons of Jechoniah came not off guiltless, were not unpunished, among the men of Bethshemesh, because they had gazed at the ark of Jehovah; and he smote among them (בהם for בעם, as LXX) seventy men.' Klostermann suggests the rare קרי (Ex. 18, 9) for ἡσμένσαν: 'And the sons of Jechoniah rejoiced not among the men of Bethshemesh, when (or because) they looked upon the ark of Jehovah², etc. Whatever be the verb to which ἡσμ. corresponds,

¹ These are some examples of the repetition of שנה, with similar *ascending* numeration, Gen. 5, 8. 10. 13 al., but none without ו.

² Ew. Then. understand the passage similarly, though they read the less probable ולא שמחו.

the adoption of the LXX reading effects a material improvement in the style of the verse: in MT. ויך בעם follows awkwardly upon באנשי בית-שמש, ויך, and is in fact tautologous, whereas ויך בהם of LXX refers naturally and consistently to the sons of Jechoniah before mentioned. The first ויך in MT., on the other hand, must be just the mutilated remnant of the clause preserved in LXX.

20. מעלינו] more than ממנו,—from upon us, from off us, so as to relieve us of its presence: cf. II 13, 17. 20, 21. 22. 1 Ki. 15, 19. 2 Ki. 12, 19^b. 18, 14. Nu. 21, 7.

21. רדו] Beth-shemesh was in an עמק, v. 13 (a broad depression between hills; see Dean Stanley's *Sinai and Palestine*, Appendix, § 1), Kiryath-ye'arim, among the hills, eight or nine miles to the N.E. of it. Topographical distinctions are always carefully observed by the Hebrew writers.

In *ch.* 6, MT. presents two difficulties: (1) the abrupt mention of the mice in v. 4: (2) the disagreement between vv. 4 and 18 in the number of images of mice—v. 18 speaking of an indefinite number (one for each town and village), v. 4 only of five. At first sight, LXX appears to remove these difficulties: for (1) the mention of the mice in v. 4 is prepared by two notices describing a plague of mice¹ in the country in 5, 6 (ויעלו עכברים בתוך ארצם) and 6, 1 (וארצם שרצה עכברים): and (2) whereas in MT. 6, 5^a is little more than a repetition of v. 4, in LXX v. 4 is confined to the עפלים, v. 5 to the mice, not, however, limited to five, but an unspecified number (4^b καὶ εἶπαν, κατ' ἀριθμὸν τῶν σατραπῶν τῶν ἀλλοφύλων πέντε ἔδρας χρυσᾶς, ὅτι παῖσμα ἐν ὑμῖν καὶ τοῖς ἄρχουσιν ὑμῶν καὶ τῷ λαῷ, 5^a καὶ μὲς χρυσοῦς ὁμοίωμα τῶν μύδων τῶν διαφθειρόντων τὴν γῆν). The additions of LXX in 5, 6. 6, 1, and the redistribution of the עפלים and the mice in vv. 4-5, are accepted by Thenius.

We. takes a different view. He argues with great force that

¹ On the destructiveness of field-mice, see Arist. *Hist. Nat.* vi. 37, p. 580^b, 15-20, who relates how they would sometimes in harvest time appear suddenly in unspeakable numbers, and destroy a crop entirely in a single night.

vv. 4-5 MT. is right: the last clause of v. 4, 'for one plague was on you all, and on your lords,' he points out, is intended to explain that, although only *three* districts (Ashdod, Gath, and Ekron) were implicated in what had happened to the ark, *all* had suffered through the plague, and *all* must accordingly share in the אשם: the number *five* being thus chosen, as representing Philistia as a whole, it was sufficient for the mice as well as for the עפלים, and the cogency of the argument, 'for one plague' etc., would be just destroyed, if it were to be applied to the number of the עפלים alone. He concludes that vv. 4-5, as read in LXX, have been corrected for the purpose of agreeing with v. 18; and accepting vv. 4-5 MT., rejects v. 18^a (to הפרוי), and with it v. 17, as inconsistent with v. 4¹.

As regards the further point, the abrupt mention of the mice in v. 4, he considers the difficulty as apparent merely: the mice, he argues, are mentioned not because there had been a plague of them, but as *emblems of a pestilence*²: the double אשם, like the double dream in Gen. 41, 25, relates to one and the same object, viz. the plague of עפלים: and the words in v. 5 המשחיתים את-הארץ do not describe a fact that had recently occurred, but *characterize* the kind of mice, of which images were to be made. And accordingly he rejects the additions of LXX in 5, 6, 6, 1, as made merely for the purpose of relieving the apparent difficulty of vv. 4-5, on the theory that these verses pre-supposed an actual plague of mice. He admits, however, justly, that if this explanation of the 'mice' in vv. 4-5 be not accepted, there is no alternative but to treat the additions in question as a genuine part of the original text.

¹ The attempt has been made to reconcile vv. 4 and 18 by supposing v. 4 to relate the *proposal of the priests*, and v. 18 to describe *what was actually done*. But had the proposal not been adopted as it was first made, it is natural to suppose that this would have been in some manner indicated: as it is, the phrase in v. 10 is *And the men did so*.

² Comp. the form in which the story of the destruction of Sennacherib's army reached Herodotus (2. 141): *field-mice* gnawing the leathern thongs of the soldiers' bows and shields.

7, 2—17. *Samuel's judgeship. Defeat of Philistines at Eben-ezer.*

7, 2. [וירבו הימים] Gen. 38, 12.

[וינה] Only here. נה in Heb. means *to mourn* or *lament* (Ez. 32, 18): so, if the reading be correct, it will be most safely explained as a pregn. constr., *mourned* or *sighed after J.=went after Him* mourning or sighing (for the Nif. cf. נאנה)¹. It is doubtful if Ges. is right in rendering *were gathered*. It is true that אֲתַנְּהוּ occurs in Targ. in a connexion which implies gathering, but it is always used with reference to some *religious* object, being often followed by לפולחן י', or למפלא י' so that it is doubtful if it expresses *to be gathered* simply. Thus ch. 12, 14 בתר פולחנא די' אלהכון ויתנהון for ויתנהון למפלא בה . . . לשמא די' Jer. 3, 17 היה אחר י' : 30, 21 ויעמא בית ישראל יתנהון באוריתא^b 31, 22 ויפלוחון לפולחני 33, 17 (תעברנה על ידי מונה) יתנהון עמא על ידי משיחא Hos. 2, 17 ויתנהון לפולחני 18, similarly 3, 3. 5. The use of נועק *to be called together* is not parallel: for נה is not a synonym of נועק. Probably the Targumic usage is merely based upon the Hebrew word occurring in this passage, and the sense which it was there presumed to have, and cannot therefore be regarded as *independent* evidence of its meaning.

3. [הסירו וג'] The same phrase in Gen. 35, 2. 4; Jos. 24, 23; Jud. 10, 16.

[העשתרת] עִשְׁתֶּרֶת is mentioned frequently in Phoenician inscriptions, often by the side of Baal. Thus CIS. 3 (the Inscr. of Eshmun'azar of Sidon), l. 14 f. ואמי אמעשתרת כהנת עשתרת רבתן . . . and my mother Am'ashtōreth, priestess of 'Ashtōreth our lady . . . : (l. 17 f.) ואנחן אש בנן בתם לאלן צדנם בצדן ארץ ים בת לבעל צדן ובת (l. 17 f.) לעשתרת שם בעל [בְּתִיִּם] to the gods of the Sidonians in Sidon, the sea country, a temple [בֵּית]

¹ So Ewald, *Hist.* ii. 602 (E. T. 427). נס is cited by the Syriac lexicographers (PS. col. 2294) with the meaning *ingemuit*.

In Eth. the corresponding verb means *recreari, respirare*, in the causative conj. (II. 1) *to console*, in the reflexive (III. 3) *to console oneself* (sc. by confession, as Lev. 16, 21): Dillm. col. 632.

to Ba'al of Šidon, and a temple to 'Ashtōreth the name of Ba'al; 4, 5; 11, 3 (from Kition in Cyprus) an image [סמלת] ¹ erected by one עבדמלקרת לעשתרת יאש to her lady, to 'Ashtōreth; 132, 3 (from Gaulus) מקדש בת עשתרת the sanctuary of the temple of 'Ashtōreth; 135, 1; 140, 1 [שת] נח מובה ארך לעשתרת ארך to 'Ashtōreth of Eryx ², an altar of bronze; 255 (from Carthage) עבדמלקרת עבד עשתרת האדרת Abdmelqart, servant of 'Ashtōreth the mighty; 263 (do.) לרבת לתנת פן בעל ולאדן לבעל חמן אש [נדר] אמעשתרת אש בעמת אש עשתרת to the lady Tanith, the face [probably=revelation] of Baal, and to the lord Baal Hamman, which [אשר] Am'ashtōreth, who was in the congregation of the men [איש] of 'Ashtōreth (i.e. among the people attached to her temple), vowed. In Šidon 'Ashtōreth appears to have been the presiding goddess (cf. 1 Ki. 11, 5. 33 עשתרת אלהי צדנם): in Tyre she was subordinated to Melqart (מלקרת). On the worship of 'Ashtōreth among the Philistines, at Ashqelon, see on 31, 10.

[העשתרת] *The 'Ashtōreths* will denote either images of 'Ashtōreth, or (preferably) the goddesses of that name which were worshipped in different localities, just as הבעלים *v.* 4 are the local or other special Ba'als; cf. בעל צדן just cited; CIS. 5; בעל לבנון 122, 1; בעל תרו *Baal of Tarsus* on coins of that city, Gesenius, *Monumenta Phoenicia*, p. 276 f., and Plate 36 A, B; בעל שמים *Baal of heaven* CIS. 7, 1 and frequently; בעל חמן *Baal the sun-god*, constantly on the Punic votive tablets from N. Africa; בעל מרפא (apparently) *Baal the Healer*, *ib.* 41 (from Kition); Βαλμαρκῶς or Βαλμάρκωδος, i. e. בעל מרקד *Baal of dances*, in inscriptions from the site of an ancient temple at Deir el Kal'a in the neighbourhood of Beyrout ³.

¹ Heb. סמל (Ez. 8, 3. 5), often (masc. and fem.) on Phoenician inscriptions: e. g. CIS. 88, 2. 5; 91, 1; comp. p. 27 note.

² 'Erycina ridens,' Hor. *Carm.* i. 2, 33.

³ CIG. 4536; Le Bas and Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, vol. iii. pt. 6 (Inscriptions de la Syrie), No. 1855 Εἰλαβί μοι, Βαλμαρκῶς, κοίρανε κῶμων; *ib.* 1857 Θεῷ Βαλμαρκῶδι; Clermont-Ganneau, *Recueil a Archéologie Orientale* (Paris, 1885 ff.), p. 95 [Κυ]ρίῳ [γ]ε[γ]ναίῳ Βαλμαρκῶδι . . . ; p. 103 Διονύσιος Γοργίου, δευτεροστάτης θεοῦ Βαλμαρκῶδου, ἀνέθηκε τὰ δύο . . .

And in the OT. itself, בעל זבוב, בעל ברית, בעל פעור, and, as preserved in names of places, בעל גדר *Baal of Fortune*, etc.¹

On the *position* of והעשחרות (separated from אלהי הנכר, and after מתוככם), cf. on 6, 11.

ויעל] *that he may*, or (Anglice) *and he will*. On the jussive, see *Tenses*, § 62.

8. אל תחרש ממנו] pregn. 'do not be deaf (turning) from us,' cf. ψ. 28, 1. מועק *so as not to cry* etc.; cf. Is. 33, 15^b.

9. אחר] as v. 12, and 6, 7.

עולה כליל ליה] 'as a burnt-sacrifice, (even) a whole offering, unto Jehovah.' For כליל cf. Lev. 6, 15: חק-עולם ליה כליל תקטר: 'a perpetual due, unto Jehovah as a whole offering shall it be burnt,' 16: Dt. 13, 17. 33, 10. LXX σὺν παντὶ τῷ λαῷ is merely a paraphrase: cf. Dt. 13, 17, where כליל = πανδημεῖ (We.).

10. ויהי שמואל מעלה] The ptc. marks the action *in the course of which* the Philistines drew near: so e.g. 2 Ki. 6, 5. 26 (the new subject in the principal clause following standing *first* for emphasis).

12. השן] We expect some known locality to be specified, corresponding to המצפה, not 'an unnamed crag of rock' (We.). LXX τῆς παλαιᾶς² (similarly Pesh. ܡܥܥ) points to such, viz. הישנה, or ישנה (2 Ch. 13, 19).

16. והלך וג'] Observe the series of *perfects* with ו conv., descriptive of Samuel's *custom* (see on 1, 3).

מדרי שנה בשנה] The same idiom—the idea of recurrency expressed by שנה בשנה (1, 7) being strengthened by the addition of מדרי—is found also Zech. 14, 16. 2 Ch. 24, 5† (Is. 66, 23 is to be explained differently: מדרי חדש is there made more precise by the addition of בחדשו, on the analogy of יום ביומו Ex. 5, 13 al.).

את כל המקומות האלה] את is very difficult. Grammatically, the clause is most easily taken as epexeg. of את ישראל 'he judged

¹ The notices of the cult of both Baal and 'Ashtōreth, as attested by inscriptions and proper names, have been most recently collected and discussed by Baethgen, *Beiträge zur Semitischen Religionsgeschichte* (1888), pp. 17-29, 31-37, to be compared with Nöldeke's review in the *ZDMG.* 1888, p. 470 ff.

² For the translation of a n. pr. by LXX, see Jud. 1, 15. 35. 4, 11. 15, 17 al.

Israel, even all these places' (Keil): but 'Israel' denotes naturally such a much wider whole than the three places named, that the limitation implied in this construction is unnatural. If such were the sense intended by the original narrator it would be best to treat **את ישראל** as a gloss, introduced on the ground of *v.* 15 by one who conceived Bethel, Gilgal, and Mizpah as too narrow a sphere for Samuel's judicial activity. The alternative construction is to treat **את** as the prep.=*near*, as in the geographical phrase . . . **אשר את**: Jud. 3, 19. 4, 11. 1 Ki. 9, 26. 2 Ki. 9, 27: the meaning will then be that the place of judgment was not *in* but *near* or *beside* the cities mentioned. It is doubtful, however, if the passages cited justify this rendering; for they are not parallel in form, and **את** is not construed in them with a *verb*. AV. *in* is not defensible as a rendering of **את**: **את** only (apparently) signifies *in* or *through*, when it stands to mark the *accusative* after a verb of motion (Dt. 1, 19; 2, 7). **את**=*by* stands peculiarly 1 Ki. 9, 25.

17. **שָׁפַט**] Why the pausal form stands here with a *conjunctive* accent, it seems impossible to explain: cf. Ew. § 138^a note.

8. *Introduction to second account (10, 17-27^a) of Saul's appointment as king. The people ask for a king in consequence of the misconduct of Samuel's sons, acting as their father's deputies.*

8, 2. **הבכור יואל וג'**] A comparison of 1 Ch. 6, 13 is instructive, as illustrating the manner in which errors have found their way into MT.,—in this case, by letters having fallen out in the process of transcription (**הבכור [יואל] ו[ה]שני אביה**).

3. **ויטו אחרי רבים**] Cf. Ex. 23, 2 **לנטות אחרי רבים**; 1 Ki. 2, 28.

5^b. Cf. for the phraseology Dt. 17, 14 **ואמרת אישימה עלי מלך ככל** **הגוים אשר סביבתי**.

7^b. Notice the emphatic position of **אתך** and **אתי**. Cf. Is. 43, 22 **ולא אתי קראת יעקב**; Jer. 4, 17. 22; 7, 19.

8. **עשו**] LXX adds **לי=μοι**, which seems indeed to be presupposed by **גם-לך** ('to thee *also*') at the end of the verse (Th. We.).

9. **אך בי**] (only here)='except *that*' . . . : cf. **אפס כי** by the

side of אפס alone (Nu. 13, 28), אמן כי (Job 12, 2), הנה כי (ψ. 128, 4), הכי (II 9, 1 al.), הלא כי (II 13, 28), לא כי (Dt. 32, 30).

הער העיר בהם is to protest, or to utter a solemn admonition against, especially in connexion with a threat: Gen. 43, 3 העיר העיר בנו האיש. Ex. 19, 21. 1 Ki. 2, 42.

11. 'וַיִּשֶׂם לָוּ' and will place for himself (1 Ki. 20, 34. Jos. 8, 2) among his chariotry (collectively, as II 15, 1), and among his horsemen.'

12. 'וְלָשׁוֹם' 'and will be for making them,' etc.: an example of the so-called 'periphrastic future,' which occurs now and then in simple prose: see *Tenses*, § 206; and cf. Lev. 10, 10. 11.

16. בְּחֹרֵיכֶם LXX: no doubt, correctly. The 'young men' have been dealt with implicitly already in v. 11 f. (בְּנֵיכֶם): in this verse, the enumeration begins with *slaves*, and continues with *asses*. The corruption is perhaps to be explained from the unusual *plural* (2 Ch. 4, 3. Neh. 10, 37. Am. 6, 12 MT.+).

'וַיַּעַשׂה' 'and use them for his business:' מְלָאכָה as Ez. 15, 5. Ex. 38, 24.

18. בְּחִרְתֶּם לָכֶם The reflexive dative is common with בָּחַר: e.g. 13, 2. 17, 40. Gen. 13, 11. Jos. 24, 15. 22.

19. וַיֹּאמְרוּ לֹא So Gen. 19, 2: cf. לֹא לִי Hab. 1, 6. 2, 6 al. The dagesh in these cases is probably designed for the purpose of securing a distinct articulation of the consonant (Delitzsch on ψ. 94, 12). Comp. Spurrell's note on Gen. *l.c.*; and add to the references there given Baer, Pref. to *Liber Proverbiorum* (rules of Dagesh), p. xiv; and König, *Lehrgebäude der Hebr. Sprache* (1881), i. p. 59 (where the subject is treated at length).

9, 1—10, 16. *First (and oldest) account of Saul's appointment as king. Saul is anointed king by Samuel for the purpose of defending Israel against the Philistines (v. 16), and bidden 'do as his hand may find' when occasion arises.*

9, 1. בֶּן-אִישׁ יִמִּי 'the son of a Benjaminite:' the name of Aphiah's father was either not known, or unimportant. יִמִּי

occurs elsewhere as the patronymic of בני ימיני *v.* 4. 22, 7. בְּנֵי יִמִּינִי II 20, 1 איש ימיני as here.

3. [לקיש] the dative of relation: see *v.* 20; and 25, 7 (להם).

אֶת־אַחֶר מִהֲנַעְרִים אחד is so closely joined to, and limited by, מִהֲנַעְרִים that it lapses into the constr. st.: so frequently, as Gen. 3, 22 מִמֶּנּוּ בְּאַחֶר, Jud. 17, 11 מִבְּנָיו בְּאַחֶר, etc. Respecting את with a word not strictly defined see Ew. 277^d; and comp. Ex. 21, 29. Nu. 21, 9. II 4, 11; and (with the same word as here) Nu. 16, 15 אֶת־אַחֶר מֵהֶם.

4. The repeated change of number in this *v.* can hardly be original, though parallels can be found in MT.: Nu. 13, 22 ויבא; 33, 7 וישב. But it can scarcely be questioned that in all these cases the pl. was designed throughout by the original writers. See the Introduction.

שעלים Not mentioned elsewhere: perhaps an error for שעלבים, which was in this neighbourhood (Jud. 1, 35: Jos. 19, 42): cf. Ew. *Hist.* iii. 28 (E. T. 19).

[ואין] as Is. 41, 17. 59, 11 al.: cf. *v.* אין 14; 1 Ki. 18, 10.

5. [המה באו . . . ושאלו אמר] On this graphic and idiomatic manner of expressing a synchronism in place of the more ordinary ויהי כבואם בארץ צוף ויאמר שאלו, see *Tenses*, § 169; and cf. 20, 36; II 20, 8; Gen. 44, 3. 4; Jud. 15, 14: also below *vv.* 11 (with the ptc.). 14; 17, 23; 2 Ki. 2, 23.

ראנ [to be anxious or concerned: *ψ.* 38, 19 I am concerned on account of my sin: Jos. 22, 24 מראנה out of concern. The pf. and *waw* conv. in continuation of פן יחדל: above on 4, 9.

6. [אשר הלכנו עליה] 'on which we have started.' דרך is conceived here as including the goal: for of course they would not need to be told the way they had already come. Gen. 24, 42 differently: 'which I am going (הלך) upon.'

7. [והנה] 'And lo, we shall come, and what shall we bring?' etc. = And if we come, what . . . ? So Ex. 8, 22: cf. on II 18, 11.

אול only here in prose, and only altogether five times in Hebrew, mostly in the sense of *going away, departing*. The word is common in Aramaic, being in the Targums the usual representative of

הלך (which is not used with the same constancy in Aram. as in Heb.): e.g. in the Targ. of this chapter, *vv.* 3^b. 6. 10.

[תשורה] only here: comp. the use of the cognate verb שיר Is. 57, 9. The passage may be illustrated from 2 Ki. 4, 42 (the gifts offered to Elisha).

8. [ונתתי] Read ונתתה with LXX. Th. We. Kp.: the pf. with *waw* conv. with the force of a precativ or mild imperative, as Jud. 11, 8; *ch.* 20, 25; 25, 27 al. (*Tenses*, § 119 d).

9. An explanatory gloss, the proper place of which is evidently after *v.* 11, where הראה first occurs in the narrative.

[לפנים] So Ruth 4, 7 (probably a similar gloss).

11. [המה עלים . . . והמה מצאו] Where, in this idiom (see *v.* 5), the subject of the two verbs is the *same*, the pron. is repeated: as Gen. 38, 25; Jud. 18, 3. Hence 2 Ki. 10, 13 for ויהוא read והוא.

12. [הנה לפניך מהר עתה כי היום] LXX εἶδὼς κατὰ πρόσωπον ὑμῶν ὕψεν διὰ τὴν ἡμέραν κ.τ.λ., whence We., developing a suggestion of Lagarde¹, restores הנה לפניכם עתה כהיום 'lo, he is before you: now, just at present, he is come to the city,' etc. In support of this restoration, We. remarks (1) that the *sing.* לפניך agrees ill with *v.* 12, in which the pl. is used throughout: (2) against MT. מהר, that no reason appears why Saul should *hasten*, if Samuel had just come into the city—not, as has been supposed, from some journey, but—from the neighbouring במה (where he had recently been, *v.* 23, and given instructions—אשר אמרתי אליך—to the cook). The superfluous הר in MT. We. plausibly explains as a remnant of the 'explicit' subject הראה, which had been inserted by a scribe as a subject for לפניכם. כהיום will have the same force as in *v.* 13^b, where it is likewise rendered διὰ τὴν ἡμέραν by LXX. The expression recurs Neh. 5, 11 and means *at once, just now*, the force of היום, as in היום 2, 16, being forgotten.

13^b. [כִּי־אֶתֹּךְ כְּהַיּוֹם תִּמְצָאֶנּוּ אֹתוֹ:] 'for *him* just now—you will find him,' the first אֹתוֹ not being subordinated directly to the verb,

¹ *Anmerkungen zur Griech. Uebersetzung der Proverbien* (1863), p. iii. (לפניך מהר for לפניכם הראה).

but being resumed in **אתו** at the end, which thus becomes the direct accusative. The case is but an extension of the principle which is exemplified in Gen. 13, 15 **לך אתתנה כל הארץ . . .** for all the land . . . , to thee will I give it; 21, 13; *ch.* 25, 29 and often (*Tenses*, 197. 6). The resumption only happens to be rare when the first object is a *pronoun*: but see 2 Ki. 9, 27 **גם אתו הכהו** Him also, smite him! 'To omit [as Th. would do] one of the two **אתו** borders on barbarism' (We.).

14. **ויעלו העיר** The city itself then was on an elevation: and the **במה** on a still higher elevation outside it (^b **לעלות הבמה**): conversely, it is said, *v.* 25 **וירדו מהבמה העיר**.

בתוך השער Probably this is an ancient error for **בתוך העיר** 'in the middle of the *gate*:' this agrees better both with *v.* 18 and with the language of this verse (Saul and his servant were *coming in*, and Samuel was *going out* to meet them).

15. **וי'י גלה** An example of the manner in which the pluperfect tense is expressed in Hebrew. By the avoidance of the common descriptive tense **ויגל י'י** (i.e. lit. 'and J. *went on to uncover*') the connexion with what precedes is severed, and the mind is left free to throw back the time of **גלה** to a period prior to the point which the narrative itself has reached. So regularly, as 25, 21. 28, 3; II 18, 18 etc. (*Tenses*, § 76 *Obs.*).

16. **כעת מחר** 'at the time to-morrow'=when to-morrow has come. The phrase occurs eight times in the historical books. Cf. Gen. 18, 10. 14 **כעת חיה** i.e. (probably) 'at the time (as it is) reviving'=in the returning year. **מחר** must not in these phrases be regarded as a *genitive*, since **כעת** has the art. In full, they would be **כְּהִיּוֹת הָעֵת חִיָּה, כְּהִיּוֹת הָעֵת מָחָר** (Hitzig on Job 39, 17).

נניד 'prince,' lit. *one in front, leader*: used constantly in the more elevated prose (especially in prophetic utterances) for the chief ruler of Israel (10, 1. 13, 14. 25, 30. II 7, 8 al.).

16^b. **את־עמי עמי** LXX (Ex. 3, 7): no doubt, rightly.

כי באה וג' Gen. 18, 21.

17. **ענה** as Is. 14, 10.

אשר אמרת אליך 'as to whom I said unto thee, This one,' etc.

יעצר] here only in the sense of *coercere imperio*: cf. עָצַר Jud. 18, 7.

18. אח שמואל] 'drew near to' is evidently the sense that is intended, which אח with will scarcely express. Probably both here and Nu. 4, 19 (as Jud. 19, 18^b after הלך) אח is merely an error for אל. On ch. 30, 21 see *ad loc.*

19. ואכלתם] LXX καὶ φάγε, i. e. וְאָכַלְתֶּם (or וְאָכַלְתֶּם).

20. היום שלשת הימים] 'to-day, three days,' i. e. for three days, (Anglice) *three days ago*. Cf. 30, 13 היום שלשה, where הימים is omitted. The article in הימים on account of the days being definite ones.

להם . . . ולאתנות להם resumes לאתנות upon exactly the same principle as that explained in the case of the accus. on v. 13: cf. Gen. 2, 17 (מן). II 6, 23 (ל): *Tenses*, § 197 *Obs.* 1.

ולמי וג' Rightly rendered by LXX, Vulg. καὶ τίνα τὰ ὀραῖα τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ; et cuius erunt optima quaeque Israel? RV. and for whom is all that is desirable in Israel? חמדה is used in the same concrete sense as in Hag. 2, 7 ובאו חמדת כל הגוים (where note the *plural* verb) 'and the desirable things (i. e. costly offerings: see Is. 60, 5 *end*) of all nations shall come,' etc.

21. מקטני שבטי בנימין] מקטני should be logically מקטן. The plural may be due to the illogical attraction of שבטי (read as שבטי).

שבטי בנימין] 'Unquestionably an error for 'שֶׁבֶט ב' (Keil). However, curiously enough, the same expression occurs Jud. 20, 12 בכל שֶׁבֶט בנימין. We. Stade (p. 204) propose in both cases to point שֶׁבֶט, thinking that 'perhaps the archaic form of the *st. c.* (Ges. 90. 3^a) should be here restored.' With the passage generally, cf. Jud. 6, 15 where Gideon expresses, or affects, similar modesty.

22. לשכתה] See on 1, 18.

בראש] at the head or top: 1 Ki. 21, 9. 12. קרואים = those invited to a feast, as 1 Ki. 1, 41. 49; cf. קרא *ib.* 9. 10.

23. מנה] See on 1, 4.

24. והעליה] There are three cases in which ה has apparently the force of the relative¹; (1) with a verb, (2) where the construction

¹ Comp. Ew. § 331^b (1) and *note*: more briefly, Ges. § 109 Rem.

depends upon the consonants. This is well substantiated for *late* Hebrew (Ch. Ezr.), 1 Ch. 26, 28. 29, 8 al.: but the one example in middle Hebrew, Jos. 10, 24¹, is so isolated that it rests probably upon a textual corruption (ההלכים might easily be restored): (δ) where the construction depends solely upon the punctuation, chiefly in the ptc. fem. *Qal* (as הבאה Gen. 18, 21; 46, 27 השמה Is. 51, 10^b), or in the ptc. *Nif.* masc. (as in הנולדלו Gen. 21, 3; הנראה 1 Ki. 11, 9). Whether this punctuation represents a genuine tradition is extremely questionable: had ה been in use in earlier Hebrew with the force of a relative, it is strange that it should appear once only with 3 pl.: its restriction to cases in which a different accent (הבאה) or punctuation (הנראה, הנולד) would give rise to the regular construction², and the fact that the Massorah itself does not point consistently (see e. g. הבאה Gen. 46, 26 al.; הנראה Gen. 12, 7. 35, 1), make it highly probable that the anomaly in these cases is not original, and that in fact ה as a relative is unknown to classical Hebrew. (2) Before a preposition—as in the Gk. idiom τὸ ἐπ' αὐτῆς—it occurs here alone in the OT., though combinations of the type אשר עליה are of constant occurrence. The usage here is thus doubly exceptional, and entirely unsupported by precedent or parallel. Under the circumstances it can scarcely be doubted that Geiger (*Urschrift*, p. 380) is right in reading והאליה and the *fat tail* (Ex. 29, 22 and elsewhere in the ritual laws of P). The אליה is the fat tail of certain breeds of sheep³ (commonly known as 'Cape sheep') and is still esteemed a delicacy in the East: when dressed and served at table it much resembles marrow (the writer has seen and tasted it in Syria). The allusion in the *v.* will thus be to certain choice pieces reserved specially (*v.* 23^b) for those honoured with a place בראש הקרואים.

¹ For Jer. 5, 13 (Hitzig, Graf, Keil) is very uncertain: see rather Ew. § 156^a.

² See, e. g. Is. 51, 9 המחצבח; Gen. 48, 5 הנולדים לו. And so in Ez. 26, 17 ההלה read as ההלה may be the ptc. *Pu'al* without מ, like אכל Ex. 3, 2 etc. (Ew. § 169^d: it is implied wrongly in Ges. § 52 Rem. 6 that ההלה as it stands exemplifies the aphaeresis of מ).

³ Comp. the notice in Hdt. 3. 13.

‘[כי למועד וג’] because unto the appointed time hath it been kept for thee, saying, I will invite the people.’ לאמר is construed with שמור freely, κατὰ σύνεσιν: cf. Ex. 5, 14 (where the subject of the preceding verb is not that implied in לאמר). The sense thus obtained, however, is not good: and it is not improbable that some corruption underlies the words לאמר העם קראתי¹.

LXX καὶ διέστρωσαν τῷ וַיִּרְבְּדוּ לְשֹׂאול עַל הַגֶּגֶץ 25-26. Σαουλ ἐπὶ τῷ δώματι, καὶ ἐκοιμήθη=(Pr. 7, 16) הַגֶּגֶץ וַיִּשְׁכַּב. The sequence in MT. is so bad (וַיִּשְׁכַּב and וַיִּרְבְּדוּ both being premature, when וַיִּקְרָא וג’ follows) that there can be little doubt that this is the true reading: ‘And they spread a couch for Saul on the house-top, and he lay down,’ to which Samuel’s calling to Saul on the house-top in the morning (v. 26 וַיְהִי וג’) forms now a natural and suitable sequel.

27. כיום = at this time, at once.

10, 1. הלא כי] ‘Is it not that?’=Hath not? is shewn by II 13, 28 to be a good Hebrew expression: but the long addition preserved in LXX and Vulg. has every appearance of being original. The insertion would read in Hebrew thus: הלא [מִשְׁחָךְ יִי לַנָּגִיד עַל-עַמּוֹ עַל-יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאַתָּה תַעֲזֹר בָּעַם יִי וְאַתָּה תוֹשִׁיעֵנִי מִיַּד אוֹיְבָיו וְהִלַּךְ הָאֹת] כי משחך יי על נחלתו לנגיד: The circumstantiality of the account is here not out of place: the express mention of the signs

¹ Ew. on the basis of LXX παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους suggested for לאמר העם, מִשְׁפָּר הָעַם = ‘above the rest of the people (whom) I have invited,’ which We. is disposed to acquiesce in, though it is true that שאר is not a word found elsewhere in the best Hebrew prose style (Ch. Ezr. Neh. Est., and of course in Isaiah); and the omission of אשר העם is questionable (on 14, 21). LXX for קראתי have ἀπόκρισε *nip off* (= מלק Lev. 1, 15: קצב 2 Ki. 6, 6: קטף Ez. 17, 4, 21), whence Th. suggests קָרַץ-נָא *cut off!* (*Anglice* Help yourself!), cf. Job 33, 6 אני מְחַמֵּר לְרַצְתִּי גַם אֲנִי. But it is not probable that a word so rare in Heb. as קָרַץ (and usually occurring in a different application—יִקְרְצוּ עֵץ) would have been used in this sense. It must however be admitted that in post-Bibl. Hebrew קָרַץ is used of *cutting up* food into pieces: see Levy, *NHWB.* s. v. LXX εἰς μαρτύριον of course presupposes nothing different from מועד, which the translators elsewhere connected wrongly with עור: cf. ὀνηκας τοῦ μαρτυρίου for אהל מועד.

at an earlier stage of the instructions to Saul than *v.* 7, is what might be expected : and the omission of the clause in MT. may be readily explained by the supposition that a transcriber's eye passed from the first **מִשְׁחָךְ יְהוָה** to the second. So Dr. Weir.

2. **עַם**] = *close to, near* : Gen. 25, 11. 35, 4. II 19, 38 al. The mention of 'Rachel's grave' here appears to shew that it must have been situated on the N. border of Benjamin, at no great distance from Bethel (cf. also Jer. 31, 15). In Gen. 35, 20. 48, 7, therefore, either the identification of Ephrath with Bethlehem (**הוּא בֵּית לָחֶם**) is a gloss (so Dillmann and most commentators), or the narrative embodies a different tradition as to the site of the grave (so Delitzsch, *Neuer Comm. über die Genesis*, 1887, p. 423).

בַּצֵּלָה] The word arouses suspicion. The locality intended seems to be so accurately defined by **עַם קְבֵרַת רָחֵל**, that we are surprised at a closer definition following, especially in such an obscure form ; for, as **צֵלָה** possesses no meaning, it cannot designate any particular spot near Rachel's grave, at which the men were to be met. LXX have ἀλλομένους μεγάλα. 'ἀλλομένους = **צֵלָהֶם** (see *v.* 6) : but though **עַל צֵלָה** may be rendered (metaph.) *leap upon*, **צֵלָה** absolutely cannot express the idea of *leaping*. *μεγάλα* does not occur elsewhere in LXX in an adverbial sense (We.); so probably here it is nothing but a Hebrew word written in Greek letters, and transformed into something significant in Greek¹. Many MSS. after *Βενιαμιν* insert *ἐν Σηλω* (= **בְּצֵלָה**) *ἐν Βακαλαθ* ; Lucian's recension after *Βενιαμιν* and before *ἀλλ. μεγ.* adds *μεσημβρίας* [as though **בַּצֵּלָה** = *in umbra sereni* : hence Vulg. *meridie*]. All these are evidently different attempts to render or represent the five consonants which stand now as **בַּצֵּלָה** : but they throw no light either upon the word itself or upon the original reading which may underlie it.

אֵת דְּבָרֵי הָאֲתָנוֹת] = *the matters = the concern* of the asses : cf. **עַל דְּבָרֵיכֶם** Dt. 4, 21. Comp. Delitzsch or Cheyne on *ψ.* 65, 4.

3. **חָלָה**] To *pass along quickly, hasten on*. Only elsewhere in

¹ Cf. i Ki. 18, 32 *θάλασσαν* from **חַלָּה** ; Am. 3, 12 *ιερείς* from **עָרָה** (as Jerome, cited by Field, points out) ; Jer. 8, 7 *ἀγροῦ* ; 34, 5 *ἔως ᾧδου κλαύσονται*.

poetry, usually of swift or impetuous motion, as Job 9, 26. Is. 8, 8. 21, 1.

[שלשת ככרות though in *form* fem. retains the gender of the sing. ככר (cf. Jud. 3, 16 שתי פיות, Zech. 11, 7), and is hence construed according to rule with שלשת (lit. a triad of . . .).

4. [שתיל-לחם שני should be שני by analogy, לחם being elsewhere treated as a masc. (עשרה אנשים : עשרה לחם) so שני אנשים, עשרה אנשים].

5. [נצבי LXX, Pesh. Vulg. express a singular ; and, as the sing. occurs also 13, 3, 4, נציב should in all probability be read accordingly here. The accidental transposition of two contiguous letters is not unfrequent in MT.: in the *Ochlah we-Ochlah*, § 91, there is a list of sixty-two such transpositions which have been corrected by the Massorah. Some few of the corrections may be questioned : but the majority are certainly authorised (e. g. והימשני Jud. 16, 26; שומע Jer. 17, 23; היאחתו Ez. 40, 15; הילכות Pr. 31, 27 cannot be original readings). As to the meaning, נציב has the sense of *pillar* in Gen. 19, 26, of *prefect* or *deputy* in II 8, 14. 1 Ki. 4, 19; possibly also it might be used to denote a *post* or *garrison*, like מצב 13, 23. Which of these senses it has here, it is difficult to say; versions and commentators are equally divided. (a) LXX here (one rendering¹) has ἀνίστρεφα, i. e. prob. a *pillar* erected as a symbol or trophy of Philistine domination: so (prob.) Pesh., and amongst moderns Th. Bö. We. (b) Vulg. has *statio*, i. e. a military post, or garrison: so Ge. Ke. (c) Targ. has אסטריטיגי (i. e. στρατηγοί) both here and 13, 3, 4 (likewise in the *plur.*): similarly Ew. Gr., only reading as a sing. נציב (prefect, officer). On the whole, in the light of 13, 3, 4 (the sense *statio* being not otherwise substantiated), (a) deserves perhaps the preference (הכה as Am. 9, 1).

[ויהי ונ'] 'and let it be, when . . .'. The jussive is unexpected: but appears similarly II 5, 24. Ruth 3, 4. It must be understood as having a *permissive* force (comp. the jussive in 2 Ki. 2, 10): *Tenses*, § 121 *Obs.* 3.

[והמה מתנבאים] a circumstantial clause, describing the condition

¹ In the other rend. the word is simply transliterated Νασειβ, as in 13, 3, 4.

in which the prophets would be as they came down from the **במה**: cf. Jer. 38, 22 **והנה אמרת** = *they saying*.

The word, which is in the reflexive conj. and a denominative, denotes *to play* or *act* the prophet, viz. by manifestations of physical excitement—not unlike those exhibited by the dervishes of the present day in the East¹—such as are more evidently described, on the second occasion when Saul is seized by the contagious frenzy, 19, 20 ff. So 1 Ki. 22, 10 Aḥaz and Jehoshaphat were sitting in the gate of Samaria **הנביאים מתנבאים לפניהם** comp. (of the prophets of Baal) **זב**. 18, 29. From this peculiarity, the prophet is sometimes described mockingly as **משנע** 2 Ki. 9, 11. Hos. 9, 7; cf. Jer. 29, 26.

וצלחה] the same word *v*. 10; Jud. 14, 6. 19. 15, 14 (of Samson); *ch*. 11, 6; 16, 13 (David); also 18, 10, where the subject is **רוח אלהים**, but the direction in which the inspired activity displays itself is different.

ועשיה would be resumed normally by **והיה** or **ועשה**, or **תעשה** (the latter less usual in ordinary prose). The uncommon imper. was chosen, no doubt, as more forcible: cf. Dt. 6, 10–12^a.

אשר תמצא ירך] The same idiom in *ch*. 25, 8. Jud. 9, 33^b. Qoh. 9, 10. 8. *Introduction to first account of Saul's rejection* (13, 7^b–15^a).

'And thou shalt go down before me to Gilgal; and, behold, I am coming down to thee to sacrifice . . . : seven days shalt thou wait, until I come to thee, and declare to thee what thou shalt do.' . . . **והנה** is a circumstantial clause (cf. Jud. 9, 33) and subordinate to **וירדת הנה** throwing the idea which it introduces into relief, and giving it greater prominence than it would otherwise have: then *b* is supplementary to *a*, defining more closely what Saul is to do at Gilgal until Samuel meets him there².

¹ Comp. Lane, *Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians* (ed. 5, 1871), ii. 151–154, 174 f., 179 f.; W. R. Smith, *The Prophets of Israel*, pp. 86, 390 f.

² Keil's construction of this verse is illegitimate. The verse refers evidently to 13, 8–14, whereas, in the Book of Samuel as we have it, Samuel and Saul appear together at Gilgal *earlier*, viz. on the occasion 11, 14 f. Keil therefore, seeking to exclude a reference to this occasion, and to interpret the verse as referring only to the subsequent one, presses the circumstantial clause introduced

9. [וְהָיָה] See on 1, 12. Here perhaps due to a scribe, who judged in error, from the tense of the preceding verses, that another future was still to follow: וְהָיָה is the tense which *ought* to be used.

הַפֶּךְ] for the constr., cf. Zeph. 3, 9.

10. [וְהָיָה . . . לְקִרְאָתוֹ] So (without a verb) II 15, 32; 1 Ki. 18, 7; Pr. 7, 10.

11. [וְהָיָה כֹל יִדְעוּ . . . וִירָאוּ] Exactly so, II 2, 23^b; and analogously, with וְהָיָה, of *future* time, Nu. 21, 8 al., and of reiteration in the past, Jud. 19, 30.

מה־זֶה הִיא] *What, now*, has happened to . . .? זה strengthens and gives point to מַה; so Gen. 27, 20. Jud. 18, 24 al.; similarly in לְמַה־זֶּה, מִי זֶה. Comp. in Arabic مَاذَا صَنَعْتَ: and see especially Fleischer, *Kleinere Schriften*, i. 355 f. (who adduces from Arabic usage reasons in support of this explanation of the idiom); Lane, *Arab. Lex.*, s. v. זָל, p. 948. Briefer explanations will be found in Ges. § 122. 2 Rem.; Ew. § 183^a, 325^a.

12. [וּמִי אֲבִיהֶם] 'But who is *their* father?' i. e. is *their* father more likely than Qish to have had a son a prophet? Prophetic inspiration is no hereditary possession; and it is not more remarkable in the case of Saul, than in the case of any other member of the troop of prophets. Against the apparently easier, but weak, reading of LXX, Pesh. אֲבִיהוּ, see We.

by וְהָיָה, saying that this presupposes that the preceding words 'And thou shalt go down before me' express merely a *condition*, in view of which, when it is satisfied, Samuel instructs Saul how to act. He construes, therefore: 'And if thou goest down before me to Gilgal, and lo, I come down to thee, etc., then thou shalt wait seven days until I come to thee,' etc. וְהָיָה, however, cannot influence the sense of what precedes; and (what is more important) וִירָרָה followed by הוֹחֵל cannot express a *condition*. Had וִירָרָה expressed a (virtual) condition, it must have been followed by הוֹחֵלָה (so regularly, as 19, 3; Num. 14, 15 etc.: *Tenses*, § 149): שְׁבַע יָמִים הוֹחֵל being attached *ἀσυνδέτως*, shews that the preceding clause is *complete in itself*, i. e. that וִירָרָה expresses a positive command, and not a condition. The clause 'וִירָרָה וְנִ' expresses what is to be done by Saul not necessarily immediately after 7^b, but as soon after it as is convenient. The collision with 11, 14 f. arises from the fact that this part of the Books of Samuel is composed of sources originally distinct: 10, 8 and 13, 7^b-15^a are thus related to one another, but stand out of connexion with 11, 14 f.

13. הבמה] The company was to meet Saul (*v.* 5) as it *came down* from the Bamah, and the conversation with his uncle in *v.* 4 is more readily conceived as having taken place in a private house, than on the Bamah; hence הבמה is probably an error for הביתה: (*We.*). The emendation is favoured by the verb ויבא: with הבמה we should have expected וילך or ויעל.

16. הגד הגיד] See on 20, 6.

10, 17-27^a. *Saul chosen by lot as king (sequel to 8).*

18. אנכי] emphatic, as II 12, 7.

הלחצים] construed with הממלכות *κατὰ σύνεσιν* (*Ew.* § 318^a).

19. אשר הוא מושיע לכם] 'who is a saviour to you.' הוא after the relative sign, before a ptc. or adj., as Gen. 9, 3 אשר הוא חי. Nu. 9, 13. 14, 8. 27. 35, 31. Dt. 20, 20 עשה אשר היא עשה. Jer. 27, 9. Hag. 1, 9. Ruth 4, 15: similarly Ez. 43, 19. So also in Aramaic, די אנן Dan. 7, 17; and in Targg., as II 20, 19. 24, 17. Is. 42, 18¹.

והאמרו לו כי with the direct narration, as 2, 16 MT. (where see note). Several MSS. LXX, Pesh. Vulg. express לא (as 8, 19 MT., 12, 12 MT.). Either reading is admissible.

והתיצבו לפני י'] Cf. Jos. 24, 1.

21. המטרי] LXX adds *καὶ προσάγουσι τὴν φυλὴν Μανασσὶ εἰς ἄνδρας* i. e. ויקרב את־משפחת המטרי לנזרים (see Jos. 7, 17), which is required by the sense.

22. הבא עוד הלם איש] 'Is there still (i. e. besides ourselves) any one come hither?' The people are in despair; and they inquire whether there is yet any one amongst them, of whom they are not aware. LXX, however, have *Εἰ ἔρχεται ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐνταῦθα*; and it is true, as *We.* remarks, that the answer 'Lo, *he* is hidden,' etc., agrees better with the question, 'Is *the* man come hither?' הבא הלם האיש than with 'Is there still *a* man come hither?' Of course, with האיש, עוד must be omitted. There are several cases in MT. of an article having accidentally dropped out, some (*e.g.* 14, 32) being already

¹ Comp. in Phoenician *CIS.* 93, 2 ... אש הא שח (= Heb. ... אִשׁ הָיָא שְׁחַת). And so also in Arabic (*Qor.* 2, 58. 43, 51) and Ethiopic (*Gen.* 5, 32. 14, 2 etc.)^א

noted by the Massorah (*Ochlah we-Ochlah*, No. 165; or the *Mass. Magna* on II 23, 9).

22. אל הכלים] אל, on account of the motion implied in נחבא: 'he hath hidden himself *in among* the baggage.' Cf. Jer. 4, 3^b.

24. הראיתם] When ראיתם is coupled with the ה interrog., the ר is regularly doubled (as signified by the *dagesh dirimens*): so 17, 25. 2 Ki. 6, 32. Ges. § 22 *end*.

יחי המלך] The same formula as II 16, 16. 1 Ki. 1, 25 *al*.

25. בספר] = 'in a roll,' in accordance with the principle explained on 1, 4. So, with the same word, Ex. 17, 14; Nu. 5, 23; Jer. 32, 10. Job 19, 23. Comp. on 19, 13.

ויהנה אתו לפני יי] Ex. 16, 33. 34.

26. החיל] LXX *υιοι δυνάμεων* i. e. בני החיל = the men of valour (see Jud. 21, 10). בני has accidentally fallen out: חיל means not a mere 'band of men' (AV.), but a military host—a sense that is not here appropriate. חיל בני denotes not merely men of valour, but men morally brave, loyal, and honest: here the בני חיל and the בני בליעל of v. 27 stand in evident contrast to one another.

27. זה] *contemptim*: cf. 21, 16. 1 Ki. 22, 27.

מנחה] of presents offered to a superior, as Jud. 3, 15. 2 Ki. 8, 8 f.

10, 27^b—11, 13. (14.) 15. Saul 'does as his hand finds' (9, 7), wins a success against the Ammonites, and is made king at Gilgal by the people with acclamation (*sequel to 9, 1—10, 16*).

27^b. ויהי כמחריש] MT. may to a certain extent be defended by the use of 'היה ב' in Gen. 19, 14^b. 27, 12. Nu. 11, 1. II 4, 10, though it is found mostly in connexion with בעיני, which justifies and explains the כ. LXX join the words to 11, 1, rendering καὶ ἐγγεγρησμένον ὡς μετὰ μηνὶ i. e. ויהי כמחריש. This is preferable to MT. The combination of כ with a prep. is most uncommon (see on 14, 14): but it occurs with מן in a phrase so remarkably similar to the present one as fully to justify it here: Gen. 38, 24 כמשלש ויהי כמשלש and it came to pass *after about* three months.

11, 2. בזאת] pointing forwards to בנקור: 'On condition of this will I conclude a covenant with you, on condition of the boring

out to you,' etc.; so Gen. 34, 22. 42, 15. 33. Ex. 7, 17. Is. 27, 9. The ל of reference, as Gen. 17, 10. 34, 22; Dt. 23, 3^b. 4^b; 1 Ki. 14, 13 (comp. on 2, 33).

[אכרות] ברית being understood, as 20, 16. 22, 8.

3. [ואם אין מושע אתנו] The ptcip. in the protasis, as Gen. 24, 42 f., Jud. 11, 9 al. (*Tenses*, § 137).^o

[ויצאו אל] of going out to surrender, as Is. 36, 16 צאו אל. 2 Ki. 24, 12 (with על = אל).

7. Jud. 19, 29 וישלחה בכל גבול ישראל . . . וינתחה לעצמה. is to divide by joints, esp. for sacrifice, Lev. 1, 6. 1 Ki. 18, 23.

[פחד י'] the awe or terror of Jehovah: cf. Gen. 35, 5 (חתת אלהים).

[ויצאו] LXX ἐβόσαν, a mistranslation of ויצעקי: so Jud. 7, 23. 24. 12, 1; and even for נועקת 18, 23: cf. ἀεβόσαν 2 Ki. 3, 21; ἀεβήσαν (corrupted from ἀεβόσαν), ch. 13, 4. Jud. 10, 17; ἀεβή (cod. Al. ἀεβόσαν) for ויצעק 14, 20.

8. [ואיש יהודה איש] construed collectively, as often in this and similar phrases, e. g. 9^a. 13, 6. 14, 22. 17, 2 etc.

9. [חשועה] relief, deliverance: see on 14, 45 (ישועה).

11. [עמון] LXX, Pesh. express בני עמון, in agreement with the all but universal custom of the OT. writers¹. Except once in poetry (ψ. 83, 8), the Ammonites are always known either as בני עמון, or (rarely, and mostly late) עמונים. On the other hand, בני מואב², בני עמלק, בני אדם never occur.

[ויהי הנשארים ויפצו] 'And it came to pass, as regards those that were left, that they were scattered.' An unusual construction: cf. however 10, 11: *Tenses*, § 78 note (p. 108).

12. [מי האמר . . . תנו האנשים] 'Who is he that saith, Shall Saul reign over us? give up the men that we may slay them.' A particular case of the idiom which may be most simply illustrated by Jud. 7, 3 מי ירא ויחזר ישב Who is fearful and trembling? let him return etc. = Whoso is fearful and trembling, let him return etc. In this idiom מי invites attention to a person of a particular

¹ Nöldeke, *ZDMG*. 1886, p. 171.

² Except once in late Hebrew, 2 Ch. 20, 1.

character, in order afterwards to prescribe what he is to do (or what is to be done to him), or to state how he will fare. As in the example quoted, by a slight change of form in the sentence, מי may be represented by *whoso*: but it is really a more expressive, less ordinary usage than that of *whoso*, *whosoever* in English. Other examples: Ex. 24, 14; 32, 33; Dt. 20, 5. 6. 7. 8; Jud. 10, 18; Is. 50, 8 *dis*; Jer. 49, 19; and followed by an imperative, Ex. 32, 24 למי זהב התפרקו Who has gold? Strip it off you! cf. 26 מי ליהוה אלי Who is for Jehovah? (Come) to me! ψ. 34, 13 f.¹

[שאול ימלך עלינו] The sense of the words is indicated by the tone in which they are uttered—either affirmatively, in a tone of irony, or, more probably, interrogatively. So not unfrequently in Hebrew, as Gen. 27, 24 אתה זה בני; 1 Ki. 1, 24; 2 I, 7 אתה עתה אתה מלוכה על ישראל: *ch.* 21, 16. 22, 7. II 16, 17. Comp. on 16, 4. 25, 11 and II 11, 11.

13^b. II 19, 23.

15. [ובחיים שלמים] So Ex. 24, 5. The words are in apposition the second having the effect of *specializing* the sense expressed by the first: *Tenses*, Appendix, § 188. 1.

12. *Samuel's farewell to the people (sequel to 7, 2-17; 8;*

10, 17-27^a).

12, 1. Cf. for the phrases, 8, 7. 22. It is evident that two accounts of the appointment of Saul as king, written from different points of view, though fitted together so as to supplement one another, have been combined in our present book of Samuel. 9, 1-10, 16 (in which nothing is said of the unwillingness of Jehovah to grant a king) is continued by 10, 27^b (LXX). 11, 1-13. 15 (note in particular the connexion between 10, 7 *do that which thine hand shall find* and 11, 5 ff.) and *ch.* 13: the sequel of

¹ Not to be confused (as is done by Delitzsch on ψ. 25, 12) with the use of מי in ψ. 15, 1. 24, 8. 10. Is. 33, 14. 63, 1 where the answer to מי is a *substantive*, not a verb, and *describes the character* of the person asked about. This usage is a figure peculiar to poetry, which, as the examples shew, is not the case with that explained in the text.

ch. 8 on the other hand is 10, 17-27^a and *ch.* 12. The former narrative, with its greater abundance of details, is the earlier and more original: the latter in its main elements exhibits literary affinities with the Hexateuchal source E¹, but it has probably in parts been expanded by a subsequent writer, whose style and point of view resemble those of the redaction of the Book of Judges, and to whom may be attributed, for instance, parts of *ch.* 12, especially the allusion in *v.* 12 to *ch.* 11 (which is in fact a contradiction, for the attack of Nahash was not the occasion of the people's asking for a king). The verse 11, 14, in the form in which it now appears, seems intended to harmonize the two accounts, by representing the ceremony at Gilgal as a *renewal* of Saul's appointment as king. The differences in style between the two narratives are very noticeable.

2. מתהלך לפניכם used here in a neutral sense: see on 2, 30.

3. [עשקתי . . . רצותי] The two words appear often in parallelism, as Dt. 28, 33. Am. 4, 1. עשק is to oppress, in particular by defrauding a labourer or dependent of his due.

כפר . . . כפר is properly an *expiation*, in particular the expiation paid in atonement for a murder, or the equivalent of a life (a ransom). The imposition of a כפר is permitted in the oldest legislation (Ex. 21-23) in a particular case of *homicide* (21, 30); but as compensation for a *murder* (the Gk. *ποινή*), the payment of it is (in the Priests' Code) strictly prohibited (Nu. 35, 31 לא תקחו כפר לנפש ולא תקחו כפר למות). In the sense of an equivalent for a life conceived as forfeited, it occurs ψ. 49, 8. Is. 43, 3. In Am. 5, 12 the nobles of Samaria are denounced as לקחי כפר. This being the uniform usage of the word, it follows that what Samuel here repudiates is that he has ever as judge taken a money payment on condition of acquitting a murderer brought before him for justice.

[ואעלים עיני בו] 'that I might hide my eyes in it.' The sense of the metaphor is obvious: comp. the כסות עינים in Gen. 20, 16.

¹ Budde, *ZATW.* 1888, p. 231 ff. (who, however—see the last paragraph on p. 248—does not claim to shew that the writer is *identical* with that of E).

LXX, however, has ἐξέλασμα καὶ ὑπόδημα; ἀποκρίθητε κατ' ἐμοῦ, καὶ ἀποδώσω ὑμῖν, i. e. כֶּפֶר וְנַעֲלִים עָנִי בִי. The 'pair of shoes' is chosen by Amos (2, 6. 8, 6) as an example of a paltry article, for the sake of which the Israelite of his day would 'sell the poor:' and Sir. 46, 19 (in the praise of Samuel, with plain allusion to this passage) καὶ πρὸ καιροῦ κοιμήσεως αἰῶνος ἐπεμαρτύρατο ἔναντι κυρίου καὶ χριστοῦ Χρήματα καὶ ἕως ὑποδημάτων ἀπὸ πάσης σαρκὸς οὐκ εἴληφα καὶ οὐκ ἐνεκάλεσεν αὐτῷ ἄνθρωπος, has been held to shew (as the author—see the Prologue—wrote in Hebrew and was conversant with the OT. in Hebrew) that the reading existed in his day not merely in the LXX, but in the Hebrew text of Samuel. The objection to this view is that כֶּפֶר and נַעֲלִים do not agree very well together, and the sense required is 'or even a pair of shoes' (so Th.: *und* (wären es auch nur) *ein Paar Schuhe*?), which is hardly expressed by the simple copula: it may be questioned also whether a pair of shoes (which is mentioned by Amos as something insignificant) would be a bribe likely to be offered to a judge. Nor is it clear that the translator of Sirach has not accommodated his rendering to the LXX: the Syriac version (which is not dependent on the Greek) has ܡܫܬܪܬܐ ܕܡܝܢܐ, which does not point to an original נַעֲלִים.

וְאָשִׁיב לָכֵם] must mean, 'and I will restore it to you:' for 'and I will answer you' (We.) the classical expression would be וְאָשִׁיב דְּבַר אַתְּכֶם דְּבַר (e. g. Nu. 22, 8), with an *accus.* of the person, and omission of דְּבַר only in poetry (as Job 13, 22), and in the late passage 2 Ch. 10, 16 (contrast the original in 1 Ki. 12, 16). In another late book הָשִׁיב אֵל occurs in the same sense: Est. 4, 12. 15.

5. [וְיֹאמַר] sc. הָאֹמֵר (on 16, 4). LXX would hardly render otherwise than εἰπῶν, even though they read the verb in the singular: still the sing. is unusual: hence the note וְיֹאמַר סִבִּיר, i. e. וְיֹאמַר is *thought* or *conjectured*. The note סִבִּיר occurs on some 200 passages in the OT.¹ According to the common opinion it points to a *conjectural*

¹ Only a selection of these are noted in ordinary editions of the Hebrew Bible. The full Massoretic apparatus (on other matters as well as on this) is contained only in the large Rabbinical Bibles. References to the places where

reading¹ which might be expected, from analogy, or from the context, to occur, but does not occur actually in the Massoretic text: but some scholars² are of opinion that these notes refer to the readings of actual MSS., not indeed agreeing with the MT., but preferred by the author (or authors) of the notes in question. The two explanations are not inconsistent with each other: but if the latter be true, the value of the notes will be the greater, as they will then embody evidence as to the readings of the Codices now no longer extant. Its probability, however, can only be tested by a systematic examination of all the סבירין that occur, and estimate of their value in individual cases. The Versions not unfrequently agree with the reading suggested by a סביר: but this is not proof that manuscript authority is actually referred to by it. Examples: on Ex. 26, 31 יעשה (in the Rabbinical Bibles) occurs the note ב' סבירין תעשה, i.e. twice תעשה would be expected for יעשה, and a reference is added to Ex. 25, 39. In both passages, the context would favour the second person; and this is read by LXX, Sam. Pesh. But each case must be examined upon its own merits: the correction suggested by the note is not always supported by the Versions, nor is it always in itself necessary³. The note in many cases relates to the number of a verb: thus, where MT. has ויבא, the pl. יבאו is eight times suggested, where it has יבא, יבאו is fourteen times suggested⁴. ויאמרו for ויאמר, as here, is suggested eleven times besides (see the Rabb. Bibles on Jud. 11, 15): viz. Ex. 14,

the סבירין may be found are given in Frensdorff's *Massoretisches Wörterbuch* (1876), p. 369 ff.

¹ See e.g. Elias Levita's *Massoreth ha-Massoreth* (1538), in Dr. Ginsburg's edition (text and translation), London, 1867, pp. 225-7.

² Ginsburg in the *Transactions of the Society of Biblical Archaeology*, 1877, p. 138; Grätz, *Die Psalmen* (1882), pp. 115-117; comp. Geiger, *Urschrift* (1857), p. 253 f.

³ In some cases certainly the correction rests upon a false exegesis, as when בָּא for בּוֹ is suggested in Ex. 4, 17; Dt. 24, 7: in other passages the opinions of commentators differ; Ez. 2, 9, for instance, Cornill accepts בָּא, Hitzig and Smend defend בּוֹ.

⁴ See, on the passages, Frensdorff's note, p. 370 f.

25. Nu. 32, 25. Jud. 8, 6. 11, 15. *ch.* 16, 4. 19, 22 : 1 Ki. 20, 3. 2 Ki. 9, 11. Hos. 12, 9. Zech. 6, 7¹. The reader may examine these passages and consider in which of them the correction appears to him to be necessary². The סביר must be carefully distinguished from the קרי : in no case does it direct the suggested alternative to be *substituted* in reading for that which is written in the text.

6. יהוה] LXX *Máptvs Kúptos* = עדי' ער, certainly rightly.

עשה] A difficult and anomalous use of עשה. The explanation which is best in accordance with the general use of the verb is that of Keil: made Moses and Aaron to be what they were as leaders of men, the word being used not in a physical sense, but morally, of the position taken by them in history. (Ges. rendered *constituit, appointed*; but עשה only has this sense when it is followed by a word implying office or function, as *to make* priests, 1 Ki. 12, 31; *to make* (or *set up*) אוב וירענים 2 Ki. 21, 6: similarly II 15, 1 *to establish* chariots and horses.)

וַאֲנִידָה לָּכֶם] LXX prefixes *καὶ ἀπαγγελῶ ὑμῖν* = וַנִּשְׁפָּט וַנִּשְׁפָּטִי אֹתוֹ שֵׁם Ez. 17, 20 is construed with an accus. in Ez. 17, 20 שֵׁם. But though a person's own fault might be conceived as a cogn. acc. to נִשְׁפָּט, it is doubtful if the צדקות of another could be so represented: it is better therefore to supply the words expressed by LXX.

8. בַּאֲשֶׁר . . . וַיִּזְעֻקוּ] as 6, 6b.

מַצְרִים] LXX add *καὶ ἐταπείνωσεν αὐτοὺς Ἀἰγύπτos* = וַיַּעֲנוּם מַצְרַיִם (not וַיִּכְנִיעֵם Th. We.: see Ex. 1, 12. Dt. 26, 6. II 7, 10 Hebrew and LXX). The words are needed on account of the following וַיִּזְעֻקוּ : a copyist's eye passed from the first מַצְרַיִם to the second.

¹ Only eleven passages are cited, though the number (elsewhere, as well as on Jud. 11, 15) is stated as *twelve*. It is thought that Jud. 11, 19 may be the omitted passage: see Frensdorff, *l.c.* p. 370. In the lists in Ginsburg's *Mas-sorah*, ii. pp. 325, 328, the twelfth passage is given as Jos. 24, 21.

² Comp. also the notes on 2, 16; II 14, 19; 17, 19; 18, 29.—On I 27, 6 it is said סביר אכן in Jer. 5, 2 for לכן: so, probably rightly, 16 MSS., the St. Petersburg cod. of A. D. 916, and Pesh.

[וישיבום] expresses just what Moses and Aaron did not do. LXX *καταθέσθαι*, Pesh. *לסלס*, Vulg. *collocavit* = וישׁיבם (the subject being God). The unpointed וישבם has been filled in wrongly in MT.

9. [וימנר] This figure is used first in the 'Song of Moses,' Dt. 32, 30: and adopted thence by the Deuteronomic redactor of the Book of Judges, who uses it often in the frame-work into which he fits the narratives incorporated by him in his Book (Jud. 2, 14. 3, 8. 4, 2. 10, 7 [rather differently in the *older* narrative 4, 9]). Chapters 7, 8, 12 of 1 Sam. have affinities in style with the redactional elements of the Book of Judges.

[שר צבא יבין מלך חצור] LXX express שר צבא יבין מלך חצור, which is more in accordance with Hebrew usage.

10. [ויאמר] Here, where ויעקב closely precedes, the sing. is corrected by the Massorah into the plural ('ויאמרו ק').

11. [ברן] No judge or deliverer of this name is elsewhere mentioned. Ewald regarded ברן as an abbreviation of עברן Jud. 12, 13 ff.: but some better known hero is likely to have been referred to. LXX, Pesh. have ברק. Baraq, it is true, is mentioned in Judges before Gideon; but between Gideon and Jephthah no suitable name can be suggested: and the order in v. 9 is not chronological. Targ. and Jews explain of Samson, treating ברן fancifully as = בן דן.

[ואת שמואל] Pesh. and Lucian ואת שמשון: probably a correction. The passage, of course, does not report the *ipsissima verba* of Samuel: the speech is the work of the narrator, and indeed, in this part, appears to have been expanded by a later editor, who has forgotten that it is Samuel himself who is speaking. The allusion is to the success narrated in *ch.* 7.

12. [ותאמרו לי] LXX, Pesh. omit לי. לא בי = *Nay*, but as 2, 16 Qri; II 16, 18. 24, 24 al.

13. [אשר בחרתם אשר שאלתם] Cf. 8, 18: שאל is used of the request for a king in 8, 10. Nevertheless אשר שאלתם appears here to be superfluous, and is probably to be omitted with LXX.

14. The whole verse consists of the protasis, ending with an aposiopesis. (or אחר אחר = *to follow after*, as Ex. 23, 2. II 2,

10. 1 Ki. 12, 20. 16, 21. 22. Thenius is bold enough to affirm that היה אחר is 'not Hebrew,' and accordingly would insert הולכים before אחר after LXX: not only, however, is this needless in itself, but, as We. remarks, the *position* of πορευόμενοι in the Greek shews that it merely represents a corruption of אלהיכם.

15. [ובאבותיכם] Since 'and against your fathers' gives an unsuitable sense, and the passages in which ו means, or appears to mean, *as*¹ are dissimilar, there is no alternative but to accept LXX יבְמִלְכְּכֶם in place of ובאבותיכם: the mention together of 'you' and 'your king' agrees both with v. 14 and v. 25^b. MT. will be a *lapsus calami*, perhaps due to a reminiscence of vv. 6-8.

16. [עֲשֵׂה] 'is about to do.' The *fut. instans* (on 3, 11).

17. [קלות] 'voices,' viz. of Jehovah, in accordance with the Hebrew conception of a thunderstorm (ψ. 18, 11-14): so Ex. 9, 23. 28 al.: cf. ψ. 29 throughout.

20. [אתם] emphatic: 'ye, indeed, have done this evil: only (אך), do not go further, and turn aside from Jehovah into idolatry.'

21. [כי] Intrusive and meaningless: cf. the similar untranslatable כי in 2 Ch. 22, 6 (2 Ki. 8, 29 rightly כִּן). The word is not represented in LXX.

[התהו] prop. *a barren waste* (Gen. 1, 2), then applied to what is unremunerative and worthless (Is. 59, 4); here of false gods. Cf. Is. 41, 29 *a breath and worthlessness* are their molten images: 44, 9: also 45, 9 where Jehovah, speaking of Himself in contrast with heathen gods, says, 'I said not to the seed of Jacob, תהו בקשוני, "Seek me as a barren waste,"' i. e. to no purpose, resultlessly.

¹ In the formulation of proverbs, where the relation *from which* the comparison is deduced stands in the second place (rare): Job 5, 7 For man is born to trouble *and* sparks fly upwards (i. e. both effects happen similarly); 12, 11. More commonly the opposite order is employed: Pr. 25, 25 Cold waters to a thirsty soul *and* good news from a far country; 26, 3. 9. 14 A door turns upon its hinges *and* a sluggard upon his bed; 27, 21: cf. ψ. 19, 5 MT. Even supposing that the passage could, on other grounds, be treated as an example of the first of these usages, the same verb *will be* must obviously govern both clauses: the substitution of *it was* in the second clause destroys entirely the *parallelism of idea* upon which the idiom itself essentially depends.

אחרי 2, 8] אשר לא יועילו] Jeremiah's expressions are similar: 2, 8 אחרי
הבל ואין בם מועיל 16, 19; לא יועילו הלב.

22. שמו הגדול] Jos. 7, 9: also Jer. 44, 26. Ez. 36, 23.

23. אנכי] The casus pendens: cf. Gen. 24, 27. Is. 45, 12^b.

מחטא] The inf. after חלילה לי, expressing the act deprecated, is regularly construed with מן, Gen. 18, 25. 44, 7. ch. 26, 11: not 'Away with it from me that I should sin!' but 'Away with it for me! so that I should not sin.' מחלל is parallel with מחטא, and dependent like it upon חלילה לי.

השמן 39, 2] שמן הטוב (but Is. 39, 2) [דרך הטובה
קנה הטוב 6, 18]. See above on 6, 18.

24. יראו] יראו, as Jos. 24, 14. ψ. 34, 10.

13; 14. *The Philistines in the heart of the Israelitish country: Saul and Jonathan's successes against them: concluding summary of Saul's other wars, and notice of his family (sequel to 9, 1—10, 16; 10, 27^b—11, 15).*

13, 1. בן שנה שאול] בן שנה in accordance with Hebrew idiom can mean only *a year old* (Ex. 12, 5 and often). And so Lucian's recension of LXX υἱὸς ἐνιαυτοῦ Σαουλ¹; Symm. (with an explanatory ὥς) υἱὸς ὥς ἐνιαύσιος; Targ. כּבּר שׁנא דלית ביה חובין שאול כּד מלך as a child a year old who has no sins, was Saul when he became king (!).

In form, the verse is of the type followed regularly by the compiler of the Book of Kings in stating the age of a king at his accession, and the length of his reign (e. g. 1 Ki. 14, 21. 16, 11. 22, 42, etc.: similarly II 2, 10. 5, 4): no doubt therefore the

¹ Explained by Theodoret (quoted in Field's *Hexapla*, ad loc.) in the sense of Symm. and the Targ.: Πῶς νοητέον τὸ, υἱὸς ἐνιαυτοῦ Σαουλ ἐν τῷ βασιλεύειν αὐτόν; 'Ὁ Σύμμαχος οὕτως ἐξέδωκεν' υἱὸς ὢν (al. ὥς) ἐνιαύσιος ἐν τῷ βασιλεύειν αὐτόν. Δηλοῖ δὲ τοῦτο τὴν ἀπλότητα τῆς ψυχῆς ἣν εἶχεν ὁ Σαουλ ἡνίκα τῆς βασιλείας τὴν χειροτονίαν ἐδέξατο. Ταύτη δὲ οὐκ ἐπὶ πλείστον ἐχρήσατο, κ.τ.λ. On the version of Symmachus as exhibiting the influence of current Jewish exegesis, see especially Geiger's essay on this translator in the *Jüdische Zeitschrift*, i. (Breslau, 1862), p. 49 ff.

number denoting Saul's age was originally intended to have a place between **בן** and **שנה**, although, for some reason, the text as it stands is deficient¹. In clause *b*, also, it is doubtful if **שתי שנים** is correct: though, if with Keil we suppose **עשרים**² to have fallen out, the form of these two words must be supposed to have been altered, and we must restore, in accordance with usage, **עשרים ושתיים שנה**. The entire verse is not represented in LXX, and it is quite possible that it is only a late insertion in the Hebrew text,—originally perhaps a marginal note due to one who desiderated in the case of Saul a record similar to that found in the case of subsequent kings.

2. **שלושת אלפים מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל** 'LXX, Syr. express *men* after 3000. Perhaps **איש** has dropped out after **אלפים** on account of its resemblance to **מִיִּשְׂרָאֵל** in **מִישׁ** (Dr. Weir).

3. **נָעִיב** See on 10, 5.

יִשְׁמְעוּ הָעִבְרִים [*Let the Hebrews hear!* viz. the news, and the order, implied in the proclamation, to come and join Saul in the war, which of course must now follow. V. 4 then describes how

¹ Three or four MSS. of LXX read **νῦν** **τριάκοντα ἔτη**: but in view of the age at which Jonathan, almost immediately after Saul's accession, appears, a higher figure seems to be required.

² Not, as Keil writes, **כ**. There is no ground for supposing (as is sometimes done) that in ancient times numerals were represented in Hebrew MSS. by the letters of the alphabet. If the numerals were not written in full, but expressed by symbols, the ancient Hebrews, it is reasonable to suppose, would have adopted a system similar to that in use amongst their neighbours, formed equally upon Phoenician, Palmyrene, Nabataean, and Old Aramaic inscriptions, and used also in Syriac. This system may be seen exemplified in detail in Euting's *Nabatäische Inschriften aus Arabien* (1885), p. 96 f., or in the Table attached to Plate LXXIV of the *Facsimiles of Manuscripts and Inscriptions (Oriental Series)*, published by the Palaeographical Society under the editorship of Professor W. Wright (London, 1875-83). The Tables shew in what manner symbols which at first sight appear distinct, are in reality connected with one another by intermediate links. The first ten numerals in Phoenician are **I**, **II**, **III**, **IV**, **V**, **VI**, **VII**, **VIII**, **IX**, **X**; 20 is **Ξ** or **H**; 21 is **IΞ** or **IH**; 30 is **ΞH**; 40 is **HH**; 90 is **ΞHHHH**, etc. The notation by means of letters of the alphabet is found on Phoenician coins (but not the earliest), on the coins of Simon Maccabaeus, and since mediaeval times has been in general, though not universal, use (not, for example, in the Epigraph of the St. Petersburg MS. of A. D. 916, or in the Epigraphs of many other MSS.).

the report spread among the people, and induced them to respond to Saul's invitation. But העברים is strange in *Saul's* mouth: and LXX express פָּשְׁעוּ העברים 'saying, The Hebrews *have revolted*' (2 Ki. 1, 1). This, if correct, will be in its proper place after וישמעו פלשתים in *a*, and וישאול תקע בשופר בכל הארץ will connect, and connect well, with *v.* 4 (see Jud. 6, 34^b). So substantially We., who, however, instead of assuming a transposition of the words from clause *a*, regards their incorrect position as indicating that originally they were a marginal gloss. (Against Th.'s ויפְשְׁעוּ העברים, see We.)

5. שלשים] The number of chariots is disproportionately large: no doubt שְׁלֹשִׁים is an error for שְׁלֹשָׁה (so LXX (Luc.) and Pesh.).

[כחול וג'] Jos. 11, 4. Jud. 7, 12.

[בית און] somewhat to the east of ביתאל (Jos. 7, 2).

6. ונבחותים] *Thistles* (2 Ki. 14, 9) are unsuitable: read with Ewald (*Hist.* iii. 44 [E. T. 31]), Th. We. ונבְחֹרִים, as 14, 11.

[צריחים] Only besides, in Jud. 9, 46. 49, of some part of the temple of אל ברית, in which the Shechemites took refuge, and which was burnt upon them, though what part precisely is not clear. In Arabic مَرْج means a *tower* or *lofty building* (Qor. 40, 38), مَرْج (with ض) a *trench* or *excavation*¹: the former suggests an idea which is here not probable; but a sense akin to that expressed by مَرْج, viz. *underground vault* or *chamber*, is suitable both here and in Judges, and may reasonably be adopted.

7^b-15^a. *First rejection of Saul at Gilgal* (comp. 10, 8).

7. אחריו] We. conjectured plausibly מֵאַחֲרָיו, which is actually expressed in Lucian's recension (ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ): trembled *from* after him = forsook him trembling: cf. 8^b.

¹ Also used specially in the Nabataean Inscriptions found at Madāin-Šālīh by Mr. Doughty (No. 8, lines 4, 5), and (re-)edited by Euting, *Nabataische Inschriften* (1885), of a *sepulchral chamber*: see No. 15, lines 4-5 וְלִאֲרִסֹכְסָה הַלְהִין 'and to Arisoxe belong two-thirds of the tomb, and the *sepulchral chamber*, and her share in the graves is the east side, with the graves there,' etc.; with Nöldeke's note, p. 55.

8. וַיִּחַל The Kt. is וַיִּחַל (*Nif.*) as Gen. 8, 12 (not the *Piel* וַיִּחַל, which is confined to poetry). The Qri is וַיִּחַל (*Hif.*), as 10, 8; II 18, 14.

אשר שמואל is good Aramaic, but אשר שמואל is not good Hebrew, in the sense 'of Samuel.' A verb has dropped out. יָעַד or יַעְדוּ (see II 20, 5) is suggested by Ges. (*Lg.* p. 851) and Keil: דָּבַר (Gen. 21, 2) or אָמַר (ib. 22, 2^b), the latter of which might easily fall out after אשר, is expressed by LXX, Targ.: but the word which might drop out most readily is שָׁם (see Ex. 9, 5) before שמואל, which is also preferred by Dr. Weir. Comp. Ew. § 292^b note.—With וּפִין מַעְלִיו comp. 2 Ki. 25, 5 נִפְצוּ מַעְלִיו.

11. כִּי] *recitativum*: see on 2, 16.

מִכְמַשׁ] not at Michmash (on 1, 24), but to Michmash, נִאֲסָפִים implying motion.

13. כִּי עֵתָה as a rule introduces the apodosis after לו (e.g. Nu. 22, 29: *Tenses*, § 144), עֵתָה having the force of *in that case*: and hence Hitzig, We. would point here לֹא שָׁמַעַת (so II 18, 12; 19, 7) for לֹא שָׁמַעַת. Still, it is perhaps too much to maintain that עֵתָה may not refer to a condition *implied*, without being actually expressed. Cf. Ex. 9, 15 where, though the context is differently worded, עֵתָה equally refers to a condition which must be inferred from v. 14: 'For *in that case* (viz. if such had not been my purpose), I should have put forth my hand, and smitten thee and thy people,' etc.; and Job 3, 13.

עַל = אַל, which would be more usual: comp. 2, 34. 3, 12. 5, 4. 6, 15. 14, 34 (contrast 33). 16, 13 (contrast 10, 6). 23 (עַל 16). 17, 3. 51. 18, 10. 19, 9. 16. 20, 25 (by the side of עַל). 22, 13 (עַל 8). 27, 10 (אַל after עַל twice). II 2, 9 (thrice אַל followed by thrice עַל in the same sentence). 6, 3. 8, 7 etc.: 20, 23^a (23^b and 8, 16 עַל). 24, 4. So sometimes in other books, esp. in Jeremiah.

עַל where אַל would be more usual is less common: but see on 1, 10 and add II 14, 1. 17, 11.

14. אִישׁ כֹּלְכֵבו] So Jer. 3, 15† of the ideal rulers of the future וְנָתַתִּי לָכֶם רָעִים כֹּלְכֵי.

15. Something appears here to have dropped out of the narrative.

In *v.* 4 Saul is at *Gilgal*, and remains there during the scene 9-14; in *v.* 16 he appears suddenly abiding (יֹשֵׁב) at *Gibeah*. A clause describing his departure from *Gilgal* and arrival at *Gibeah* is thus desiderated. LXX has such a clause, continuing, viz. after מִן הַגִּלְגָל [1 εἰς ὁδὸν αὐτοῦ¹, καὶ τὸ κατάλιμμα τοῦ λαοῦ ἀνέβη ὀπίσω Σαουλ εἰς ἀπάντησιν ὀπίσω τοῦ λαοῦ τοῦ πολεμίστου. αὐτῶν παραγενομένων ἐκ Γαλγάλων] εἰς Γαββα Βενιαμειν, κ.τ.λ. This may be accepted in substance, though not quite in the form in which it here appears. (1) לָדַרְבוּ following, as it would do ויעל, would give rise to a phrase not in use (לָדַרְבוּ ויעל is always said). (2) εἰς ἀπάντησιν ὀπίσω represents a non-Hebraic combination (though adopted, without misgiving, by Th.!). (3) αὐτῶν παραγ., if it represents, as it seems to do, הֵם בָּאִים, must be followed by וישאול פָּקֵד, not as MT. by ויפקד שאול (so always: see *Tenses*, § 169). The following text will satisfy the conditions of Hebrew style: ויקם שמואל ויעל מן-הגלגל [וַיֵּלֶךְ לְדַרְבּוֹ; וַיֵּתֶר הָעָם עָלָה אַחֲרֵי שְׁאוּל לְקִרְאָתָא² עִם [אַנְשֵׁי] הַמְלָחְמָה וַיֵּבְאוּ מִן הַגִּלְגָל]. The omission in MT. is evidently due to the recurrence of מן-הגלגל.

17. [הַמִּשְׁחִית] probably a technical expression, denoting the plundering band of an army. *Ew. Hist.* iii. p. 47 (E. T. 33) *note* compares the Arabic الْمُغِيرُ (comp. *Qor.* 100, 3).

[שְׁלֹשָׁה רְאשִׁים] as three columns, an accus. defining the manner in which the מִשְׁחִית issued forth: *Ew.* § 279^c. Cf. 2 Ki. 5, 2 וָאֵרָם יָצְאוּ גִדּוּרִים came out as marauding bands.

[אַחַד] the numeral without the art., being definite in itself (on 1, 2).

[יָפְנָה] the impf. describing their general practice.

18. [הַגִּבּוֹל] We should in all probability read with LXX הַנִּשְׁקָף, which is both more conformable to הַנִּשְׁקָף (*that leans out over*: see Nu. 21, 20. 23, 28), and agrees better with the direction

¹ These words do not stand in Tisch.'s text, but they form part of the text of B, and are printed in Dr. Swete's edition. We's conjecture, therefore (made in 1871), that 'εἰς ὁδὸν αὐτοῦ' has probably fallen out,' is entirely confirmed.

² הַמְלָחְמָה (or אַנְשֵׁי) עִם is a phrase that occurs in Joshua, but not elsewhere in I-II Sam. This, however, is not decisive against its originality here.


הַמְדִּבְרָה than the 'border'—whether the north or south border of Benjamin be the one meant (We.).

19. יִמְצֵא] frequentative, just as (e.g.) Gen. 31, 39.

... בִּי אָמַר פֶּן] the same idiom, implying always that steps are taken to prevent what is feared from taking place, 27, 11. Gen. 31, 31 (comp. 26, 7). 42, 4. Ex. 13, 17. ψ. 38, 17 al.

אָמַר] Qri אָמְרוּ. See *Ochlah we-Ochlah*, No. 119¹, where eighteen cases of an omitted ו at the end of a word are enumerated, several (e.g. Jud. 21, 20. 1 Ki. 12, 7) similar to this. See further in the Introduction.

20. הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים] LXX εἰς γῆν ἀλλοφύλων. Ought we not to read אֵל before הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים (from יִשְׂרָאֵל or possibly אֶרֶץ?) (Dr. Weir.)

מִחֲרָשָׁתוֹ] LXX render this by δρέπανον, Pesh. by  (ox-goad), both words being used in v. 21 to represent הִרְבֵּנוּ. Probably, therefore, מִחֲרָשָׁתוֹ should be read here for מִחֲרָשָׁנוּ. The two verses will then agree in the implements enumerated; and the repetition of almost the same word (מִחֲרָשָׁתוֹ, מִחֲרָשָׁנוּ) in one and the same verse will be avoided.

21. הַפְּצִירָה פִּים] These words are hopelessly corrupt. They are rendered conventionally *bluntness of edges*: but (1) the plur. of פֶּה is elsewhere פִּיּוֹת; (2) the meaning *bluntness*, viewed in the light of the sense which the root פָּצַר elsewhere expresses, is extremely doubtful²; (3) the construction is grammatically inexplicable (הַפְּצִירָה for פְּצִירָה). תְּפַצִּיר הַפִּים (inf. *Hif.* with the force of a noun—rather תְּפַצִּיר, Ew. § 156^c), suggested by Keil, would lessen the grammatical anomaly, but does not really remove the difficulty which the words present. LXX ὁ τρυγητὸς for הַפְּצִירָה presupposes almost the same word (הַבְּצִיר); but their rendering of the clause

¹ Or (in the Rabbinical Bibles) the Mass. magna on 1 Ki. 1, 1, or the Final Massorah, letter ו, No. 18.

² The combination of פָּצַר with فطر *to cleave*, hence as applied to a sword, *to hack*, سَيْفٌ فُطِّرَ a *hacked* i.e. *blunted sword* (Schultens, *Opp. Min.*, p. 168), is altogether questionable, the interchange of consonants being against rule (פָּצַר should correspond to an Arabic فطر, not فطر; see the list of examples in *Tenses*, Appendix, § 178).

καὶ ἦν ὁ τρυγητὸς ἔτοιμος τοῦ θερίξαι supplies no basis for a satisfactory restoration of the text. AV. *file* is derived immediately from the Jewish commentators, Rashi, and David Kimchi: its ultimate source is merely the conjectural rendering of Targ. Pesh. (שׁוּפִינָא).

[ולשלש קלשן] Another *crux*. קלשן occurs in the Targ. of Qoh. 12, 11 (= Heb. מִשְׁמְרוֹת): but possibly it may be only borrowed from the present passage: it is not cited as occurring elsewhere in Aramaic, or post-Bibl. Hebrew. Still the root (see Levy) has in Aramaic the sense of *being thin* (hence Nu. 7, 13 Ps.-Jon. a silver charger קליש דגילדא of *thin* plate), so there remains the possibility that קלשן may have been in use to denote a *fine point*. In that case שלש קלשן will be a sort of compound = *tridens*. But such a compound in Hebrew is by no means free of suspicion; and we expect naturally to find a reference to the same implements that are named in v. 20. LXX saw in the words the high price which the Philistines exacted for sharpening the tools of the Hebrews: τὰ δὲ σκεύη (= אֵתִים in v. 20) ἦν τρεῖς σίκλοι εἰς τὸν ὀδόντα, i.e. בְּשִׁלְשָׁה שֶׁקֶלִים לְשֵׁן. This reading will of course presuppose that the corrupt words הַפְצִירָה פִּים expressed originally the idea of sharpening:—‘And sharpening used to be obtained for the mattocks and for the coulters at three shekels a tooth,’ etc. But מַחֲרִשׁוֹת and אֵתִים are not constructed with teeth: and the price stated appears to be incredibly high. (Th. attaches arbitrary senses to הַפְצִירָה and שֵׁן.) [הדרבן] On ב (not ב) see Ol. p. 404; Stade, § 52^a; and comp. קִרְבָּן qorbhān Ez. 40, 43 (Baer); אֶבֶן Est. 8, 6.

23. [מצב] LXX ὑπόστασις, attempting, no doubt, to render etymologically. However, ὑπόστασις was used by Sophocles in the sense of ἐνέδρα (Hatch, *Essays in Biblical Greek*, 1889, p. 88).

14, 1. [ויהי היום] See on 1, 4.

[הָלָז] 17, 26; 20, 19 LXX; Jud. 6, 20; 2 Ki. 4, 25; 25, 17; Zech. 2, 8; Dan. 8, 16+. Cf. הָלָזָה Gen. 24, 65; 37, 19+; הָלָזוּ Ez. 36, 35+.

4. [מהעבר וג'] עבר = *side*, as v. 40. Ex. 32, 15 מִשְׁנֵי עֲבֵרֵיהֶם on *their two sides*. מִן, as constantly, in defining position, lit. *off*, in our idiom, from a different point of view, *on*. מִזֶּה . . . מִזֶּה the repetition has the effect of placing the two identical words in

contrast with each other: hence they acquire the sense 'off here . . . off there.' So often, as 17, 3; 23, 26; Nu. 22, 24 . . . גַּר מִזֶּה . . . מִשָּׁם; and similarly (in Ezekiel only) מִכְּפָה . . . מִכְּפָה (Ez. 40, 10 al.); and in other analogous expressions (e. g. זֶה . . . זֶה = *hic* . . . *ille*). Render therefore, 'on the side, off here . . . , on the side, off there' = 'on the one side . . . , on the other side.'

5. LXX ὁδὸς can only be a corruption of ὁδοὺς (cf. in *v.* 4 the second version καὶ ὁδοὺς πύργας ἐκ τούτου): hence the Gk. text here must have sustained a double corruption; first, ὁδοὺς must have been changed (by accident or design) into ὁδός, and then the *genders* must have been altered designedly to agree with it.

[מַצֹּעַ] was *fixed firmly*, or was *a pillar* (2, 8). But the word seems superfluous (contrast clause ^b); and it is probably only a corrupt anticipation of מַצְפֵּן.

[מִלֵּךְ] *in front of*, on the same side with: Jos. 8, 33 *in front of* the two mountains; Ex. 18, 19 *in front of* God, i. e. representing Him. See W. A. Wright, in the *Journal of Philology*, xiii. 117–120.

6 resumes *v.* 1, after the intervening parenthetical particulars.

[מַעְצוֹר] Not as עָצָר 9, 17; but in the sense of *constraint, difficulty*: 'There is no difficulty to Jehovah, to save (either) with many or with few.' Cf. for the thought 2 Ch. 14, 10. 1 Macc. 3, 18 (cited by Th.).

7. [נָטָה לָךְ] The reflexive לָךְ, as elsewhere (e. g. Dt. 1, 7. 40), with verbs of motion. A difficulty in MT. arises however from the use of נָטָה; for in II 2, 21 נָטָה לָךְ אוֹ עַל יְמִינֶךָ אוֹ עַל שְׂמְאֶלְךָ it preserves its usual force of *incline*, which here seems not to be suitable. LXX express עָשָׂה כָּל אֲשֶׁר לִבְבְּךָ נָטָה לוֹ do all *unto which* thine heart *inclines*: cf. נָטָה לָב Jud. 9, 3. 1 Ki. 11, 9.

[כָּלִיבֶכָךְ] Cf. ψ. 20, 5 יִתֵּן לָךְ כָּלִיבֶכָךְ. But here also a phrase, which in this connexion is more idiomatic, is suggested by LXX ἰδοὺ ἐγὼ μετὰ σοῦ, ὥς ἡ καρδιά σου καρδιά μου, i. e. בְּלִבְּךָ לִבִּי (so Ew. Th. We.).

9. [אִם כֹּה יֵאָמְרוּ] The כֹּה, pointing onwards, is idiomatic: see Gen. 31, 8. II 15, 26. דָּמָם and עָמַד are synonyms, as Jos. 10, 13 וִירָם הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ וִירָח עָמַד (cf. 12^b דָּוָם).

[תַּחְתֵּינוּ] idiomatically = *in our place, where we are*: as Jos. 6, 5

ויעמדו איש ונפלה חומת העיר תחתיו will fall *in its place*: Jud. 7, 21 ותחתי ארנו = and they stood each *in his place*: Hab. 3, 16 ותחתי ארנו = and I tremble *where I stand*.

10. נתנם] *will have given them*: 20, 22; II 5, 24.

13. ויפלו LXX ויפנו (cf. Jud. 20, 42). Against this, see We.

ממותה] intensive, as 17, 51. II 1, 9. The Philistines fell down, smitten by Jonathan's sword; and his armour-bearer, as he went along, *despatched them* after him. The ptc. represents vividly the armour-bearer's activity on the occasion.

14. 'כבחצי וג' [as it were within half a furrow, (of) an acre of field.] צמר as Is. 5, 10. If the text be correct, we must imagine the narrator to be thinking of a field, of a size such as the expression צמר שדה would suggest: he says, then, that in a space equal to about half the distance across it, the twenty men were slain. שדה צמר defines in effect the *measure* of the מַעֲרָה, and is hence construed in apposition with it (on the principle explained in *Tenses*, § 192: cf. מָסַךְ עֶשְׂרִים אַמָּה 'a veil, twenty cubits'). Nevertheless the MT. excites suspicion, if only by the combination of כ and ב in כבחצי¹. LXX has ἐν βολίσι² καὶ κόχλαξιν τοῦ πεδίου =

¹ Which elsewhere occurs *only* in the expression כְּבַרְאֲשֵׁנָה (five times), and in כְּבַחְחִלָּה once (Is. 1, 26), in parallelism with כְּבַרְאֲשֵׁנָה. כְּמִפְנֵי חֶרֶב occurs (including 10, 27) three times (the third passage is כְּמִפְנֵי חֶרֶב Lev. 26, 37). As an ordinary rule, such combinations are avoided in classical Hebrew. Even כַּעַל = *as upon* occurs only in the latest Hebrew, ψ. 119, 14; 2 Ch. 32, 19 (in a different sense, as a strengthened כ, Is. 59, 18; 63, 7†).

² Tisch. 's text adds καὶ ἐν πετροβόλοις. But on this We.'s acute note, written in 1871, deserves to be transcribed. Comparing LXX with MT., he wrote: 'The first letter of MT. כ is not expressed in LXX, the following five agree, but are combined to form one word (כַּחֲצִי): at the end of the verse LXX agrees also in שָׂדֶה. It remains to refer, if possible, עֵנָה צֶמֶר and καὶ ἐν πετροβόλοις καὶ ἐν κόχλαξι to a common source. When the six letters on the one side and the six words on the other are compared, and when further the meanings of the two principal words in the Greek are taken into account, it is natural to suppose ἐν πετροβόλοις (= אֲבִנֵי קֶלֶעַ Job 41, 20) to be a gloss explanatory of κόχλαξιν *pebbles* (1 Macc. 10, 73), which appear here strangely as a weapon.' We.'s reasoning was sound: ἐν πετροβόλοις, as is now known (see Nestle's collation of Tisch.'s text with A, B, S, published in 1879, or Dr. Swete's edition), forms no part of the text of either A or B.

בַּחֲצִיִּים וּבִ? הַשָּׂרָה. However, if the words contain some notice of the *weapons* used by Jonathan, they are certainly out of place at the end of v. 14: nor under the circumstances do pebbles, at any rate, appear likely to have been employed. It is possible, as We. suggests, that the words are a gloss, belonging properly to the end of v. 19, made by one who recollected the statement in 13, 22 and thought it necessary to specify the weapons which he supposed the armour-bearer (not Jonathan) must have used on the occasion.

15. [בַּמַּחֲנֶה וְ] 'in the camp on the field, and also among all the people,' i. e. in the principal camp, as well as among the men occupying posts in different parts of the pass: even the garrison and the plundering band trembled as well.

'וַתְּהִי וְ' 'and it became a trembling of God,' i. e. the affair resulted in a general panic. חֲרַדַּת אֱלֹהִים denotes a terror without adequate apparent cause, and therefore attributed to the direct influence of God. Comp. the later Greek use of *πανικόν* (from *Πάν*: see Liddell and Scott, s. v.). Cf. 2 Ki. 7, 6; Ez. 38, 21 (reading with LXX in *לְכָל-חֲרָדָה* for *חַרָב*).

16. [וַהֲנָה הַמַּחֲנֶה נִמוּג וְיִלֵּךְ וְהָלַם. AV. 'and they went on *beating down*' connects the word with הָלַם *to hammer* (so Targ.): but besides the word being unsuitable, and one never used in such a connexion, the construction is an impossible one (the inf. *abs.* would be required: וְיִלֵּךְ הָלַךְ וְהָלַם). LXX has *καὶ ἰδοὺ ἡ παρεμβολὴ τετραγυμένη ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν*, i. e. וַהֲנָה הַמַּחֲנֶה נִמוּג וְהָלַם, which yields a thoroughly satisfactory sense. וְיִלֵּךְ is a corruption of הָלַם: and the meaning is that the camp melted away, i. e. dispersed in alarm¹ (Jos. 2, 9 from Ex. 15, 15), *hither and thither*, i. e. in every direction.

18. [הַגִּישָׁה אֲרוֹן אֱלֹהִים. We must certainly read, with LXX, הַגִּישָׁה הָאֲפֹדֶר, cf. v. 3, and especially 23, 9 30, 7

¹ Unless, indeed, as We. suggests, נִמוּג has here the sense of مَاج in Arabic (Ex. 15, 15 Saad.; Qor. 18, 99 and we shall leave them on that day بَعْضُهُمْ فِي مَوْجٍ part of them *surging* upon the other: 10, 23; 24, 40 al. مَوْجٌ *waves*), viz. *swaying* or *surging* as the waves of the sea.

הגִּישָׁה־נָּא לִי הָאֶפֹּד (so also Dr. Weir). The ephod, not the ark, was the organ of divination; and, as the passages cited shew, הִגִּישׁ is the word properly applied to bringing the ephod into use.

וּבְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל [כִּי הָיָה אֲרוֹן הָאֱלֹהִים] is here untranslateable, ו never having the force of a preposition such as עִם, so as to be capable of forming the predicate to הָיָה. Read, after LXX, לִפְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל) כִּי הָיָה נִשָּׂא הָאֶפֹּד בַּיּוֹם הַהוּא לִפְנֵי בְנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל, alone at the end is bald, and against the usage of Heb. prose).

19. וַיֵּלֶךְ, the *subject* having preceded, as 17, 24. Gen. 30, 30. Ex. 9, 21 al. (*Tenses*, § 127 a).

וַיֵּלֶךְ הַלֹּךְ רַב Gen. 26, 13; Jud. 4, 24; II 5, 10; 18, 25. רַב, as the parallels shew, is an *adj.*

20. [חָרַב אִישׁ בְּרַעְהוּ] viz. in consequence of the panic: cf. Jud. 7, 22. Ez. 38, 21^b (especially with the reading noticed above, on *v.* 15).

21. [סָבִיב וְגַם הָמָּה לָהֵיוֹת] On this passage, see *Tenses*, § 206 *Obs.* לָהֵיוֹת is defensible grammatically ('now the Hebrews had been to the Philistines as aforetime, in that they went up with them to the camp round about; but they also *were for being*,' etc., i. e. they accompanied the Philistines into the camp, but afterwards prepared to desert), though this would be the one passage in which the inf. with ל would be used of *past* time in early Hebrew; and the verse appears to describe a *fact*, rather than an *intention* (לָהֵיוֹת). LXX, Vulg. for הָמָּה וְגַם סָבִיב have ἐπεστράφησαν καὶ αὐτοί, reversi sunt ut essent, i. e. סָבִיבוּ גַם הָמָּה: 'Now the Hebrews, who were to the Philistines as before, *they also turned* to be with Israel.' So Th. We. Grätz, Klo. and Dr. Weir. If this reading be adopted, however, it is almost necessary to suppose that אִשָּׁר has fallen out after וְהָעִבְרִים: the omission in *prose* of the relative (except indeed by the Chronicler, whose style is peculiar to himself) is exceedingly

¹ αὐτὸς LXX. In the *causal* sentence, the subject of the verb is slightly emphatic; and hence the explicit pron. is suitable, if not desiderated: see 9, 13; Gen. 3, 20; Jos. 17, 1; 24, 27; Jud. 14, 3 she (and not another); Jer. 5, 5.

rare; and the few passages in which it is omitted¹ read so strangely that it is questionable if the omission is not due to textual error (Gen. 39, 4 בל-ישראל, contrast *עז*. 5, 8; Ex. 9, 4 מכל-לבני ישראל; 13, 8; 18, 20; [4, 13 is different]; Jer. 52, 12: Ew. § 333^{b 2}).

22. וידבקו] in *Hif.*: Ges. 53. 3 Rem. 4: König, p. 210.

24. ואיש ישראל נגש ביום ההוא] Whatever be the precise force of נגש, it is difficult to understand how the condition expressed by it would be relieved by Saul's measure 'ואל וג'. (The rendering of AV. 'had adjured,' is contrary to Hebrew grammar.) LXX has here a remarkable variant, which has every mark of originality, and agrees well with the context. For the words quoted it reads: *καὶ πᾶς ὁ λαὸς ἦν μετὰ Σαουλ ὡς δέκα χιλιίδες ἀνδρῶν· καὶ ἦν ὁ πόλεμος διεσπαρμένους εἰς ὄλην πόλιν ἐν τῷ ὅρει τῷ Ἐφραΐμ. Καὶ Σαουλ ἡγνόησεν ἄγνοιαν μεγάλην ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ, καὶ ἀρᾶται κ.τ.λ.*, i. e. (as We. rightly restores) וְכָל-הָעָם הָיָה עִם שָׁאוּל בְּעֶשְׂרֵת אֲלָפִים אִישׁ וְיָתֵי הַפְּלִחָמָה נְפֻצָּת בְּהָר אֶפְרַיִם: וְשָׁאוּל שָׁנָה שְׁנֵנָה נִדְלָה בְּיוֹם הַהוּא *εἰς ὄλην πόλιν* is doubtless a doublet of ἐν τῷ ὅρει: for הר confused with עיר see Jos. 15, 10³; 2 Ki. 23, 16; 2 Ch. 21, 11; Is. 66, 20 (Trommius): ὄλην is merely amplificatory. נְפֻצָּת is applied similarly to a battle in II 18, 8: שָׁנָה is found in *ch.* 26, 21.

וַיֹּאֵל] from אלה (for וַיֹּאֵל): Ges. § 76. 2^e; more fully in König, p. 578f.

וַיִּנְקְמָתִי] in continuation of עד הערב: *Tenses*, § 115, similarly Jud. 6, 18; Is. 5, 8.

25. וכל הארץ בוכים] Comp. II 15, 23 בוכים באו.

25-26^a. 26^a merely repeats 25^a, though the verses stand too closely together for a resumption to be probable. LXX has *καὶ Ἰσαὰ δρυμὸς ἦν μελίσσωνος κατὰ πρόσωπον τοῦ ἀγροῦ· καὶ εἰσηλθεν ὁ λαὸς εἰς τὸν μελίσσωνα, καὶ ἰδοὺ ἐπορεύετο λαλῶν*. We.'s restoration is

¹ Conjunctive phrases such as וְעַל-אִשְׁרָאֵל, II 22, 1 being expected. The relative is also omitted regularly after וַיִּזְוֶה הָרֹךְ 1 Ki. 13, 12. 2 Ki. 3, 8. 2 Ch. 18, 23. Job 38, 19. 24[†]. And comp. below, on *ch.* 25, 15 (ימי).

² Comp. also Jud. 8, 1. 20, 15^b. *ch.* 6, 9. 26, 14.

³ Though here LXX may have paraphrased, treating וַיִּעָרִים as = קריית יערים.

remarkably clever: 'Iaαλ and δρυμός are doublets, each corresponding to the Heb. יַעַר. To the same word, however, corresponds in v. 26 μελισσών, so that we have here in fact a triplet. Through v. 26, καὶ ἦν μελισσών (or καὶ μελισσών ἦν) is confirmed as the genuine rendering of LXX, 'Iaαλ was added to μελισσών, and was afterwards explained by δρυμός, μελισσών being in consequence changed into the genitive, in order to produce a sentence out of the words καὶ 'Iaαλ δρυμός μελισσών. The text of LXX, as thus restored, would read in Hebrew יַעַר¹ הָיָה עַל פְּנֵי הַשָּׂדֶה. In v. 26^a, LXX agree with MT., except in expressing דָּבַשׁ for דָּבַר. The connexion leads us in דָּבַר to recognize *bees*, and (observing the ו in וַאֲיִן) to read וְהָנָה הַלֵּךְ דָּבָרוֹ, vocalizing *haleku deborāw* or more probably *halak deborō* [its bees had left it²]. From the text thus presupposed by LXX, MT. arose as follows. יַעַר, which was ambiguous, was first of all explained by דָּבַשׁ v. 25; afterwards, however, it was forgotten that דָּבַשׁ was only intended to explain יַעַר, and יַעַר, rendered superfluous by the explanatory דָּבַשׁ, and understood in its common sense as *wood*, was detached from its original connexion, and united with the fragments of the variant of 24 *end*, preserved in LXX [καὶ πάντα ἡ γῆ ἡρίστα=לָחֶם טַעַם לָחֶם]. In view of the beginning of v. 26, the sentence was thus formed which stands now in MT. as v. 25^a. דָּבַשׁ דָּבַר v. 26 is no doubt an accidental corruption, though the fact that דָּבַר as a collective term³ does not occur elsewhere in the OT., might contribute to the mistranscription.'

וַאֲיִן מַשִּׁיג יָדוֹ אֶל בֵּי is to overtake, reach, obtain; with יָד as *subject*, it occurs often in the Priests' Code (e. g. Lev. 14, 21) to express the idea of *the means* of a person *sufficing* to meet some expense. Here Klost. is undoubtedly right in restoring מַשִּׁיג: וַאֲיִן מַשִּׁיג יָדוֹ אֶל בֵּי is the usual Heb. phrase for the sense required: see v. 27 and Pr. 19, 24. Dr. Weir makes the same suggestion,

¹ יַעַר = *flowing honey*, as Ct. 5, 1 יַעַר דָּבַשׁ.

² The sense *stream* postulated by MT. for הַלֵּךְ is unsupported by analogy.

³ דָּבָר in the *plural* occurs Dt. 1, 44 al.

remarking 'LXX ἐπιστρέφω as in the next verse:' so also Targ. מתיב.

27. [ותראנה] Kt. וַתִּרְאֶנָּה and his eyes saw: Qri וַתִּאֲרָנָה and his eyes were enlightened (as v. 29), i. e. he was refreshed, revived; a metaphor from the eyes brightening after fatigue or faintness: cf. ψ. 13, 4; 19, 9 מאירת עינים (i. e. invigorating). The Qri is here the more forcible reading, and preferable to the Ktib.

29. [עבר] An ominous word in OT., used of the trouble brought by Achan upon Israel (Jos. 7, 25 יהוה ביום הזה), and by the daughter of Jephthah upon her father (Jud. 11, 25 ואת היית בעברי), and retorted by Elijah upon Ahab (1 Ki. 18, 17 f.).

[מעט רביש הזה] does not belong to רביש (as accents)—for it could not in that case have the art.—but to the definite מעט רביש 'this little honey:' cf. 15, 14 קול-הצאן הזה ('this bleating of the sheep'—צאן is construed as a plur., II 24, 17); Dt. 29, 20 ספר הזה בן-המרגח הזה this book of the law; 2 Ki. 6, 32 בן-המרגח הזה this son of a murderer.

30. [אף כי] אף = *indeed* . . . : with reference to a preceding sentence, *a fortiori*, the more then . . . ! (e. g. Job 4, 19). In אף כי merely strengthens אף, 'tis indeed that . . . ! Here אף כי is prefixed (unusually) to the protasis of a hypothetical sentence: 'The more, then, if the people had eaten, . . . [would they have been refreshed likewise]: for now (עתה = *as things are*, as Job 16, 7) there hath been no great slaughter among the Philistines.' In LXX clause *b*, however, is conformed to the usual type of sentences introduced by כי עתה (Gen. 31, 42. 43, 10: *Tenses*, § 140), לא being omitted: the sentence will then read: 'The more, then, if the people had eaten . . . , would there indeed in that case (עתה = *as things might have been*, as usually in this connexion) have been great slaughter among the Philistines.'

32. [ויעש] Evidently the Qri ויעש is correct: see 15, 19.

[ויאכל העם על הדם] A practice, as the present passage shews, regarded with strong disfavour by the Hebrews: forbidden in the 'Code of Sanctity' (Lev. 17-26), Lev. 19, 26 על הדם¹,
¹ Cf. Gen. 9, 4. Lev. 7, 26. 17, 10. Dt. 12, 16. 23.

and censured by Ezekiel (33, 25). על in this connexion is idiomatic, and has the force of *together with*: so Ex. 12, 8 על מררים יאכלהו : Nu. 9, 11 על מצות ומררים יאכלהו. It is remarkable how Th., on the strength of LXX σὺν, could propose to replace על by את, which in this connexion would be un-Hebraic.

33. [הַטָּאִים for הַטָּמְאִים, the weak letter א quiescing: Ges. § 23. 2. לֶשְׂאוֹל] *in respect of eating*, Anglice, ‘*in eating*.’ So above, לֶשְׂאוֹל 12, 17. 19, and frequently. For הַיּוֹם LXX has הַלַּיִל: probably rightly.

34. [אֵל הָדָם] a clear example of אֵל with the force of על.

[אִישׁ שׁוֹרוֹ בִּירוֹ] Some, however, it is natural to suppose, would only have a שֶׁה to bring, in accordance with the option permitted by the terms of the invitation: read accordingly with LXX אִישׁ אֲשֶׁר בִּירוֹ each *that which was* in his hand, which is altogether preferable. For בִּירוֹ cf. Gen. 32, 14; 43, 26 בִּידֵם הַמִּנְחָה אֲשֶׁר בִּירוֹ.

[הַלֵּילָה] = ‘*that night*,’—a questionable usage: הַלֵּילָה adverbially elsewhere is always either *by night*, or *to-night*, or once (15, 16) *last night*. LXX omits.

35. The stone was made into an extemporized altar, and the slain animals being consecrated by presentation at it, their flesh could be eaten. See W. R. Smith, *The Old Testament in the Jewish Church*, p. 237. Clause *b* implies that Saul built subsequently *other* altars to Jehovah.

36. [וַיִּבְנֶהָ] for וַיִּבְנֶהָ Ges. § 67 Rem. 11.

[וְלֹא נִשְׁאָר] The jussive is unusual. See, however, Gen. 24, 8; II 17, 12; 18, 14: *Tenses*, § 50 *a Obs.*

37. [הָאָדָם . . . הַתִּתְנֵם] The repeated question, as in the similar inquiries, 23, 11; 30, 8; II 5, 19.

38. [פְּנוֹת] *corners*, hence metaph. of princes, the stay and support of their people: so Jud. 20, 2. Is. 19, 13, where Gesenius compares קַיִן *corner-stone* or *corner-pillar* (e.g. Eph. 2, 20), used Qor. 51, 39 of Pharaoh’s nobles.

[בְּמָה] *wherein*,—as Mal. 1, 6 ‘*wherein* have we despised Thy name?’ Vulg. expresses בְּמִי, which is preferred by Th. We., and is certainly more pointed. V. 39 shews that Saul has a *person* in his mind. In the old character י might easily be corrupted to ה.

39. **כי . . . כי** The first **כי** introduces the terms of the oath; the second **כי** is merely resumptive of the first, after the intervening hypothetical clause. So often, as II 3, 9. Gen. 22, 16 f.

41. **הבה תמים** AV. 'Give a perfect (lot):' RV. 'Shew the right:' Keil, 'Give innocence' (of disposition, i.e. truth). All these suggested renderings of **תמים** are without support. **תמים** is 'perfect,' i.e. in a *physical* sense, of an animal, unblemished; in a *moral* sense, innocent¹, blameless. **הבה תמים** might mean 'give one who is perfect:' but that is not the sense which is here required: Saul does not ask for one who is perfect to be produced; and though he might ask for the one who is in the right to be declared, this would be expressed by **צריך** (Dt. 25, 1; 1 Ki. 8, 32), not by **תמים**. LXX has for the two words: *τί στί οὐκ ἀπεκρίθης τῷ δούλῳ σου σήμερον; ἢ ἐν ἐμοὶ ἢ ἐν Ἰωναθαν τῷ υἱῷ μου ἡ ἀδικία; Κύριε ὁ Θεὸς Ἰσραὴλ, δὸς δέλους· καὶ ἔαν τάδε εἴπῃ, δὸς δὲ τῷ λαῷ σου Ἰσραὴλ, δὸς δὲ ὁσιότητα, whence the following text may be restored: **לָמָּה לֹא עָנִיתָ אֶת־עַבְדְּךָ הַיּוֹם אִם יִשְׁבְּעִי אוֹ בִּיהוֹנָתָן בְּנֵי הָעוֹן הַזֶּה יִי אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הֲבָה אוֹרִים יִשְׁנֵנו בְּעַמְּךָ יִשְׂרָאֵל הֲבָה תָּמִים**: The text thus obtained is both satisfactory in itself, and at once removes the obscurity and abruptness attaching to MT. The first clause corresponds with LXX exactly: in the second clause *ἔαν τάδε εἴπῃ* *δὸς δὲ* cannot be followed; but *δὸς δὲ* (omitted in A) seems to be merely a rhetorical anticipation of the *δὸς δὲ* following, and considering that LXX render **יִשְׁנֵנו** in v. 39 by a verb (*ἀποκριθῇ*), there is nothing arbitrary in supposing that *τάδε εἴπῃ* may represent **יִשְׁנֵנו** here. For **יִשְׁבְּעִי** cf. 20, 8. *Δέλοι* stands for **אוֹרִים** ch. 28, 6 and Nu. 27, 21 (as *δήλωσις*, in Ex. 28, 26. Lev. 8, 8). The cause of the omission in MT. lies evidently in the occurrence of the same word **יִשְׂרָאֵל** before both **לָמָּה** and **הבה תמים**. The restored text (which is accepted, amongst others, by Dr. Weir) shews (what has often been surmised independently) that the **משפט האורים והתמים** was a mode of casting lots: cf. **הפילו** v. 42, and note that **וַיִּלְכְּדוּ** which immediately follows in v. 41 (but which in MT. stands unexplained) is the word regularly used of taking by lot, 10, 20 f. Jos. 7, 14. 16.*

¹ Innocent, that is, not of a particular offence, but generally.

43. טעם טעמתי] I *tasted* (emph.) = I just tasted, I did nothing more.

44. כה יעשה] LXX adds לִי, which at least is a correct explanation of the phrase; the curse being invoked naturally upon *himself*. Possibly, however, this was understood; at least, the phrase recurs 1 Ki. 19, 2 without לִי (where LXX similarly μοι). The oath followed by בִּי, as II 3, 9. 35. 1 Ki. 2, 23. 19, 2.

45. [ישועה] The passage illustrates the *material* sense of the word: so Ex. 14, 13; II 10, 11; and חֲשׂוּעָה¹ (the more common word in prose), as Jud. 15, 18; *ch.* 11, 9. 13. 19, 5 al. The root ישע, as Arabic shews, means properly *to be wide, capacious, ample* (e.g. Qor. 29, 56 اَرْضِيَّ وَاسِعَةً behold, My earth is *broad*; Matt. 7, 13 (Lagarde) وَاسِعٌ = πλατεία; 2 Cor. 6, 11 (Erpenius) وَاسِعَةً = πεπλάτυνται; Gen. 26, 22; Ex. 34, 24 Saad. وَسَّعَ (الرحيب) = hence הוֹשִׁיעַ is properly *to give width and freedom to* (opp. הִצִּיר), and יִשׁוּעָה is 'safety' in the sense of *space to move in, freedom from enemies or constraint* (opp. צָר narrowness, angustiae). Etymologically, then, the idea of the root would be best expressed by *deliver, deliverance*; and in a passage such as II, 9 מִחַר תְּהִיָּה לָכֶם תִּשׁוּעָה this sense appears to be clearly distinguishable. By the Prophets and Psalmists, however, the idea of *deliverance* or *freedom* which יִשׁוּעָה, תִּשׁוּעָה connote, is enlarged, so as to include *spiritual* as well as *material* blessings. These words seldom, if ever, express a spiritual state *exclusively*: their common theological sense in Hebrew is that of *a material deliverance attended by spiritual blessings* (e.g. Is. 12, 2; 45, 17). In some passages, the temporal element in the deliverance is very evident, e.g. ψ. 3, 9 (RV. *marg.* 'Or, *Victory*:' see *v.* 8); 20, 6 (cf. 7); 28, 8 (note עוֹז and מַעֲזוֹ); 62, 3 (note the parallel figures צוּרֵי, מִשְׁגְּבֵי צוּרֵי); 74, 12, etc. The margins in RV. on several of the passages quoted (including those in the historical books) serve as a clue to the manner in which the

¹ Formed as though from a root שׁוּעַ on the ground, probably, of a false analogy. Similarly תְּקוּפָה, תְּקוּפָה, תְּקוּפָה as though from [תְּקוּף, שׁוּא, קִיף], though the verbs actually in use are נִקַּף, שָׂאָה, רָפָא. Comp. Ol. p. 401; Stade, § 266^e.

Hebrew words represented by the English 'salvation' acquired gradually a higher and fuller meaning.

אם יפל משערת ראשו] 'If there shall fall even a single hair of his head to the ground!' שערה is a *single hair*, see Jud. 20, 16 כל זה קולע באבן אל-השערה ולא יחטיא: the fem. being the so-called 'nomen unitatis,' Ew. § 176^a. So אֲנִי a *fleet*, אֲנִיהָ a *ship* (Jon. 1, 3). מן is to be understood here as in מֵאַחַר אַחִיד Dt. 15, 7: lit. 'starting from one of thy brethren' = *even* one of thy brethren. This use of מן is elucidated by Arabic: see Ges. *Thes.* or *Lex.* s.v. (where illustrations are cited); Ew. § 278^d: also Ewald, *Gr. Arab.* § 577; Wright, *Arab. Gr.* ii. § 48 f. b. Comp. Qor. 6, 59 وَمَا تَسْقُطُ مِنْ وَرَقَةٍ إِلَّا يَعْلَمُهَا even a *single leaf* (nom. unit.) falleth not without His knowing it.—The proverbial expression itself recurs II 14, 11, and with לא for אם I Ki. 1, 52.

עם] = *in conjunction with, aided by* (uncommon): cf. Dan. 11, 39.

ויפדו] *redeemed*: literally, by the substitution of another (Ew. *Hist.* iii. 51 [E. T. 36]; We.), or metaphorically? Had the former been the sense intended, the fact, it is probable, would have been stated more circumstantially, instead of its being left to the reader to infer it from a single word. פדה is the technical word used of the redemption of a life that is forfeit; but the redemption may be made by the life of an animal, or by a money payment, Ex. 13, 13. 15. 34, 20, cf. 21, 8. 30 (all JE); Nu. 18, 15. 16 (P).

47. ירשיע] הרשיע is *to pronounce or treat as wicked*, i.e. *to condemn* (Dt. 25, 1); hence MT. has been supposed to mean *condemned in fact* (Keil), *punished*; and in support of this rendering, the analogy of the Syr. سَد prop. *to treat as guilty, to condemn*, but occasionally used in the sense of הִתְחַדֵּשׁ *to put to the worse, overcome* (Ephr. i. 325; ii. 318; ap. PS. col. 1213), has been appealed to. But such a usage would be quite isolated in Hebrew: and the absence of a suffix or other object to ירשיע is strongly against it here. LXX has ἐσώζετο = יִשָּׁע:—'And wherever he turned *he was victorious*,' a reading in every way satisfactory and suited to the context. For the sense of the *Nif.* cf. Pr. 28, 18 הוֹלֵךְ תָּמִים יִשָּׁע; Zech. 9, 9

¹ Or, according to others, a rhetorical application of the *partitive* sense.

צָדִיק וְנוֹשָׁע lit. just and *saved*, i. e. successful and victorious. The impff. denote reiteration or habit in the *past*, just as in Pr. 17, 8 etc. they denote it in *present* time. LXX οὖ ἂν ἐστράφη ἐσώζετο: on οὖ ἂν comp. 17, 34 *foot-note*.

48. [ויעש חיל] lit. *made might*, i. e. displayed prowess, performed deeds of valour: Nu. 24, 18. ψ. 60, 14. 118, 15. 16.

[שסרו] The ptc. seems intended as a plural: if so, the word affords an example of the very rare form of the suffix 3 masc. הוּ $\frac{\text{ס}}{\text{ס}}$ after a plural noun: 30, 26 רָעָהוּ, Nah. 2, 4 נְבֹרִיהוּ, Hab. 3, 10 גִּירֵיהוּ, Job 24, 23 עֲנִיָּהוּ, Pr. 29, 18 אֲשֵׁרֵהוּ: Stade, p. 20 *note*, § 346^a (2), and p. 355; Ew. § 258^a.

49. [ישוי] No doubt an alteration for אֲשַׁבְעַל 1 Ch. 8, 33, made on the principle explained on II 4, 4; though how precisely the form יִשְׁוִי arose must remain uncertain. Probably the name is a corruption of one formed similarly to אֲשַׁבְעַל but with יהו in the second part instead of בַּעַל; LXX Ἰεσσιουλ (Luc. Ἰεσσιου) read Ἰ immediately after ש. Perhaps, as no name אֲשִׁיָּה 'man of Yah' was in use, a more or less similar one beginning with Ἰ was substituted. (The form with יִש cannot be derived *phonetically* from one with אֲש, only the reverse change from *y'i* to *'i* being in accordance with analogy.) Ἰεσσιου would correspond precisely to יִשְׁוִיָּהוּ (for Ἰεσ- cf. יִשְׁ יִשְׁסֵי: for -ιου יִשְׁוִיָּהוּ Ἡλίου or Ἡλίου, Βαβαιου 1 Ki. 2, 35, Ἐβδίου Ἰδ. 18, 3 ff.).

51. [בן אביאל] Read בְּנֵי אַבְיָאֵל, though the error is as old as LXX. But already Josephus says (*Ant.* vi. 6, 6) Νῆρος καὶ Κεῖσος ὁ Σαούλου πατὴρ ἀδελφοὶ ἦσαν οὗτοι δὲ Ἀβιήλου.

52. [וראה] frequentative: 'and Saul *would* see, etc., and *would* take him to him' = and when Saul saw . . . , he used to take him to him (*Tenses*, § 120; 148. 1: so II 15, 2. 5 etc.). וַיֵּאסְפוּ is irregular for וַאֲסָפוּ or וַאֲסָף אֹתוֹ: see on 2, 16.

15. Saul and Amaleq. Second rejection of Saul. (*Introduction to history of David.*)

15, 1. [אתי שכלתם] Position as Gen. 37, 4; 48, 36

2. [פקדתי] 'I will visit,' i. e. punish—the pf. (though unusual in

prose, except in **נִתְּחִי** as Jud. 15, 3, expressing determination (*Tenses*, § 13); and **פָּקַד** being construed with an accus. of the sin visited, as Hos. 8, 13; 9, 9; Jer. 14, 10. The sense *mark* (RV.), *ansehen* (Keil), is not borne out by usage: **פָּקַד** means to visit *in fact*, not to observe mentally, or to 'direct one's look at' (Keil).

וַיֹּאמֶר שִׁמּוֹ in a military sense, as 1 Ki. 20, 12 **וַיֹּאמֶר שִׁמּוֹ** and **וַיִּשְׁמֹעַ** על העיר, and **שָׁתוּ** in ψ. 3, 7. Comp. Dt. 25, 18 **אֲשֶׁר קָרָךְ בְּדֶרֶךְ**.

3. **וַהֲחִרְמָתָם**] LXX, independently of *καὶ Ἱερεῖμ καί*, has two translations of this word, viz. *καὶ ἐξολεθρεύσεις αὐτὸν* and *καὶ ἀναθεματίσεις αὐτὸν καί*, both pointing to **לֹא אֲשֶׁר לוֹ** וַהֲחִרְמָתוֹ וְאֶת **כָּל אֲשֶׁר לוֹ** (ם. for וו). Though the Hebrew is poor, the combination nevertheless occurs (see on 5, 10), and as the sequel shews that the *nation*, as well as its belongings, was 'banned,' it is best to adopt it.

3^b. **מֵעוֹלָל וְעַד יוֹנֵק** 22, 19†. **מֵאִישׁ וְעַד אִשָּׁה** *ib.* Jos. 6, 21. 8, 25^al.

וְעַד . . . מֵעוֹלָל *from . . . even unto*, i. e. including both, as often.

4. **וַיִּשְׁמָע** The *Pi'el*, as 23, 8†. So Jer. 51, 27 the Hifil.

בְּמִלָּה] To be pointed probably **בְּמִלָּה**, and identical with **בְּמִלָּה** in the 'Negeb' of Judah, Jos. 15, 24.

5. **וַיִּצְרֶב** for **וַיִּצְרֶב**, i. e. **וַיִּצְרֶב** Ges. § 68. 2; 23. 2, 3; Kön. p. 390: cf. **אֶזְרָא** for **אֶזְרָא** Job 32, 11; **לְהַכִּיל** (as generally understood) Ez. 21, 33; **כִּזְיוֹ** Pr. 17, 4. The omission of **א** is somewhat more frequent (though rare even then) in *Qal*: 28, 24 **וַיִּתְּנֵהוּ**; II 6, 1 **וַיִּתְּנֵהוּ** (from **אֶסְף**); 19, 14 **וַיִּתְּנֵהוּ**; 20, 9 **וַיִּתְּנֵהוּ**; ψ. 104, 29 **וַיִּתְּנֵהוּ** (from **אֶסְף**).

6. On the Qenites, and their former friendly relations with Israel, see Nu. 10, 29 f. Jud. 1, 16, where it is probable that Budde (*ZATW*. 1887, p. 101) is right in reading, after MSS. of LXX, **אֶת הָעַם** for **אֶת הָעַמְלִיק**.

אֶתְּנָה] The *metheg*, shewing the hireq to be long, appears to indicate that the *punctuators* treated the verb as *Hif*. But the Hif. of **אֶסְף** does not elsewhere occur, and the *metheg* rests, no doubt, upon a false theory as to the nature of the word. Read without *metheg*, it will be the impf. *Qal* **אֶסְף** (as ψ. 104, 29), with

— shortened to — when the syllable is rendered toneless by the addition of a suffix (so in the *ptcp.* הַנְּנִי אֶסְפֹּךְ 2 Ki. 22, 20¹ אִיכָּךְ ch. 24, 5 al.; and in *Piel* מֵאֶסְפָּכֶם Is. 52, 12; אֶאֱמַעְכֶּם Job 16, 5 etc.). Comp. König, p. 382 f. For the sense, cf. פֶּ. 26, 9.

7. [מַחֲוִילָה בּוֹאֵךְ שׁוֹר] On Shur, see Mr. Spurrell's *Notes on the Hebrew Text of Genesis* (1887), on Gen. 16, 7. It appears to have denoted the district on the N.-E. border of Egypt, which gave its name to the שׁוֹר מְדַבֵּר Ex. 15, 22. Where חֲוִילָה was is uncertain. In Genesis the name denotes localities in the direction of India (2, 11) or the Persian Gulf (10, 29. 25, 18), perhaps also in Abyssinia (10, 7): in any case, too remote to define the starting-point of the defeat inflicted by Saul upon the Amaleqites. Either חֲוִילָה here is the name of a spot in or near the country of Amaleq, otherwise unknown, or we should simply (with We.) restore מִטְּלָם (v. 4): 'the error may have arisen through a reminiscence of Gen. 25, 18,' where the phrase occurs, closely resembling the one here, מַחֲוִילָה עַד שׁוֹר אֲשֶׁר עַל פְּנֵי מִצְרַיִם, but where חֲוִילָה, as has just been said, appears from the context to denote a place more distant than is suitable here.

[עַל פְּנֵי] *in front of*, in geographical descriptions, commonly means *to the east of*: so Gen. l. c. 1 Ki. 11, 7.

9. [הַמִּשְׁנִים] Explained by Kimchi (*Book of Roots*, s.v.) in the sense of שְׁנֵימִים מִבְּטָן, i. e. young of a second birth, such as had the reputation of being superior to firstlings (see Tanhūm, quoted by Roed. in the *Thes.* p. 1451^a). So Roed. himself (p. 1451^b), and Keil. But the text reads suspiciously, and the position of עַל before הַמִּשְׁנִים (instead of before the *pair* of similar delicacies הַמִּשְׁנִים וְהַכְּרִים) suggests error. We. for הַכְּרִים וְעַל הַמִּשְׁנִים would read הַשְּׂמִינִים וְהַכְּרִים 'and the best of the flocks and the herds, even the fat ones (comp. Ez. 34, 16), and the lambs,' etc., which undoubtedly forms a better Hebrew sentence, and nearly agrees with the rendering of Pesh. Targ. (וּשְׂמִינִיא וּפְטִימִיא), neither of which,

¹ In the parallel passage, 2 Ch. 34, 28, in exactly the same phrase, אֶסְפֹּךְ is pointed as here, with *metheg*, i. e. as an impf. Hif.!

at least, appears to have had either *משנים*, or *על* before *הכרים*. *כרים* are mentioned in terms implying that they were a delicacy in Am. 6, 4; Dt. 32, 14.

מלאכה is used of cattle, Gen. 33, 14. *נמבוה* is a grammatical *monstrum*, originating evidently in the blunder of a scribe. The text had *נבוה ונמס*: the scribe began by error with the *second* word, wrote the first two letters *נמ*, then discovered his mistake, but not wishing to make an erasure, simply added the letters *בוה*. (There are similar *monstra* in Ez. 8, 16. 9, 8.) The words present, however, other difficulties. *אָתָה*, resuming *נבוה ונמס*, is indeed defensible by Dt. 13, 1. 14, 6. Ps. 101, 5 al. (*Tenses*, § 197. 1, 2): and for the change of gender there are at least parallels which can be adduced (e. g. 1 Ki. 19, 11: see Ges. § 147 Rem. 1; *פ*. 63, 2 *בארץ ציה ועיף* with Hitzig's note¹); but the use of *נמס* is very strange (lit. *melted away*=diseased, consumptive?). The versions all express a synonym of *נבוה*—LXX *καὶ ἐξουδενωμένον*, Pesh. *ܡܠܚܥܬܐ*, Targ. *ובסיר*, Vulg. *et reprobum*: and there can in fact be no reasonable doubt that *וְנִמְאַכְתָּ* must be restored, either for *אתה ונמס* or for *נמס* alone (retaining *אתה*²). Indeed, AV. RV. appear both to have adopted implicitly this emendation; for 'refuse' is no rendering of *נָמַס*, though it obviously expresses *נִמְאַס* (Jer. 6, 30 *marg.*) or *נִמְאַסְתָּ*. The omission of the art. with the ptc., after a subst. defined by it, is a further difficulty. The text as it stands expresses the sense 'But all the *מלאכה*, *being* vile and refuse, they banned³:' but this contradicts the context; for *some* of the *מלאכה*

¹ 'The fem. termination of the adj., once used, can in a way operate forwards, so that the second adj. is left in the simplest, most immediate form.'

² Which is expressed by Pesh. Targ. LXX (Luc.), Vulg., and as stated above is fully defensible.

³ So *פ*. 18, 18; 92, 12 *מַרְעִים עָלֵי מַרְעִים* against those who rise up against me (as) evil doers; 143, 10 *רוּחַךְ טוֹבָה* thy spirit (being) good; Jer. 2, 21^b (text doubtful). The adj. without the art. forms a species of predicate: cf. on 2, 23. (II 6, 3^b is corrupt: but even were it not so, the grammatical rendering 'drave the cart, being a new one' would be consistent with the context, which, in the case of the phrase here, is just what is not the case.)

was good, and was spared. The sense demanded by the context, viz. 'but *such* of the מלאכה *as* was vile and refuse they banned,' requires either the *presence* of the art. in both cases, or its *absence* in both.

11. [וַיַּחַר לְשִׁמּוּאֵל] Dr. Weir: 'LXX ἡθύμυσε, Vulg. conturbatus est, Syr. ܠܫܡܘܐܠܝܬܝܢ, Bunsen, *Bibelwerk*, "ward unmuthig," referring to Gen. 45, 5 אֵל תַּעֲצֹבֵנִי וְאֵל יַחַר בְּעֵינֵיכֶם כִּי מִכְרַתָּם אֶתִּי, and II 6, 8 אֵל תַּעֲצֹבֵנִי וְאֵל יַחַר לְדָוִד עַל אֲשֶׁר פָּרַץ יָי פָּרַץ בַּעֲוֹה (LXX ἡθύμυσε). The LXX must have read וַיִּמָּר, and yet וַיַּרַע would seem much more suitable. Keil makes וַיַּחַר mean here "wrath at the frustration of God's purpose in raising up Saul to be king." But comp. v. 35. 16, 1. *Perhaps we ought to read וַיִּצַּר* (comp. the instances in which אָרַץ seems to have taken the place of אֶרֶץ, *Academy*, iv. p. 251 [ψ. 67, 5. 116, 9. 143, 10]). So also in II 6, 8. The AV. translates there *was displeased* and here *was grieved*: but not so elsewhere. חָרֹן is always *wrath*. For וַיִּצַּר comp. 28, 15. II 1, 26. Gen. 32, 8 etc.' Comp. below on II 6, 8; and see also Jon. 4, 1.

12. [וַיִּשְׁכַּח לְקִרְאָהּ] In thorough analogy with Hebrew usage (see on 6, 13). LXX, Vulg. express וַיִּלֵּךְ, which Th. declares to be a 'necessary' insertion: but the renderings of these versions are merely accommodations to the idiom of a different language. See besides Ct. 7, 13 נִשְׁכַּיְמָה לְכַרְמִים; and Ges. *Thes.* p. 1406^b (referred to by We.).

[וַהֲנָה] without the suffix, as 16, 11. But the ptc. מַצִּיב 'is setting up' does not agree with the sequel (which states that Saul had *left* Carmel): and doubtless הָצִיב 'hath set up' must be read (so LXX ἀνέστακεν).

[יָד] lit. *hand*, i. e. sign, monument, trophy of the victory: II 18, 18.

14. [הָזָה] See on 14, 29.

15. [אֲשֶׁר] אֲשֶׁר is a *link*, bringing the clause which it introduces into relation with what precedes: here the relation is a causal one, *in that, forasmuch as*: 20, 42. 26, 23^b. Gen. 30, 18. 31, 49. 34, 13 (cf. on II 2, 5): elsewhere, אֲשֶׁר may be resolved into the expression of a consequence, *so that*, as Gen. 13, 16; 22, 14; 1 Ki. 3, 12. 13; 2 Ki. 9, 37.

16. הרף] Dr. Weir thus appositely illustrates the usage of this word: 'Dt. 9, 14 הרף ממני ואשמידם *ch.* 11, 3 הרף לנו שבעת ימים II 24, 16 הרפו ודעו 46, 11 הרף מאף 37, 8 הרף ירך'.

הלילה] *the night* (that is just past) = *last night*. Elsewhere always of the coming night, as Gen. 19, 5; 30, 15 etc.: comp. on 14, 34.

ויאמר] Qri ויאמר, a necessary correction. The opposite of the variation noted on 13, 19. See *Ochlah we-Ochlah*, No. 120 (eleven instances of ו at the end of a word קרי ולא כתיב cited: among them Jos. 6, 7; 9, 7; 1 Ki. 12, 3. 21; 2 Ki. 14, 13).

17. 'Though thou art little in thine own eyes, art thou not head of the tribes of Israel? And Jehovah hath anointed thee to be king over Israel' (i.e. thou art in a position of authority, and oughtest to have restrained the people).

18. ער כלותם אתם] 'Until *they* consume them' cannot be right. Either ער בלותך אתם (Jer. 9, 15=49, 37) must be read (with LXX, Pesh. Targ.), or אתם must be omitted (with the Vulg.), as having arisen by some confusion out of the preceding ער-בלותם. -תם. 'until (one, people) consume them' is the more idiomatic usage: 1 Ki. 22, 11 ער-בלותם את-אֲרָם; תִּנְיָה אֶת-אֲרָם; 18, 38.

19. וַיִּפָּעַט] for וַיָּעַט from עוט: Ges. § 72 Rem. 9; Stade, § 549^f.

20. אשר] stands as the equivalent of כי, after ראה 18, 15; after ידע Ex. 11, 7. Ez. 20, 26 (unusually in Ezek.; see Hitz.). Qoh. 8, 12; after השביע 1 Ki. 22, 16; and=כי *recitativum* (2, 16), as here, II 1, 4 (cf. 2, 4), 10, 6? Neh. 4, 6 (most probably)¹.

22. להקשיב] The inf. cstr. with ל, as the subj., as Is. 10, 7^b; 118, 8. 9; Qoh. 7, 2. 5; Pr. 21, 9 מאשת נג פנת על שבת טוב לשוב (contr. 25, 24).

23. מרי] 'oftenest in Ezek. (2, 5 etc. המה. Is. 30, 9 את-מריו ואת-ערפך הקשה Dt. 31, 27 בני מרי 17, 25 עם מרי הוא (Dr. Weir).

לא הביט 23, 21] Signifying, in particular, idolatry, as Nu. 23, 21 און בישראל.

¹ In late Hebrew אשר appears as = *quod* with greater frequency: Dan. 1, 8 *bis*, Qoh. 5, 4 ... טוב אשר (contrast Ru. 2, 22 כי). 7, 29. 9, 1; and especially in Est. Neh. (*passim*).

[הַפֶּצֶר] in pause for הַפֶּצֶר, as constantly in verbal forms, as וַיִּלֶּךְ, וַיֵּשֶׁב, הָתַן (Is. 18, 5), etc., and occasionally in nouns, as טַבָּאֵל Is. 7, 6 for טַבָּאֵל (cf. Ezr. 4, 7), אֶצֶל Zech. 14, 5, אֶצֶל 1 Ch. 8, 38 (v. 37 אֶצֶל): Ew. § 93^a, Stade, § 107^a. הַפֶּצֶר is the abs. inf. Hif. almost with the force of a subst.: cf. הַשְׁמֵד Is. 14, 23, הוֹכֵחַ Job 6, 25, הַמִּשְׁלַח 25, 2 (Ew. § 156^e). The form, with a substantival force, is rare in Biblical Hebrew; but one nearly the same (הַבְּקֵר) is common in the Mishnah: Siegfried and Strack, *Lehrbuch der Neuhebräischen Sprache* (1884), § 55^b.

וַיִּמָּאֶס in answer to בִּי, as v. 26. Hos. 4, 6 edd. (but not Baer); cf. Nu. 14, 16. Is. 45, 4. 48, 5 al.: *Tenses*, § 127 γ.

[מִמֶּלֶךְ] 'from king' = 'from being king': cf. the fuller form in 26^b, and the alternative מִמְּלִיךָ in 16, 1. So וַיִּסְרֶה מִנְּבִירָה 1 Ki. 15, 13.

28. [מִמְּלִכּוּת] The usual word is מִמְּלִכָּה: but the form מִמְּלִכּוּת (from [מְּלִיכָה]) occurs besides, II 16, 3. Hos. 1, 4. Jer. 26, 1. Jos. 13, 12. 21. 27. 30. 31⁺. Cf. מִלֵּאכּוּת Hag. 1, 13⁺ from מִלְּאָה: Stade, § 304^e. We., observing that the form never occurs in the *absolute* state, questions the originality of the pronunciation expressed by the *plena scriptio*, and would restore everywhere מִמְּלִכָּה.

[מֵעַל] from off thee: 1 Ki. 11, 11^b. For the figure, cf. על Is. 9, 5.

29. נֶצַח ישראל Probably the *Glory of Israel*. The root נֶצַח appears only in certain derivatives in Hebrew, the manner in which they are related is apparent only in Aramaic. נֶצַח in Syriac is properly *splenduit*, hence the adj. נֶצְחָא = λαμπρός Apoc. 22, 16; but in the *Pe'al* (= Heb. *Qal*), and more especially in the *Ethpa'el*, it usually appears with the derived sense of *inclaruit, celebris evasit*, and so *victoriam adeptus fuit, triumphavit* (cf. Dan. 6, 4): similarly the subst. נֶצְחָא = *victory* (e.g. Jud. 15, 18 = תְּשׁוּעָה), and the corresponding נֶצְחָנָא in the Targg. as Jud. 7, 18 וַנֶּצְחָנָא עַל יְדֵי גִדְעוֹן 'and *victory* by the hands of Gideon'; ψ. 35, 23 מֶרִי נֶצְחָנִי 'the lord of my *victory*.' In Heb. נֶצַח has certainly a sense allied to this in the late passages, Lam. 3, 18; 1 Ch. 29, 11¹; and the expression

¹ Doubtfully in Hab. 1, 4 (AV. but not RV.). The sense of the root in

here used is doubtless intended to characterize Jehovah as the *Glory* or *Splendour* of Israel. Similarly the Versions, but leaning somewhat unduly to the special (and derived) sense of *victory*: Pesh. ܝܫܘܥ ܝܫܘܥܐ the Illustrious or Triumphant one of Israel; Targ. מרי נצחוניא דישראל the lord of Israel's victory; Vulg. Triumphator (no doubt from Aq. or Symm., though their renderings have not been here preserved): so Rashi נצחוניו של ישראל. AV. (from Kimchi חזקם וכחם *strength*: but this sense rests upon no philological foundation, and is merely conjectured from some of the passages in which נצח occurs, and where such a rendering would satisfy a superficial view of the context. Ges. Ke. render *fiducia*, comparing قَصَّ *purus, sincerus, fidelis fuit* (used of sincerity towards God, Qor. 9, 92, or well-wishing toward men, 28, 11. 19). But it is doubtful if this sense of the Arabic root is sufficiently pronounced and original to justify the definite sense of *confidence* being attached to the Hebrew נצח.¹

כי לא אדם הוא להנחם Cf. Nu. 23, 19. Contrast here *vv.* 11. 35: as Le Clerc (quoted by Th.) remarked long ago, the *narrative* is expressed *ἀνθρωποπαθῶς*, the *prophecy* *θεοπρεπῶς*.

32. [מערנת. An (implicit) accus. defining the *manner* in which Agag advanced, i. e. an adverbial accusative: cf. בטח *in confidence* (12, 11 al.), מישור, מישרים *in uprightness* (poet.): other examples in Ew. § 279^c. The sense, however, is not certain. (a) The most obvious rendering is *delicately, voluptuously*: cf. ערינה *luxurious*, 'given to pleasures,' LXX τρυφερά, Is. 47, 8. שני עם ערנים II 1, 24. נחל עדניך LXX χειμάρρους τῆς τρυφῆς σου. Neh. 9, 25 וישמינו LXX καὶ ἐτρυφήσαν.² So Targ.³ Symm. We. (b) Others

Aram. explains LXX ισχύσας in Is. 25, 8, and St. Paul's more explicit *eis vîkos* [so also Aq. Theod. in Isaiah] in the quotation, 1 Cor. 15, 54.

¹ נצח in Is. 63, 3. 6 is a different word altogether (though identified by Kimchi, AV.), being connected with the Arab. نَفَعَ *to sprinkle*; see Ges. *Thes.*

² Comp. מערנים *dainties* Gen. 49, 20. Lam. 4, 5 למערנים.

³ מפנקא (see Dt. 28, 54 Onq.). *Hilari animo* (Ge. Ew. Ke.) gives the word a turn which is foreign to the root from which it is derived. Vulg. *pinguissimus* [et tremens of the Clementine text is a doublet, derived from the Old Latin, and omitted by all the best MSS.] is based probably on Symm. *ἀβρός*.

compare מַעֲרָנוֹת in Job 38, 31, which can scarcely be explained otherwise than by metathesis from מַעֲנֵרוֹת *bands*: hence, here, *in fetters*. So Kimchi. (c) LXX render τρέμων, whence Lagarde very cleverly, merely by a change of punctuation, suggests מַעֲרָנִית (of the same form as אַחֲרָנִית *backwards*, קִרְרָנִית *mourningly*) *totteringly*. It is safest, on the whole, to acquiesce in (a). (Th. נִרְעָשׁ (!)—a term which might be applied to a *mountain* quaking, but not to a *man*.)

[אכן סר מר המות] אכן in an exclamation, with asseverative force, as Gen. 28, 16 במקום הזה י"י; Ex. 2, 14 אכן נודע הדבר; אף, which is also used somewhat similarly (see 16, 6).

[מר] a subst. *bitterness*, as Is. 38, 15 על מר נפשי סר *is departed, gone by*, as Am. 6, 7 וסר מרוח סרוחים; and Is. 11, 13 of a state of feeling (קנאה). LXX, Pesh. omit סר, expressing merely the platitude, Surely death is bitter! (In LXX εὐ οὖτω implies the misreading of אכן as אֵין.)

33. [מנשים] Jud. 5, 24.

[וישקה] Only here. Aq. Symm. διέσπασεν, Vulg. *in frustra concidit*, Targ. Pesh. פשה (LXX more generally εἰσφαξεν). Of the general sense intended by the narrator there can be no doubt: but whether the word used by him has been correctly handed down may be questioned. Etymologically שקה stands isolated: the Syriac שִׁטָּה *fidit* (Roed. in *Thes.*) does not correspond phonetically. Should we read וַיִּשְׁפֹּעַ (Jud. 14, 6 al.)?

The הָרִים, referred to in this chapter, is perhaps best explained by Ewald in his *Antiquities of Israel*, pp. 101–106 [E. T. 75–8]¹. The word itself is derived from a root which in Arabic means *to shut off, separate, prohibit* (حَرَّمَ), whence the *haram* or sacred territory of the Temple of Mecca, and the *harim* (حَرِيمٌ), the secluded apartment of the women, applied also to its occupants, i. e. the ‘harem’². In Israel, as in Moab, the term was used of

¹ See also the art. ‘Bann’ in Riehm’s *Handwörterbuch des Bibl. Altertums* (1884); and Dillmann’s note on Lev. 27, 28 f.

² Also حَرَامٌ *harām*, sanctuary (as in the title *Harām ’es-Sherif*, or noble

separation or consecration to a deity. Mesha in his Inscription states how, on the occasion of his carrying away the 'vessels of Yahweh' from Nebo, and presenting them before his god Chemosh, he 'devoted' 7000 Israelite prisoners to 'Ashtor-Chemosh'.¹ Among the Hebrews, the usage was utilized so as to harmonize with the principles of their religion, and to satisfy its needs. It became a mode of secluding and rendering harmless anything which peculiarly imperilled the religious life of either an individual or the community, such objects being withdrawn from society at large and presented to the sanctuary, which had power, if needful, to authorize their destruction. The term occurs first in the old collection of laws called 'The Book of the Covenant' (Ex. 20, 23 — *ch.* 23), Ex. 22, 19 with reference to the Israelite who was disloyal to Jehovah (זָבַח לֵאלֹהִים יָחָרָם בְּלִי לַיהוָה).² More commonly we read of its being put in force against those outside the community of Israel: thus it is repeatedly prescribed in Deuteronomy that the cities and religious symbols of the Canaanites are to be thus 'devoted' to the ban; and the spoil of a heathen city was similarly treated, the whole or a part being 'devoted' or 'banned' according to the gravity of the occasion (Dt. 7, 2. 25 f. 20, 16-18). Instances of the חָרָם, as exemplified historically, are recorded in Nu. 21, 2 f. (after a *vow*). Dt. 2, 34. 3, 6. Jos. 6, 17-19 (the

Sanctuary, applied to the area enclosing the 'Dome of the Rock' at Jerusalem, on which the Temple formerly stood); and مُحَرَّم *muḥarram*, the sacred (first) month of the Arabs, in which it was forbidden to carry on war.

¹ Lines 14-18 וַיֹּאמֶר לִי כִמְשׁ לֶךְ אַחֲזוּ אֶת נֶבֶז עַל יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאֶהְיֶה בְלִלָהּ וְאֶלְתָּהֶם. וְנִבְרַן וּמִבְנֵי בָהּ מִבְּקַע הַשְּׁחָרָת עַד הַצְּהָרָם וְאֶחָדָה וְאֶהְיֶה כֹלֵם שְׁבַעַת אֶלְפֵן גְּבִרָן וּמִבְנֵי וּגְבִרָת וּבְנֵת וְרַחֲמָה כִּי לַעֲשֹׂתָ כִמְשׁ הַחֲרָמָה וְאֶקַּח מִשָּׁם אֶת כָּל לִי יִהְיֶה וּגְבִרָתָהּ וּבְנֵתָהּ וְרַחֲמָתָהּ וְאֶקַּח מִשָּׁם אֶת כָּל לִי יִהְיֶה. And Chemosh said to me, Go, take Nebo against Israel. And I went by night, and fought [the conjug. is = the Arabic VIII] against it, from the break [Is. 58, 8] of morn until noon, and I took it, and slew them all, 7000 men, and sons [text here doubtful], and women, and daughters, and maid-servants [see Jud. 5, 30], for I had devoted it to 'Ashtor-Chemosh, and I took thence the vessels [so Renan, who doubts here the reading אֶרֶמְלִי (Ez. 43, 15. 16)] of Yahweh, and I dragged them before Chemosh.' (On the deviations from Smend and Socin's text see Clermont-Ganneau, *Journ. As.*, Jan. 1887.)

² Comp. Dt. 13, 13-18 (the idolatrous city in Israel).

whole spoil was here made *ḥērem* or 'devoted:' a part of this *ḥērem* was afterwards secreted by Achan, as it was reserved by Saul on the occasion to which the present chapter refers). 8, 2. 26 al. Here, it appears to be put in force, exceptionally, against an *external* political enemy of Israel¹.

16, 1-13. *David anointed by Samuel at Bethlehem.*

16, 1. רִאִיתִי . . . לִי Gen. 22, 8.

2. ושמע שאול והרגני II 12, 18 would support the construction that treated these words as under the government of אֵיךְ (*Tenses*, § 115, p. 156), though they might in themselves be construed independently (*ib.* § 149: Gen. 44, 22 ועוזב את-אביו ומת).

לִזְבַּח לַיהוָה בְּאֵתִי Note the order: Gen. 42, 9. 47, 4. Nu. 22, 20. Jos. 2, 3; Jud. 15, 10; *ch.* 17, 25. 28^b.

3. בְּזֶמֶן Unless לִזְבַּח should be read (as *v.* 5), ב will have the so-called 'eventual' force, 'shalt call him (so that he may be) at the sacrifice:' cf. Hos. 12, 7 ואתה תשוב באלהיך shalt return (so as to rest) in thy God, פ. 17, 12 Delitzsch.

אָמַר = to name, designate, as Gen. 22, 2^b. 9. 26, 2; 43, 27; II 6, 22; 2 Ki. 6, 10.

4. ויחררו . . . לקראתו See on 6, 13.

וַיֹּאמֶר sc. הָאֵמֶר. When the verb appears in Heb. without a subject expressed, the implicit subject is—not *one*, as in English or French—but *the cognate participle* הָאֵמֶר. The explanation is

¹ In AV. the verb הָחֵר is generally rendered *utterly destroy* and the subst. חֵר *accursed thing*; but these terms both express secondary ideas, besides having the disadvantage of being apparently unrelated to each other: in RV. by the uniform use of *devote* and *devoted thing*, in the margin, if not in the text (for 'utterly destroy,' with marg. 'Heb. devote,' has been retained in the text where the reference was to *persons*), the idea attaching to the Hebrew is more clearly expressed, and the connexion between the different passages in which the word occurs is preserved. It is a conjecture of Stade's (*Gesch.* i. 490) that the חֵר was in its origin associated with a vow; in the hope of securing the aid of a deity, the spoil of the city to be attacked was dedicated beforehand to him. However, in the OT. itself, it is spoken of in terms which imply that it was resorted to, as a rule, unconditionally (so already, in particular, Ex. 22, 19).

confirmed by the fact that cases occur in which the cognate participle is actually expressed, Dt. 17, 6 ימות המת 22, 8 פן יפל . Is. 28, 4 ושמע השמע Ez. 18, 9 הנפל II 17, 9 אשר יראה הראה אתה . The idiom is already rightly explained by the mediaeval Jewish grammarians, as Ibn Ezra¹, e. g. on Gen. 48, 1 ויאמר ליוסף (the stock example of the idiom) sc. האמר ; Is. 8, 4 ישא sc. הנשא ; Am. 6, 12 יחרוש sc. אחרש , and constantly ; Kimchi on 1 Ki. 22, 38 וישטף sc. החריש , and constantly ; Comp. Ew. § 294^b (2), Ges. § 137. 3 (where, however, the explanation given is inadequate).

[שלם בואך] The interrogation being indicated by the tone of the voice (cf. on 11, 12). So, with the same word, II 18, 29. 2 Ki. 9, 19. There is no occasion, with Grätz, *Die Psalmen*, p. 116, to restore ׀. Lit. 'Is thy coming *peace*?' the abstract *peace* being used in preference to the concrete *peaceable*. So often, as 25, 6 ואתה שלום וביאתך שלום. On the principle involved see *Tenses*, § 189, and comp. Delitzsch's note on Job 5, 24 (ed. 2).

5. התקדשו] Cf. Ex. 19, 10. 22.

6. 78] So often, in an exclamation, to add force to the expression of a conviction (not necessarily a true one): Gen. 44, 28; Jud. 20, 39; *ch.* 25, 21; Jer. 10, 19; *ψ.* 58, 12. 62, 10 al.

7. [נבלה] The adj. as a neuter, with the force of a subst. : cf. נבלה. Ex. 15, 16; ψ. 46, 5.

LXX expresses in addition יראה יהוה³ אשר יראה האדם, which must have fallen out accidentally. For פֶּאֱשֶׁר, אֲשֶׁר must be restored; the passages in which אֲשֶׁר may be rendered *as* (Jer. 48, 8. ψ. 106, 34⁴) are not parallel in form to the one here.

¹ Who, however, is apt to extend unduly the principle involved. Comp. Friedländer, *Essays on the Writings of Ibn Ezra*, p. 134; W. Bacher, *Abraham Ibn Ezra als Grammatiker* (Strassburg, 1882), p. 143⁶.

² And similarly with the plural, as Is. 2, 20 אשר עשו לו sc. הָעֲשִׂים.

³ ὁ θεός, which however answers to יהוה in the following clause.

⁴ Where **אשר** is properly *that which*, and may be so rendered. But the writer cannot have intended here to say that 'God seeth not *that which* man seeth.' In Is. 54, 9, Jer. 33, 22 the construction is doubtful: but the sense *that which*, as the direct object of a verb, is excluded by the following **כִּן**.

[לעינים] of the *look* or *appearance*, as Lev. 13, 5; and in the sing. *ib.* 55. Nu. 11, 7.

11. [והנה] without the suffix, as the subject referred to immediately precedes.

[נָסַב] usually explained as meaning to *sit round* the table or divan. Dr. Weir writes: 'LXX οὐ μὴ κατακλιθῶμεν, Vulg. non discumbemus, Targ. נִסְתַּחַר *surround*, which is used in the Targ. of sitting at meat, *ψ.* 1, 1. 26, 4. 5. Gen. 27, 18 = שָׁבָה [and in the Af'el, *ch.* 20, 5. 24. 25]. In all these passages it corresponds to the Heb. יָשַׁב. Syr. لَأُفْصَحُ *I will not return*. סַב is nowhere else used in the sense supposed. Perhaps we might read נִשָּׁב.'

12. [עַם יָפָה עֵינַיִם] So 17, 42: but the expression is very remarkable and anomalous. It is contrary to usage or analogy for עַם to be used with an adverbial force (Ew. § 352^c; Keil; AV. 'withal'): if the text be sound, יָפָה must be a neuter adj., like נָבָה in *v.* 7: 'together with beauty of eyes.' Grätz suggests עֵלָם (17, 56) for עַם: so also Max Krenkel in the *ZATW.* 1882, p. 309.

16, 14-23. *First account of David's introduction to Saul. David is brought into attendance upon the king for the purpose of soothing him, during his fits of madness, by his minstrelsy, and is made his armour-bearer.*

14. [וּבַעֲתָתוֹ] The pf. with *waw* conv. (not simple *waw*) with a freq. force (cf. 15 *end*, the ptc.). The word (which is a strong one) only occurs here and *v.* 15 in prose¹, being elsewhere confined to poetry—chiefly the Book of Job.

[רוח יי'] 'רוח יי' as good spirit is opposed to רוח מאת יי' or רוח אלהים as evil spirit. This distinction is strictly maintained in MT.: only 19, 9 would form an exception, but there רוח אלהים should doubtless be read with LXX for 'רוח יי' (We.).

16. [יֹאמֶר וְג'] 'Let our lord, now, command, thy servants are before thee, let them seek,' etc. The roughness and abruptness of the Heb. (which is *concealed* in RV.) is extreme: LXX, in far better

¹ Except the Nif., which is found in *late* Hebrew (thrice).

accord with the usual form of a Hebrew period, express יִאמְרֶנָּה 'ואמר' was probably written originally יִאמר (see Introd.); and אֲדַנְנוּ, when first inserted, was intended to be taken as a vocative: but יִאמר being ambiguous, it was taken actually as a nom., and so the pronunciation יִאמר fixed (in lieu of יִאמר).

ידע מננן בכנור] 'knowing, as a player with the harp' (cf. Ew. § 285^e). A particular case of the principle by which, in Hebrew syntax, one verb appears as supplementing or completing the sense of another (on 2, 3). In v. 18 ידע is construed with an infinitive. For ידע, as denoting technical skill, cf. 1 Ki. 9, 27 יודעי הים, Am. 5, 16 יודעי נהי, 1 Ch. 12, 32 יודעי בינה לעתים, Is. 29, 11.

וננן ביד] To specify in detail the instrument or means by which an action takes place, even though to our mode of thought it may appear superfluous, is very Hebraic: LXX בכנורו is anything but an improvement. See v. 23. 18, 10. 19, 9; also such phrases as שרף באש, etc.

הטיבי ננן Is. 23, 16 ומטב ננן Ez. 33, 32] מטיב לננן 17.

18. נבון דבר] LXX σοφὸς λόγῳ, Vulg. prudentem in verbis, i. e. clever, capable in speech. (*Ready in speech, eloquent*, is איש דברים Ex. 4, 10.) Cf. Is. 3, 3 נבון לחש: clever in enchantment.

20. חמור לחם] If the text be correct, this will mean an ass laden with bread. But the expression 'an ass of bread' is peculiar; and as elsewhere לחם is regularly numbered (by loaves), it is quite possible that חמור is a corruption of חמשה or עשרה, LXX γομop i. e. עמר¹ favours the latter—ש and מ in the old character are very similar.

¹ See Ex. 16, 36 LXX: so Γοθονηλ=עתניאל, Γοθολια=עתליה, Γαζα=עזה, Γομopra=עמרה, Σηγωp or Ζογοp (Jer. 48 [31], 34)=צוער, Γαι=עי (Ai), Γαιβαλ=עיבל, Φογωp=פער, Βεελφεγωp=בעל-פער, Χοδολλογομop and Θαλγα=כרולעמר and חרעל (Gen. 14, 1), Παγav (Gen. 11, 18. Luke 3, 35)=רעו=, Παγογηλ=רעואל, Γοφερα and Σαγαλ=עפרה and שועל (ch. 13, 17), Γαιδαδ=עיר (Gen. 4, 18), Γεφαp (Γαφερ, Γαιφαp)=עיסה (Gen. 25, 4. 1 Ch. 1, 33 [cf. 2, 46. 47]. Is. 60, 6): add Gen. 36, 2 צבעון Σεβεγωp, 14 יעלם Ιεγλομ, 23 עלון Γωλων, Γαιβηλ, 35 עוית Γεθθαιμ (so 1 Ch. 1, 46), 40 עלוה Γωλα; Nu. 1, 8 צוער Σαγαp; 33, 35 al. עזיון גבר Γεσσιων (Γασιων) Γαβερ, 44. 45 עיי (ם) Γαι, 46 עלמון Γελμων; Jos. 15, 59 מערה Μαγαpωθ; 19, 11 מרעלה Μαγαγελδα; 21,

22. עמד לפני [עמד לפני] is an idiom denoting *to be in attendance upon* one, to wait one's bidding: 1 Ki. 10, 8 of the servants of Solomon: *ib.* 17, 1. 2 Ki. 3, 14 of Elijah and Elisha as the ministers of Jehovah: elsewhere it is applied technically to the *priest* as in attendance upon *Jehovah*, Dt. 10, 8. Ez. 44, 15; and to the *Levite* as in attendance upon the *people*, Nu. 16, 9. Ez. 44, 11.

23. Notice the series of perfects with *waw* conv. expressing what happened *habitually*, and represented rightly in the versions (impff. in LXX, Vulg.; ptcpp. in Targ. Pesh.). וְרוּחַ ל' as Job 32, 20⁺.

רוּחַ הָרֶעָה [רוח הרעה] is an adj. (not a subst. in the gen.) as appears (1) from the analogy of 15^b, 16^b; (2) from the fact that הָרֶעָה is not used as a qualifying genitive. Comp. above, on 12, 23. For the conception of the רֶעָה רֶעָה, cf. Jud. 9, 23.

17, 1—18, 5. *Second account of David's introduction to Saul. David, a shepherd youth from Bethlehem, attracts the king's attention by his victory in single combat over Goliath.*

17, 1. [שוכה] LXX Σοχαωθ. A geographical ground in all probability underlies this plural: see We.'s note.

[אשר ליהודה] Cf. 1 Ki. 19, 3; 2 Ki. 14, 11 (of Beersheba);

18 אִיתָן Γαλα [1 Ch. 6, 45 (60) Γαλεμεθ]; 1 Ki. 5, 11 (4, 27) אִיתָן Γαυαν (עִיתָן or עִיתָן?); 16, 28 Γαβουζα (of Asa's mother עִוְבָה in an addition to MT.; not with Γ 22, 42. 2 Ch. 20, 31); 1 Ch. 1, 9 רַעְמָה 'Ρεγμα; 4, 9 יַעֲבֹץ 'Ιγαβης (also ὡς γαβης for בַּעֲבֹץ); 2, 47 שָׁרָא Σαραε (Al. Σαραφ); 4, 14 עֶסְרָה Γοφερα; 9, 4 עֹחִי Γωθει; 42 עִלְמָה Γαμελεθ; *ib.* Γαζαωθ עֹמֶת (but not so 8, 36. 12, 3. 27, 25); 11, 32 הַעֲרַבְתִּי Γαραβαιθθι. In Arabic, the soft and hard sounds of ע are distinguished by a diacritical point (ع, غ): in Hebrew, though no such sign has been adopted, it is clear, from the transliteration of LXX, that ע had in some words a harder and stronger sound than in others (comp. Stade, § 63^o). According to Lagarde (*Orientalia*, II. 1880, p. 37, *Mittheilungen*, i. 196 f., ii. 76), the LXX in representing by Γ were guided by an explicit tradition concerning the pronunciation. This is highly probable, and confirmed, at least in many cases, by the corresponding forms in Arabic (with غ, not ع). Can it, however, be shewn to be probable that in *all* cases of ע=γ the corresponding word (or root) in Arabic would have غ, and not ع? The subject is one which invites further investigation, though this is not the place in which to pursue it further.

1 Ch. 13, 6 (of Qiryath-yearim): also אשר לפלשתים 1 Ki. 15, 27. 16, 15; אשר לצידון *ib.* 17, 9: Jud. 18, 28. 19, 14. 20, 4.

3. The ptcpp. describe the *continuous* position of the parties during the incidents about to be related.

4. [אִישׁ הַבָּנִים] i. e. the man of the *μεταίχμιον*, who came forward as the *μεσίτης* to bring the warfare to a close. Kimchi: לפי שהיה יוצא יום יום בין שתי המערכות נקרא איש הבנים¹.

[גלית] The same fem. termination occurs in other old Semitic (mostly Canaanitish) names: אַחְזִית (m.) Gen. 26, 26 (Philistine); בְּשֵׁמֶת (f.), מַחֲלֵת (f.), בְּכוֹרֶת (*ch.* 9, 1), גְּנוּבֵת (1 Ki. 11, 20—perhaps Edomite), נַחַת and מְנַחַת Gen. 26, 13. 23; and in Nabataean, Euting, *Nabatäische Inschriften*, pp. 73, 90–2, as חֲרַתָּ (= *Ἀρέτας* 2 Cor. 11, 32), בְּנַת (m.), גּוֹיַתָּ (f.), מְנַעַת (m.), מַרַת (m.), עֲבִידַת (m.), al. (several of these similarly in Arabic)².

5. In MT. the giant's weapons of defence are of bronze, those of attack are of iron. Here there is undoubtedly a consistency, which is badly disturbed in LXX (We.).

6. [וּמִצָּחַת וּמִצָּחַת] (We.) is preferable.

[וּכִידוֹן וּג'] Keil quotes appositely (from Bochart) Il. 2. 45 al. ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὤμοισιν βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον. כִּידוֹן = *javelin*: see v. 45 and Jos. 8, 18.

7. [וַחִין] Read, with the Qri, and the parallel, II 21, 19, וַעֵץ, i. e. *and the shaft*.

8. [בָּרוּ לָכֶם] In all probability this is an error for בָּחַרוּ לָכֶם (as 1 Ki. 18, 25. Jos. 24, 15: and בָּחַר לָךְ II 24, 12 ||). בָּרָה in Heb. means *to eat food*: and the meaning *select, choose*, is not substantiated for it by either Arabic or Aramaic. (The same suggestion is made by Dr. Weir.)

¹ Some of the Jews imagined fancifully that the word described Goliath's mixed parentage: Lagarde's *Prophetæ Chaldaice*, p. xvi (from the margin of the Cod. Reuchl.): תַּרְגוֹם יְרוּשָׁלַיִם גִּבְרָא פּוֹלּוּמֶרְכָא (πολέμαρχος) דְּאִיתִלִּיד מִבֵּינֵי תַרְחִי גִיָסֶס מִן שִׁמְשׁוֹן דְּהוּה מִן שִׁיבִשׁ דִּן וּמִן עֶרְפָּה דְּהוּה מִן בְּנֵי מוֹאָב גְּלִית (תַּרְחִי גִיָסֶס מִן שִׁמְשׁוֹן דְּהוּה מִן שִׁיבִשׁ דִּן וּמִן עֶרְפָּה דְּהוּה מִן בְּנֵי מוֹאָב גְּלִית שְׁמוֹ. The same tradition probably underlies the Vulg. *vir spurius*).

² And in many names of *places*. Comp. *Tenses*, § 181 *note*.

12-31. We here reach the first of the considerable omissions in LXX as compared with MT. These verses are not in cod. B; and though they are supplied in cod. A, they form no part of the original and genuine LXX. This may be inferred from the different style of the translation, which (1) adheres more closely to the existing MT. than is the case in the book generally; (2) deviates in the rendering of particular words, as *κοιλὰς τῆς δρυὸς* 16 against *κοιλὰς ἥλα* 21, 9; *μεσαῖος* 23 instead of *δύνατος* 4 for *אִישׁ הַבָּנִים*, *Γολιαθ ὁ Φιλιστιαῖος ἰβ.* against *Γολιαθ ὁ ἀλλόφυλος* 21, 9. 22, 10; comp. also in the allied passage *vv. 55-8 ἄρχων τῆς δυνάμεως* for *הַצָּבָא שֶׁר* against *ἀρχιστρατηγὸς* 12, 9. 14, 50. 26, 5: *ἐστηλώθη* 16 against *κατέστη* (see 3, 10. 10, 19. 23. 12, 7. 16) is of less weight, as it may have been chosen on account of the particular sense of *וַיִּתְּצָה*, and recurs in a similar context II 23, 12.

12. הוּהָ] Contrary to grammar, as well as unsuitable. ‘*This* Ephraimite’ would be *הָאִישׁ הָאֶפְרַתִּי הוּהָ*: but the word *this* is out of place,—for the paraphrase (Vulg.) *de quo supra dictum est* is inadmissible. Perhaps it is an error for *הָיָה* (Pesh.: so Dr. Weir, comparing II 4, 4), though in point of fact no verb is required (see 25, 2. 1 Ki. 11, 26). The verse in itself is superfluous after *ch.* 16, and only stands here as introducing a narrative originally unconnected with *ch.* 16: hence it is not impossible that *הוּהָ* is merely a late and unskilful insertion made with the view of identifying the *אִישׁ אֶפְרַתִּי* here mentioned with *יִשִּׁי* of *ch.* 16.

בָּא בָּאֲנָשִׁים] The text was already the same, when the translation of cod. A was made: but ‘and the man in the days of Saul was aged, entered in among men’—which is the only rendering that is justifiable—affords no intelligible sense. The most obvious correction is the omission of *בָּא* (Hitzig); *זָקֵן בָּאֲנָשִׁים* will then mean ‘aged among men.’ Grätz after Pesh. would read *בָּא בְּשָׁנָיִם* ‘entered into years’ (so LXX (Luc.) *ἐληλυθὼς ἐν ἔτεσιν*). Against the first, We. argues that the parallels *הִפָּה בְּנָשִׁים* (Ew. § 313^c), *ἐσθλὸς ἐν ἀνδράσι* etc. are incomplete, *זָקֵן* not expressing a *distinction* among things in other respects similar, as *יָפָה* and *ἐσθλὸς* do. Against the second proposal is the fact that the phrase in use is always *זָקֵן בָּא בִּימֵי*

(Gen. 18, 11. 24, 1. Jos. 13, 1. 23, 1 (cf. 2). 1 Ki. 1, 1†). In face of this constant usage, it is extremely questionable whether **בא בימים** can be regarded as a legitimate and idiomatic alternative for **בא בשנים**. In a choice of difficulties, that attaching to **זקן באישים** is, perhaps, the slighter: and in this, on the whole, it will be the safest to acquiesce.

13. **וילכו . . . הלכו**. One of the two verbs is superfluous. The theory (Ew. § 346¹) that **הלכו** is annexed for the purpose of giving **וילכו** the force of a plupf., is artificial and contrary to analogy. No other example of such a usage occurs in OT., cases of resumption, after a *long* intervening clause, being readily intelligible, and resting upon a different footing: e.g. Dt. 4, 42 **ונס**; 18, 6 **ובא**; Jer. 34, 18-20 **ונתתי**, etc. **הלכו** here may be due to a copyist's eye having glanced by error at the following verse, where the word occurs (rightly) between the same words.

14. **הוא**] Gen. 2, 14; 9, 18 etc.: *Tenses*, § 199.

15. **הלך ושב**] 'Speaker's Comm. "was gone," quite arbitrarily' (Dr. Weir). *Was gone* would be expressed, of course, by **דוד קלך** (see 9, 15): the participles can only be meant to describe David's *custom* at the time. The verse is no doubt an addition made by the compiler of the Book for the purpose of accounting for David's absence from the court of Saul, after 16, 21 f. In fact, however, according to the narrative embodied in this chapter, David was still unknown to Saul (*sv.* 55-58). See the note after 18, 5.

מועל] *from attendance on* Saul: see Jud. 3, 19. Gen. 45, 1. Mr. Deane (*David: his Life and Times*, p. 14) has omitted to notice **מועל**.

17. **ועשרה לחם הזה** cannot belong to **עשרה** (contrast 18 **האלה**), and **לחם הזה** is not Hebrew (Jer. 40, 3 **דבר הזה** is corrected in the Qri). **העשרה לחם הזה** must therefore be restored: after **עשרה**, ה might readily have dropped out. **הרץ** = *take it quickly*: Gen. 41, 14.

18. **שאל לפלני לשלום**] A variation for the usual **שאל לשלום** (*sv.* 22). Another (uncommon) variation is **ראה את שלום אחיך** Gen. 37, 14.

ותקח ערבתם תקח] 'and take their pledge,' i. e. bring back some token of their welfare. Of the versions, LXX (Luc.), Targ. Pesh.

hit the general sense most nearly: *καὶ εἰσοίσεις μοι τὴν ἀγγελίαν αὐτῶν*
 סִבְּלֹאסָא / גַּל ב ויה טיבהון תיתי

20. Cf. *שׁ. 22* (על יד) 28; and נתן על Is. 29, 12 (אל 11).
 Mic. 1, 14.—המענלה (with ה *loc.*) to the barricade of wagons: מענל
 as 20, 5. 7†. Some edd. read the *fem.* form המענלה (*milra'*).

והחיל היצא with the art. must of course be in ap-
 position with החיל: as the text stands, therefore, it can only be
 rendered 'And the host that went forth to the battle array—they
 shouted in the war' (והרעו), acc. to *Tenses*, § 123 β or 129)¹. The
 construction, however, is very strained; and the fact of the host
 going forth is surely intended to form part of the information given,
 and not to be presupposed. Most probably, therefore, יצא should
 be read for היצא: 'And he came to the entrenchment, and (=as:
 a circumstantial clause) the host was going forth to the battle array,
 and (*Tenses*, 113. 4 β) they were shouting in the war.'

21. [ותערך the *fem.*, ישראל being construed *collectively*, as a
 nation (Ew. § 174^b): so Gen. 41, 8 חכמיה (of מצרים). Ex. 10, 7.
 12, 33 העם על המצרים. II 8, 2. 5. 6. 24, 9 ותהי ישראל וג'.
 Is. 7, 2. Jer. 50, 10 והיתה כשדים לשלל. Is. 42, 11. Job 1, 15.
 The same principle underlies the *poetical* use of יושבת (with a *gen.*
 following) to designate the *population* of a city or district: Is. 12, 6
 יושבת ציון; Jer. 48, 19 יושבת ערוער; Mic. 1, 11–13: cf. Jer. 10, 17.
 21, 13. 22, 23 al.

23. . . . והנה . . . והוא מדבר] A special case of the idiom noticed
 on 9, 5: 1 Ki. 1, 22. 42. Gen. 29, 9 are closely parallel.

[ממערות An error, already noted in the Qri. LXX, Vulg.
 Targ. agree with the Qri in expressing the pl. מְמַעְרָבָת. Pesh. has
 the sing. מְמַעְרָבָת; and one of these must be right.

24. [וינסו .ל. as 14, 19^b. Gen. 30, 30 (*Tenses*, § 127 α).

25. [עלה without subj., as Gen. 32, 7; Is. 33, 5: *ib.* § 135. 6 (2).

26. [כי חרף not that he should reproach (יִחַרֵּף), but that he should
 have reproached (as a completed fact): ψ. 44, 20 that thou shouldst
 have crushed us in a place of jackals. Gen. 40, 15.

¹ The rendering of RV. implies מְרִיעַ for וְהָרְעוּ.

28. [ההנה צאן] is construed regularly as a *fem. pl.*, e. g. 25, 18 ; Jer. 33, 13 ; Zech. 13, 7.

29. [הלא דבר הוא] 'Was it not a word?' i. e. I merely asked a question : that was all. So Ki. rightly : כתרומו הלא פתנם הוא דאמרית כלומר אם דברתי לא עשיתי דבר ואין רצוני לעשות אף על פי שאני מדבר.

30. [אל מול אחר] 'to the front of another.'

32. [לב אדם] LXX, We. לֵב אֲדָנִי, which is undoubtedly more pointed, and is recommended by the עֲבָדְךָ which follows : cf. *v.* 11 (which immediately precedes in LXX). 'It is the custom, when the king is addressed, to say "my lord" in place of what would be the first *thou*' (We.).

[עליו] as *ψ.* 42, 5. 6. 7. Not 'within him' (= בְּקִרְבוֹ), which suggests an incorrect idea, but 'upon him.' על in this and similar expressions is idiomatic : it 'separates the self, as the feeling subject, from the soul' (Delitzsch). So *ψ.* 131, 2 as a weaned child is my soul upon me. 142, 4. Lam. 3, 20. Jon. 2, 8. Jer. 8, 18 עלי לבי דוי my heart upon me is sick. Comp. Ges. *Thes.* 1027^b, who renders by *apud*, which is at least better than *within*.

34. [הארי ואח־הרוב] It is strange that here את should be a redundancy, while in *v.* 36 גם את הארי גם הרוב it is rather desiderated before the same word for the sake of symmetry. As it is, ואת stands according to Ew. § 277^d *end* (to mark a new subj. in a sentence) : but though several instances occur, they are not mostly in passages belonging to the best style, nor can this use of the particle be counted an elegance. Here את quite superfluous. It would seem as though a copyist's eye had actually interchanged הרוב here with את הרוב in *v.* 36.

[זה] The edd. have a note שֶׁ קָרִי : but the note is not a Massoretic one, and in fact זה is no part of the Massoretic Text at all, but is simply an error first occurring in the Rabbinical Bible of 1525, edited by Jacob ben Ḥayim, and perpetuated in subsequent editions. See De Rossi, *Variae Lectiones, ad loc.*, who states that *all* MSS. (184 of Kennicott's, and 64 of his own, besides others) read correctly שֶׁה.

34^b–35. The series of *perfects* with ו, instead of the *impff.* and *waw* conv., which is the usual narrative tense, is remarkable. A series of *pff.* with *waw*, in an historical book, has the *presumption* of being designed by the writer in a frequentative sense; and such is in all probability the case here, though, as the accentuation shews, the passage was understood otherwise by the punctuators. If the sense suggested be adopted, והצֵלְתִי must, of course, be read והצֵלְתִי, (see Jer. 6, 17; Am. 4, 7), and והחֲזַקְתִּי—though not quite with the same *absolute* necessity¹—והחֲזַקְתִּי. The solitary ויָקָם is not decisive against the interpretation proposed (see Jer. *l.c.*, and on 14, 52). In this case, further, as the allusion will be no longer to a single *particular* incident, the art. in האֲרִי and הָרֹב will be generic: ‘And if a lion or bear came, and took a sheep out of the flock, I would go out after him, and smite him, and rescue it from his mouth: and if he rose up against me, I would seize hold of his beard, and smite him, and slay him².’ (So also Dr. Weir.)

35. [והצֵלְתִי מִפִּי] Am. 3, 12.

37. [וַיֹּאמֶר דָּוִד] In accordance with Hebrew idiom, though omitted in LXX. It is ‘a recapitulation of the substance of a preceding longer speech, entirely in the manner of popular narrative, and of repeated occurrence in Hebrew’ (We.): cf. v. 10.

39. Ehud Jud. 3, 16, for purposes of concealment, girds his sword מִתַּחַת לְמָדִיו. מִדִּים denotes a military garment: cf. 18, 4.

[וַיֹּאֵל לְלֶכֶת] The words admit of no rendering consistent at once with the meaning of הוֹאִיל, and with the following *causal* clause

¹ See Jer. 4, 2 (*Tenses*, § 104).

² So LXX in v. 34 ὅταν ἡρῃστο καὶ ἐλάμβανεν: in LXX (Luc.) the *impff.* are continued, as logically they should be, to the end of v. 35. (On the frequentative force of ὅταν, ἡνίκα ἄν, ἐάν, ὥς ἄν, with the *impf. indic.*, and even with the *aorist*, in Hellenistic Greek, see Winer, *Grammar of N. T. Greek*, § xlii. 5; and comp. Gen. 6, 4 [wrongly explained in the note *ib.*; see the Hebrew: in 27, 30 for ὥς ἄν Tisch. must be read either ὥς with codd. AD and 10 cursives, or ὅσον with E and 18 cursives (also Philo): see Hatch, *Essays in Biblical Greek*, 1889, p. 163 f.]. Ex. 17, 11. 33, 8 f. 34, 34. 40, 30. Nu. 21, 9. Jud. 6, 3. II 14, 26 (where Lucian, as here, has also consistently the *impf. ἴστα* for ἔσταισεν), etc.; and Mark 3, 11 in the Revised Version.)

נסה **כי לא** נסה: for *assayed* (AV.), which (as **כי לא** shews) must mean 'endeavoured *unsuccessfully*,' is not a *sénse* that is ever possessed by **הואיל**. In Targ. Pesh. the difficulty is felt so strongly that the positive clause is transformed into a negative one (**ולא אבה**) **סלא זבא חסאול**: למיזל! LXX have ἐκοπίασεν = **וילא** 'And he wearied himself to go (with them),' i.e. he exerted himself in vain to go with them, which agrees well with the following clause 'for he had not tried them.' Cf. Gen. 19, 11 **וילאו למצא הפתח** and they wearied themselves to find the door, i.e. exerted themselves in vain to find it. The reading **וילא** is accepted by Luzzatto *Il Profeta Isaia* [ed. i. 1855] on 1, 14 (who states that it was first suggested to him by his teacher Abraham Meinster), and Geiger (*Urschrift*, p. 377); it is adopted also (in each case, as it would seem, independently) by We. and Dr. Weir.

40. **חלקי אבנים**] smooth ones of stones = smoothest stones: Ges. § 112. 1 Rem. 1; Ew. § 313^c.

43. **במקלות**] LXX put into David's mouth the singularly vapid reply: καὶ εἶπε Δαυειδ, Οὐχί, ἀλλ' ἡ χεῖρ μου κυνός.

46. **פנר**] collectively, as **נבלתי** Is. 26, 19.

וידעו כל הארץ] construed with a plural, as Gen. 41, 57; and, more frequently, in late poetical style, as **ψ. 66, 1. 96, 1. 9. 100, 1 al.**

כי יש אלהים לישראל 'that Israel *hath* a God.' **יש** asserts existence with some emphasis.

47. **יהושיע**] The retention of ה of the Hif'il, after the preformative of the impf., is rare and usually late: Jer. 9, 4; Is. 52, 5; **ψ. 28, 7; 45, 18; 116, 6** (as here); Job 13, 9; Neh. 11, 17; Ez. 46, 22 (*Hof.* ptcp.). These are all the examples of the uncontracted *verb* that occur in Hebrew: cf. the n. pr. **יהושפ** once **ψ. 81, 6**. The form occurs also regularly in Biblical Aramaic, as Dan. 7, 18. 24. Comp. Ges. § 53. 3 Rem. 7; Stade, § 113. 2; König, p. 294 f.¹

48. **והיה**] See on 1, 12.

¹ So with the art., the non-syncopated form **ψ. 36, 6** (except in **כחיום**) is nearly always late: comp. on II 21, 20,

51. [וימתתהו] See on 14, 13.

52. [גיא] The גי in *v.* 3 was the ravine which separated the opposing forces; but this could not also be the goal of their flight: moreover, if a particular גיא were meant, the article would be required. The word must thus represent some proper name: LXX have גת, which is accepted also by Keil and Dr. Weir. Gath was not far W. of Sochoh; and if *Tell Zakar'iyah* be Sha'araim (Jos. 15, 36), a little way down the Wady Sanṭ, it would agree well with the course that would be naturally taken by the Philistines in their flight. Cl. *ḥ* will then describe a detail of the flight, how viz. the slain fell by the way: in view of the relative situation of the places named, we must probably suppose that at Sha'araim the fugitives diverged, some going S. to Gath, others NW. to 'Eqrn. LXX, however, in *ḥ* express בדרך השערים (see II 18, 24), on which see We.

54. [ירושלם] An obvious anachronism. Surely the supposition that 'Nob which was close to Jerusalem' is meant (Kirkpatrick) is most improbable. Nob (*ch.* 21) was perfectly distinct from Jerusalem and in the hands of the Israelites. Jerusalem was still a Jebusite stronghold.

[באהלו] Keil (following Th.): 'an archaism for *dwelling*, as 4, 10. 13, 2 etc.' But אהל only has (apparently) this sense, in the phrase איש לאהלו inherited from a time when the nation dwelt actually in tents. The meaning can only be that David put the armour in the tent occupied by him, when he was on duty with Saul (18, 2-5 etc.): afterwards, the sword at any rate was removed to Nob, and placed behind the ephod (21, 10).

55. [וכראות . . . אמר] Not a common type of sentence, in early Hebrew. 'It is the tendency of the earlier Hebrew, in the case of temporal or causal clauses, which Greek often places early in a sentence, either (*a*) to postpone them somewhat, or (*b*) to prefix ויהי: it is the later Hebrew, that is apt to introduce them at the beginning. Compare ad (*a*) Gen. 19, 16. 34, 7. 50, 17. Ex. 31, 18. Jud. 8, 3 with 2 Ch. 12, 7. 15, 8. 20, 20. 24, 25. 26, 16. 19^b. 33, 12. 34, 14. Dan. 10, 9. 11. 15. 19; and ad (*b*) 2 Ch. 7, 1. 20, 23^b. 24, 14. 29, 29. 31, 1 against some fourteen times in

earlier books with ויהי prefixed¹, e.g. *ch.* 18, 1; 1 Ki. 8, 54 (ויהי omitted in the parallel, 2 Ch. 7, 1). 9, 1.

[בן-מיוזה הנער] Not as AV. RV. 'whose son is this youth?' but 'whose son is the youth?' זה belongs to מי, as Jer. 49, 19; *ψ.* 24, 8 etc. In *v.* 56 AV. RV. render correctly.

56. [שאל אתה] Note both the position and the force of אַתָּה 'Ask *thou*.' Ex. 20. 19 דבר-אתה עמנו speak *thou* with us; Dt. 5, 24; *ch.* 20, 8; 22, 18 אתה; סב אתה; Jud. 8, 21 אתה קום.

[העלם] 20, 22†. The masc., of which the corresponding fem. is עלמה Is. 7, 14 al.

57. [ויקה] See on 4, 20.

18, 1. 'נקשרה וג' Gen. 44, 30 ונפשו קשורה בנפשו.

[ויאהבו] The Kt. is וַיֵּאָהְבוּ (a rare form: *Ew.* § 249^b; *Ol.* p. 469; *Kön.* pp. 224, 621: Hos. 8, 3 ירדפו *ψ.* 35, 8 תלכרו Jer. 23, 6 יקראו; Qoh. 4, 12 יתקפו; Jos. 2, 4 [corrupt]: see also on 21, 14 and II 14, 6): the Qri substitutes the more usual וַיֵּאָהְבוּ.

2. [ולא נתנו לשוב] The same idiom as Gen. 20, 6. 31, 7. *ch.* 24, 8 etc.: and Nu. 20, 21. 21, 23 without ל.

4^b. [ומדיו] = *and also* his cloak: cf. on 6, 11.

5. [ישיביל] defines how David fared when he went out: 'And David went forth, wherever Saul sent him he prospered' = prospering wherever Saul sent him. Jer. 15, 6 נטשת אתי אחור תלכי 'Thou didst forsake me, thou wentest ever backward' = going ever backward. *Comp. Tenses*, § 163 with *Obs.* The impff. have of course a frequentative force.

השכיל is *to deal wisely* with the implied consequence of success: in other words, it expresses not success alone, but success as the result of wise provision. No single English word expresses the full idea conveyed by the Hebrew: hence the margins in RV. here, Jos. 1, 8; Is. 52, 13. Success *alone* is denoted in Heb. by הצליח.

¹ Quoted from a letter of the writer by Prof. Delitzsch in *The Hebrew New Testament of the British and Foreign Bible Society. A contribution to Hebrew Philology.* Leipzig, 1883 [written in English], p. 19.

The narrative 17, 1—18, 5, precisely as it stands, it appears impossible to harmonize with 16, 14—23. The two narratives are in fact two parallel, and taken strictly, incompatible accounts of David's introduction to the history. In 16, 14—23 David is of mature age and a 'man of war,' on account of his skill with the harp brought into Saul's service at the time of the king's mental distress, and quickly appointed his armour-bearer (*vv.* 18. 21). In 17, 1—18, 5 he is a shepherd lad, inexperienced in warfare, who first attracts the king's attention by his act of heroism against Goliath; and the inquiry 17, 55—58 comes strangely from one who in 16, 14—23 had not merely been told who his father was, but had manifested a marked affection for David, and had been repeatedly waited on by him (*vv.* 21. 23). The inconsistency arises, not, of course, out of the double character or office ascribed to David (which is perfectly compatible with historical probability), but out of *the different representation of his first introduction to Saul*. In LXX (cod. B), 17, 12—31. 41. 50. 55—18, 5 are not recognised. By the omission of these verses the elements which conflict with 16, 14—23 are greatly reduced (e.g. David is no longer represented as *unknown* to Saul); but they are not removed altogether (comp. 17, 33. 38 ff. with 16, 18. 21^b). It is doubtful therefore whether the text of LXX is here to be preferred to MT.: both We. (in Bleek's *Einleitung*, 1878, p. 216) and Kuenen (*Onderzoek*², 1887, p. 392) agree that the translators—or, more probably, perhaps, the scribe of the Heb. MS. used by them—omitted the verses in question from harmonistic motives, without, however, entirely securing the end desired¹. The entire section 17, 1—18, 5 was,

¹ And so Kamphausen, *Theol. Arbeiten* (Elberfeld), vii. 'Bemerkungen zur alttest. Textkritik,' pp. 16—18.—Dr. Weir views the Hebrew text similarly, though accounting in a different manner for the omission in LXX: "Whose son is this?" In 16, 21 it is said that Saul loved David, and he became his armour-bearer. To reconcile the two statements, it has been conjectured (*Speaker's Commentary*) that 16, 21 records by anticipation what did not really come to pass till after David's victory over Goliath. But how can this be reconciled with 18, 9. 10, and especially with 18, 13? Or, again (Keil), that the question "Whose son is he?" has relation not to the name, but to the

however, no doubt derived by the compiler of the book from a different source from 16, 14-23 (notice how David is introduced 17, 12 ff. as though his name had not been mentioned before), and embodies a different tradition as to the manner in which Saul first became acquainted with David.

18, 6-30. *Saul's growing jealousy of David*
(in continuation of 16, 23).

6. [לשור והמחלות] The two words correspond in form so imperfectly that the text can scarcely be in its original form. LXX express ותצאנה המחוללות לקראת דוד מכל ערי ישראל בתפנים ונ', which is certainly preferable. MT. has by some means got into disorder. Cf. Ex. 15, 20 ותצאן כל-הנשים אחריה בתפנים ובמחלת.

7. [ותענינה] So Ex. 15, 21 ותען להם מרים.

[הנשים המשחקות] 'the women which made merry.' Illustrate from II 6, 5 where David and the Israelites, as they bring the ark up into Zion, are described as מְשַׁחֲקִים לפני יי': also Jer. 30, 19 תודה עור 31, 4 (in the promise of Israel's restoration) עור משחקים תפיד וצאת במחול משחקים.—On the omission in LXX, see at the end of the section.

9. [עון] The Qri עון is right. ויהי with the ptc. expresses at once origination and continuance—'and . . . came into the condition of one eyeing': so Gen. 4, 17 ויהי בנה עיר 21, 20^b; Jud. 16, 21 ויהי טוחן 2 Ki. 15, 5. The verb is a denom. from עין, 'to eye' (sc. enviously: LXX, cod. A υποβλεπόμενος), the ptc. being perhaps that of Qal, but perhaps also that of Po'el (Ew. § 125^a; Stade, § 229),

position of David's father (but see *v.* 58); or that Saul's madness accounts for his having forgotten David. But all these explanations are insufficient. Are the verses wanting in LXX a later interpolation in the Hebrew text? This cannot well be: for an interpolation would not insert anything at variance with the narrative interpolated. We seem therefore shut up to the conclusion that the verses omitted in the Vat. MS. belong to an independent narrative, which was in parts incorporated with the older account, but not in all MSS. existing when the LXX translated the book. The Greek translation of the added verses [in cod. A] is very exact and must have proceeded from a later period, when the Hebrew text was fixed as at present.'

with the prefix מ omitted, as sometimes in Pu'al (Ew. § 169^d; Ges. § 52 Rem. 6). The omission of מ is no doubt irregular: but there is a presumption that for the sense in question, the conjugation which Ew. (§ 125^a) has well characterized by the term 'Conjugation of attack' would be in use. Cf. לִשְׁן *to be-tongue*, i.e. to slander, ψ. 101, 4¹.

10. וַיִּתְנַבֵּא] *played the prophet*, viz. by gestures and demeanour, as 10, 5.

בִּידוֹ] See on 16, 16.

בַּיּוֹם בָּיּוֹם] only here. See on 3, 10. יוֹם בָּיּוֹם itself does not occur till the latest Hebrew: Neh. 8, 18. 1 Ch. 12, 22. 2 Ch. 8, 13. 24, 11. 30, 21. Ezr. 3, 4. 6, 9 (Aram.)†.

11. וַיַּטֵּל] i.e. *cast*, from טָל. But it does not appear that Saul actually cast the javelin on this occasion; hence Th. We. Kp. following LXX (ῥῆν) and Targ. (אַרִים) would punctuate וַיִּטֹּל *and took up*, from נָטַל, Is. 40, 15.

אֶכֶּה בְּדוֹד וּבָקִיר] 'I will smite David and the wall,' i.e. I will smite them together, I will pin David to the wall: so 19, 10. Cf. Dt. 15, 17.

13. I.e. Saul removed him from his circle of immediate attendants, and gave him duties with the army. מַעַם as 14, 17.

14. לְכָל-דֶּרֶכּוֹ] no doubt a clerical error for בְּכָל-דֶּרֶכּוֹ. The distributive sense of ל (as in לְבֹקְרִים by mornings = every morning: Ew. § 217^d) is not probable in this phrase.

15. וַיַּגֵּד מִפְּנֵי] *and stood in awe* (Kp.) of him. A stronger expression than וִירָא in v. 12: Nu. 22, 3.

17. אַתָּה אַתָּן לָךְ] Note the emphatic position of אַתָּה. Cf. Jud. 14, 3 אֹתָהּ קָח לִי.

25, 28. Nu. 21, 14 (סֵפֶר מַלְחָמָה י')†.

אָמַר] *said mentally = thought*: so 25, 21 and frequently.

¹ So מִשְׁפָּטַי Job 9, 15 not *my judge*, but *he that would assail me in judgement*, i.e. my *opponent* in judgement. The conjugation is in more regular use in Arabic, where its signification is also distinctly seen (Wright, *Ar. Gr.* i. § 43): thus قَتَلَ *to kill*, قَاتَلَ *to try to kill* = *to fight with*: سَبَقَ *to outrun*, سَابَقَ *to try to outrun* = *to run a race with*.

18. **חַיִּי**] Punctuate **חַיִּי** 'my folk' (Kirkpatrick). The word is the same as the Arabic **حَيّ**¹, explained at length by Dr. W. Robertson Smith in his *Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia* (1885), pp. 36-40, and denoting 'a group of families united by blood-ties,' moving and acting together, and forming a unity smaller than the tribe, but larger than that of a single family. The word is in frequent use in Arabic; but was rare—perhaps only dialectical—in Hebrew, and is hence explained here by the gloss **משפחת אבי**. The punctuation as a pl. ('my life') shews that the meaning of the word had been forgotten. **מי** (not **מה**) is used with reference to the *persons* of whom the **חַי** consists: cf. II 7, 18 **מי ביתי**, Gen. 33, 8 **מי לך** **בל-המחנה הזה**.

19. **תת**] *of giving*,—though the action is (and, in the present case, remains) incomplete: cf. 2 Ki. 2, 1. Hos. 7, 1.

21. **ותהי לו למוקש**] The passage illustrates both the proper sense of **מוקש**, and also the manner in which it is often applied metaphorically. Michal was to be the *bait* (see Am. 3, 5) to allure David into a dangerous position. Comp. Ex. 23, 33; Dt. 7, 16.

בשתיים] The expression recurs Job 33, 14; lit. *with two*, i. e. a second time (RV.)—not, however, excluding the first, but (as the literal rendering shews) together with it. Hence the phrase as used here must contain an ironical allusion to David's loss of Merab. AV. 'with (one of) the twain,' is derived from Rashi, Kimchi, and ultimately from the Targ. (**בחרא מתרין**). A rendering which has to supply the most crucial word in a sentence, it might have been supposed, could have found no defenders: the Jews, however, discover a parallel for it in the OT.—Jud. 12, 7 and he was buried **בערי הגלעד** in (one of) the cities of Gilead!

23. **הנקלה**] the inf. abs. construed as a fem., as Jer. 2, 17. The **ה** is of course the interrogative.

נקלה] Cf. Is. 3, 5 where this word is opposed to **נכבד**.

25. **מהר**] The technical word denoting the price paid, according

¹ So also We. Keil, Nöldeke (*ZDMG*. 1886, p. 176): comp. *Ges. Thes.* p. 471^a.

to ancient custom, by the suitor to the father or family of the bride ¹. See Gen. 34, 12; Ex. 22, 15. 16 (which speaks of the מוהר בתולת, i. e. the sum usually paid for a wife). Cf. the Homeric ἔδνα or ἔεδνα, Il. 16. 178 (of a suitor) πορὼν ἀπερείσια ἔδνα; Od. 21. 160-2 "Ἀλλῆν δὴ τιν' ἔπειτα Ἀχαιῶδων εὐπέπλων Μνάσθω ἐέδνοισιν διζήμενος· ἡ δέ κ' ἔπειτα Γῆμαιθ' ὅς κε πλεῖστα πόροι καὶ μόρσιμος ἔλθοι.

26. [ולא מלאו הימים] Obscure: perhaps (Ke.) alluding to the time within which David's exploit was to be performed. In LXX the clause is omitted.

27. [מאתים] LXX מֵאָה, which both agrees with the express statement II 3, 14, and also (as We. observes) is alone consistent with the following וימלאום (or better, as LXX ², Aq. Theod. Vulg. (וּמִלְאָם), i. e. *completed* the tale of them to the king. The change was no doubt made for the purpose of magnifying David's exploit. The clause 26^b may have been added with the same object: David accomplished in shorter time than was fixed more than was required of him.

28^b. [ומיכל בת שאול אהבתה] LXX καὶ πᾶς Ἰσραὴλ ἡγάπα αὐτὸν i. e. כָּל-יִשְׂרָאֵל אָהַב אֹתוֹ: certainly original. The clause in this form states the *ground* for Saul's greater dread, expressed in v. 29: MT. merely repeats without need what has been said before in its proper place, in v. 20.

29. [ויאסף] Written incorrectly, as from אסף: so Ex. 5, 7.

[לִירָא] No doubt an error for לִירָא: the inf. יִרָא occurs Jos. 22, 25. Comp. König, p. 639 f.

In 18, 6-30 there are again considerable omissions in LXX (cod. B), the text of LXX reading as follows:—6^b (And women dancing came out of all the cities of Israel to meet David with timbrels, with joy, etc.). 7. 8^a (to *but* thousands). 12^a (And Saul was afraid of David). 13-16. 20-21^a (to *against* him). 22-26^a (to *son-in-law*). 27-29^a (reading in 28^b 'and *that all Israel* loved

¹ Comp. W. R. Smith, *Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia*, p. 78; Nöldeke, *ZDMG*. 1886, p. 154.

² Cod. A and Luc.; in Cod. B the word is not represented.

him'). In this instance, it is generally admitted that the LXX text deserves the preference above MT.: the sequence of events is clearer; and the gradual growth of Saul's enmity towards David—in accordance with psychological truth—is distinctly marked,—observe the three stages, (a) 12^a 'And Saul was afraid of David:' (b) 15 'he stood in awe of him,' and endeavoured indirectly to get rid of him, 20–21^a: (c) 29 'he was yet more afraid of David,' and (19, 1) gave direct orders for his murder. The additions in MT. emphasize unduly, and *prematurely*, the intensity of Saul's enmity. They also harmonize badly with the account of David's betrothal to Michal: if, for instance, he had *already* been betrothed to Merab (*vs.* 17, 19), it is difficult to understand how he could reject as absurd the idea of his becoming the king's son-in-law as he does in *v.* 23¹.

19—22. *David obliged to flee from Saul. He visits Samuel at Ramah (19, 18–24), finds through Jonathan that Saul's enmity is confirmed towards him (ch. 20), repairs accordingly first to Ahimelech at Nob, then to Achish at Gath (ch. 21), and finally takes refuge in the cave (or stronghold) of 'Adullam (ch. 22).*

19, 1. להמית . . . וירבר] 2 Ki. 14, 27.

3. [ארבר בך ב = *about*, as *v.* 4. Dt. 6, 7. ψ . 87, 3. Respecting another, more special sense of 'דבר ב', see on 25, 39.

[וראיתי מה והגדתי לך] 'And I shall see a thing, and I will tell thee' = *and if* I see a thing, I will tell thee: construction like that of ועזב אביו ומת Gen. 44, 22: *Tenses*, § 149. מה = τι (not τί;), as Pr. 9, 13; 25, 8 al. Comp. Nu. 23, 3^b לך והגדתי לך, lit. 'and he will shew me the matter of aught, and I will tell thee' = and if he shews me the matter of aught, I will tell thee.

4. [מעשי] Sing. not plural, the י being due to the fact that מעשה is originally מעשי. Cf. משתיו Dan. 1, 5; ψ . 66, 3:

¹ Comp. Wellh., in Bleek's *Einleitung* (1878), p. 218; Stade, *Gesch.* i. 37–40; Kirkpatrick, on 1 Samuel, p. 242; also Kamphausen, *l. c.* pp. 18–23.

Ew. § 256^b; Stade, § 345^a (otherwise in *this* passage, Kautzsch in Ges. § 93. 3 Rem. 3¹).

5. [וַיֵּשֶׁם וְג'] 28, 21; Jud. 12, 3.

9. רוח אלהים LXX [רוח י'] see on 16, 14.

[וְהוּא בְּבִיתוֹ יוֹשֵׁב] The position of the ptc. as 24, 4. 25, 9. II 11, 11.

[בִּיר] Read בִּירָו (16, 16. 23), noting the following י, —unless, indeed, בִּיר were purposely chosen, for the sake of avoiding the assonance with the preceding בִּירו (comp. on 26, 23).

10. [וַיִּפְטֹר] Only here in the sense of *depart, escape*. In post-Biblical Hebrew, the word (esp. in *Nif.*) occurs frequently, particularly in the sense of departing from life: cf. Phil. 1, 23 in Delitzsch's Hebrew N. T. (published by the British and Foreign Bible Society), where לְהַפְּטֹר = *eis τὸ ἀναλῦσαι*.

[בְּלִילָה הוּא] A rare variation for the normal בְּלִילָה הָיָה: Gen. 19, 33. 30, 16. 32, 23†. On the words themselves, We. remarks, 'As David no doubt fled immediately after Saul's attempt, and there is no ground for supposing that this was made *at night*, it is better to connect the definition of time with *v.* 11, where it is required [cf. the following בְּבֹקֶר], and to read with LXX: וַיְהִי בְּלִילָה וַיֵּשֶׁל וְג.' So Kp. Klo. and Dr. Weir.

11. [לְשִׁמְרוֹ וּלְהַמִּיתוֹ בְּבֹקֶר] The messengers, it would seem, were not commissioned to *kill* David (see *vv.* 14. 15), but only to watch the house where he was: hence doubtless ו must be omitted with LXX, and the words rendered, 'to watch him, that he might slay him in the morning.' So Th. We. Klo.

[אִם אֵינֶךָ . . . מַחֵר אֶתָּה מוֹמֵת] The use of the ptc., especially in the protasis, is very idiomatic: *Tenses*, § 137. Cf. Ex. 8, 17; 9, 2 f. (where, as here, the apodosis also is expressed by a ptc.).

13. [כְּבִיר הָעוֹזִים] The exact sense is uncertain. כְּבִירָה is a *siève*; כְּכִבֵּר is the coverlet with which Benhadad was smothered by H̄azael, 2 Ki. 8, 15. The phrase appears thus to denote something made of goats'-hair in the manner of net-work,—probably

¹ Where in the Engl. Transl. for 'mentioned farther back' (!) read 'reckoned here formerly' (i. e. in previous editions).

a quilt. Ew. *Hist.* iii. 107 (E.T. 77) and Keil suggest a *fly-net* (κωνωπέιον), such as might be spread over the face whilst a person was asleep. (The κωνωπέιον of Judith 10, 21. 13, 9 was, however, suspended on στῦλοι—the posts of the bed.) מראשתי does not define whether the כביר העוים was placed *above* or *under* or *round* the head: it merely expresses *proximity* to the head, see 26, 7.

So בַּבִּנְיָ Jos. 2, 15; בְּדוּדִים 2 Ki. 10, 7. To be explained on the analogy of what was said on 1, 4, and 6, 8: the garment, the cord, the pots, are each not determined by some antecedent reference or allusion, but are fixed in the writer's mind, and defined accordingly by the article, *by the purpose to which it is, or is to be, put.* Comp. Gen. 50, 26 בָּאֲרוֹן; Ex. 21, 20 בִּשְׁבֹט with a rod: Nu. 17, 11 אֶת־הַמַּחֲתָה; 21, 9 and he put it עַל־הַגֵּץ on a pole: Jud. 4, 18 בִּשְׁמִיכָה; 7, 13 הָאֹהֶל to a tent; 20, 16 every one able to sling אֶל־הַשְּׁעָרָה בָּאֵן with a stone at a hair, and not miss it; ch. 9, 9 הָאִישׁ a man; 10, 25 (where see note); 21, 10 הַשְּׂמֵלָה; II 17, 13 הַנַּחֲלָה. הַשְּׂפַחָה a girl; 23, 21 בִּשְׁבֹט: in compound expressions, Ex. 16, 32 מִלֵּא הָעֵמֶר; Jud. 6, 38 מִלֵּא הַפֶּפֶל; ch. 10, 1 אֶת־פְּרִי־הַשְּׂמֹן. 25, 38 (see note), etc. The principle alluded to on 6, 8 might possibly account for the art. in *some* of the passages cited, but it will not account for all: and a difference between Hebrew and English idiom must here be recognised.

14. [וְתֹאמַר LXX וַיֹּאמְרוּ, preferably: see We.

17. [לִמָּה כָּכָה רָמִיתִּי The position of כָּכָה as I Ki. 1, 6: cf. II 13, 4.

[לִמָּה אֲמִיתָךְ The use of לִמָּה is thoroughly idiomatic; and it is by no means to be corrected (Th.) after the paraphrase of LXX to לֹא אִם (1): see Gen. 27, 45. 2 Ch. 25, 16 (quoted by Ges. *Thes.*, p. 770). II 2, 22—each time in deprecation: similarly Qoh. 5, 5. Introducing, however, as it does, the *ground* upon which the deprecation rests, it is virtually equivalent to *lest*, and is so rendered by LXX in the passages cited (μή ποτε, ἵνα μή)¹. And in dialectical or

¹ And so elsewhere in LXX, as Gen. 47, 19; Ex. 32, 12; Joel 2, 17 (ὅπως μή); ψ. 79, 10; 115, 2.

late Hebrew, as in Aramaic, it actually assumes this meaning, שׁ(י) being prefixed for the purpose of connecting it more distinctly with the principal clause. See, in OT., Cant. 1, 7, and (with אשר) Dan. 1, 10. In Aram. ܠܥܠܐ is thus the ordinary word for *lest*, ܒܢ being not in use¹.

18. בְּנוֹיָהּ Qri בְּנוֹיָהּ. The origin and meaning of this word, which occurs six times in the present context, are alike obscure. Mühlau-Volck derive it as follows: نَوَى in Arabic is *to intend, propose, conceive a design, make an aim for oneself*, hence the subst. نَوَى is not merely *intention, project*, but also *the goal of a journey*. Upon this basis, M.-V. conjecture that the root may have come to signify *to reach the goal of a journey, to rest there, bleiben, bestehen*; hence לֹא יָנוּה in Hab. 2, 5 shall not *abide*, and מְנוּה place of *rest after a journey* (Ort der Niederlassung, spec. für den Nomaden), and in a different application מְנוּיִת dwellings, of the Coenobium of the prophets. The explanation is in the last degree precarious, the process by which a secondary and subordinate sense in Arabic is made the origin of the primary sense in Hebrew being an incredible one, and the number of stages—all hypothetical—assumed to have been passed through before the age of Samuel being most improbable. All that can be said is that, if the text of Hab. 2, 5. ψ. 68, 13 be sound, Hebrew must have possessed a verb נוּה with some such sense as *to sit quiet* (which does not, however, appear in the cognate languages); and that מְנוּה may perhaps be connected with it. מְנוּה, however, does not signify ‘habitation’ in general, it denotes in particular a *pastoral abode* (see especially II 7, 8), and is only applied figuratively to other kinds of *abode* in poetry Ex. 15, 13, or the higher prose II 15, 25. The application is so different that it seems doubtful whether a word closely allied to this would have been chosen to denote a residence of prophets.

¹ In OT. דִּי-לִמָּה Ezr. 7, 23. In Phoenician ܠܡ (i.e. ܠܡܐ) by itself has the force of *lest* (CIS. 2, 21 ܝܣܓܪܝܢܡ ܠܡ = *ne tradant eos Dei*); in Hebrew it is not clear that לִמָּה alone has acquired this force, for Qoh. 7, 17. 18. Neh. 6, 3 are sentences in which the sense of *why? wherefore?* appears to be distinctly present to the writers.

Ewald, *Hist.* iii. 70 (E. T. 49 f.), starting from the same root follows a different track, and reaches accordingly a different goal. *נָוִי* is *to intend, propose, direct the mind upon a thing*; hence—here begins the process of conjecture—*to study* ('for what is study but the direction of the mind upon an object?'), and the subst. a *place of study, a college, a school!* Again, not merely is a hypothetical change of meaning postulated: but a very special sense, unsupported by analogy, and unheard of afterwards, is assumed to have been acquired by the word at a relatively early period in the history of the Hebrew language. The Kt. should probably be pointed בְּנוֹת (cf. LXX ἐν Αἰθ¹) with the original fem. termination, preserved in many old proper names (*Tenses*, § 181 n.: comp. e.g. צִרְפֶּת, בְּצִקְתָּ, דְּבִרְתָּ). The form נָוִית is rare (נָוִית, עֲמִית, גִּוִּית: Ol. p. 412). It is just possible (on the ground of the masc. נָוִי) that the word in itself might have signified *dwelling* (although, as Dr. Weir remarks, *the absence of the art.* is an objection to its being supposed to have any such appellative sense here): more probably it is the name of some locality in Ramah, the signification of which is lost to us.

20. [וּשְׁמוּאֵל עֹמֵד נֹצֵב] 'And Samuel standing as one appointed (22, 9) over them.' Both ptcpp. are represented in LXX, but the combination is peculiar and suspicious, שָׁכַב *lying asleep* 26, 7 being not quite parallel.

22. [עַד בּוֹר הַגְּדוֹל אֲשֶׁר בְּשָׂפֵי] LXX ἕως τοῦ φρέατος τοῦ ἄλω τοῦ ἐν τῷ Σεφεῖ = אֲשֶׁר בְּשָׂפֵי, no doubt rightly. The article in הַגְּדוֹל is irregular (on 6, 18); and a שָׂפֵי or *bare height* (often in Jeremiah) is a natural site for a גֶּזֶן.

22^b. [וַיֹּאמֶר] sc. האומר, as 16, 4.

23. [שָׁם] LXX ἐκεῖθεν = מִשָּׁם. So Th. Klo. Dr. Weir.

הָלַךְ הָלֹךְ וַיִּחַלֵּל Irregular: comp. II 16, 13 וַיִּחַלֵּל הָלֹךְ וַיִּחַלֵּל; 13, 19 with the pf. (as a freq.): וַיִּחַלֵּל הָלֹךְ וַיִּחַלֵּל. The more usual type is that of II 3, 16 וַיִּחַלֵּל הָלֹךְ וַיִּחַלֵּל.

¹ ν having dropped out in transcription: comp. Jud. 16, 4 ἐν Ἀλωρηχ for Ἀλωρηχ. Am. 1, 1 ἐν Ἀκαρεῖμ for Ἀκαρεῖμ.

24. [ערם] i.e. as Is. 20, 2. Mic. 1, 8 without the upper garment, and wearing only the long linen tunic, which was worn next the skin. The passage records another explanation of the origin of the proverb הָנֵם שְׂאוֹל בְּנִבְיָאִים, which refers it to a different occasion from the one described in 10, 10 f.

20, 1. [כִּי מִבְקֶשׁ] with no subj. expressed, as 17, 25.

2. [לֹא עָשָׂה] The Kt. can only be pointed לֹא עָשָׂה i.e. 'If my father *had* done . . .,' which, however, yields a sense unsuited to the context. The Qri לֹא is therefore to be preferred. As for the verb, עָשָׂה would be grammatical (*hath not done* = doth not do: *Tenses*, § 12): but the impf., which is expressed by the versions, is preferable (Am. 3, 7): 'My father doth not anything great or small, without revealing it to me' (lit. uncovering my ear: 9, 15).

3^b. [כִּי] introducing the fact asserted in the oath, as 14, 44 etc.

[כַּפְשֵׁעַ] 'the like of a footstep is, etc.' כִּי is properly an undeveloped subst., *the like of*¹: for instances of a subst. compounded with it forming the subj. of a sentence, see Lev. 14, 35 לִי בְּבֵיתִי. Lam. 1, 20 בְּפִתִּי בְּפִתִּי.

[פִּסְעָא] only here: the meaning is clear from the Aram. פִּסְעָא. Comp. the cognate verb in Is. 27, 4.

4. [מָה תֹאמַר וְנִי] lit. 'what doth thy soul say, and I will do it for thee?' = *whatsoever* thy soul saith, I will do it for thee: similarly Est. 5, 3. 6: *Tenses*, § 62.

[נֶפֶשׁ] The נֶפֶשׁ in Hebrew psychology is the usual seat of the emotional impulses: hence נֶפֶשׁ (נֶפֶשׁוֹ, נֶפֶשִׁי) is used as a *pathetic* periphrasis for the simple pronoun: Gen. 27, 4. 19. 25. 31; Nu. 23, 10 and Jud. 16, 30 (obliterated in AV., on account of the difference in the Hebrew and English conception of the 'soul'); *ch.* 2, 16 (comp. note): in poetry (often in parallelism with the pronoun), *ψ.* 3, 3. 11, 1. 34, 3. 35, 9; Is. 1, 14. 42, 1. 55, 2; Jer. 5, 9. 29 al. Its use, in a passage like the present, is a mark of grace and courtesy.

[תֹאמַר] 'LXX ἐπιθυμῇ, reading perhaps תֹאמַר [cf. 2, 16], which

¹ See especially Fleischer, *Kleinere Schriften*, i. 2 (1885), pp. 376-381.

is usually the Hebrew of ἐπιθυμέω, or הִשָּׁאֵל as in Dt. 14, 26, where also it is connected with נִפְתָּךְ. Only here is ἐπιθ. the translation of אָמַר (Dr. Weir).

5. יֵשֶׁב אִשָּׁב] 'David, as appears from *v.* 25 ff., was, together with Abner and Jonathan, Saul's daily and regular companion at table: thus the sentence וְאִנֹּכִי יֵשֶׁב וְנ' cannot be so related to the preceding one, as though the new-moon were the occasion of his being a guest at the king's table: on the contrary, the new-moon is rather alleged as the excuse for his absence. Consequently, the rendering, "To-morrow is new-moon, and I must sit with the king at meat" is excluded; and the only course remaining open is to read with LXX לֹא אִשָּׁב "To-morrow is the new-moon, and I will *not* sit with the king at meat; but thou shalt let me go" etc.' (We.). For the new-moon, as a festival and popular holiday, see 2 Ki. 4, 23. Am. 8, 5.

הַשְּׁלִישִׁי] cannot be construed grammatically with הָעֶרֶב, and is omitted by LXX. Targ. ' (Or) on the third day.' 'But *on the third day* is always בְּיוֹם הַשְּׁלִישִׁי; and שְׁלִישִׁית, when without a noun, is always *a third part*' (Dr. Weir). Probably the word is a gloss due to a scribe who observed that in point of fact David remained in concealment till the third day (*v.* 35).

6. In this verse we have two idiomatic uses of the inf. abs. combined: (a) to emphasize the terms of a condition expressed by אִם, which has been briefly noticed before (I, 11): add Ex. 15, 26. 19, 5. 21, 5. 22, 3. 11. 12. 16. 22. 23, 22; *ch.* 12, 25. 14, 30. below *vv.* 7^b. 9. 21: (b) at the beginning of a speech, where a slight emphasis is often required: so *v.* 3. Gen. 43, 3. 7. 20. Jud. 9, 8. *ch.* 10, 16. 14, 28. 43. 23, 10; II 1, 6; 20, 18.

נִשְׁאַל] on the force of the *Nif.* (asked for himself, asked leave), see Ew. § 123^b. Stade, § 167^b.

זָבַח הַיָּמִים] as I, 21: cf. on I, 3.

אִם כֹּה יֹאמַר] See on 14, 9.

מַעֲמֹו] *v.* 9. 25, 17. Est. 7, 7; is accomplished (= determined) of him *or* on his part. מַעֲמֹו expresses origination (= Greek *παρά* with gen.): I Ki. 2, 33. 12, 15. Is. 8, 18. 28, 29.

8. עשה חסד עם (את¹) [על עבדך] Everywhere else (or ¹את) עשה חסד עם Gen. 39, 21, and נטה חסד על Ezr. 7, 28. 9, 9 : but על suits as naturally with נטה as it is alien to עשה. Doubtless, therefore, עם should be restored, which is expressed also by LXX, Pesh. Targ.

וְעַד אָבִיךָ לָמָּה זֶה תָּבִיאֲנִי [but to thy father wherefore shouldest thou bring me?] Notice the emphatic position of עַד אָבִיךָ, *before* the adv. : cf. before הֵן and הֵלֵא Jer. 22, 15. Neh. 13, 17. Job 34, 31 כי אל אל האמר for unto God did one ever say? before כי Gen. 18, 20. 1 Ki. 8, 37. Mic. 5, 4 al.; before אם ψ. 66, 18; before מה Est. 1, 15. 9, 12^a.

9. חלילה לך in answer to the remark in the previous verse; so v. 2.

[כי אם ונ'] 'for if I *know* that the evil is determined of my father to come upon thee, shall I not tell thee *that*?' (ולא as Ex. 8, 22). Ke. We. construe affirmatively, assuming an aposiopesis: '... and I do not tell thee *that*' (*sc.* so and so may God do to me!).

ולא אתה ונ' is emphatic : cf. on 21, 10.

10. או מה־יענך אבִיךָ קשה if perchance thy father answer thee with something harsh. או must have here the unusual sense of *if perchance* (RV.), cf. Lev. 26, 41; מה is indefinite, as 19, 3. קשה is in apposition with מה; its position at the end is in accordance with idiom; see on 26, 18.

12-13. This difficult passage has been rendered in two ways: (a) 'O Jehovah, God of Israel! when I shall sound my father to-morrow [(or) the third (day)], and behold, there is good toward David, and I send not then unto thee, and disclose it to thee, Jehovah do so to Jonathan and more also: (but) if it please my father to do thee evil, I will disclose it to thee' etc. (Th. Keil). This, however, implies that כֹּה יַעֲשֶׂה ונ' refers unusually backwards; it is a further objection that there is nothing in the Hebrew to express or suggest a *contrast* between the two clauses introduced by כִּי. (b) 12^b being treated as a question (cf. v. 9): 'O Jehovah, God of Israel! when I shall sound my father ... and behold there

¹ Rare. Occasionally also ל: Ex. 20, 6. 1 Ki. 2, 7. ψ. 18, 51.

is good toward David, shall I not then send unto thee, and disclose it to thee? Jehovah do so to me and more also: if it please my father to do thee evil, I will disclose it to thee' etc. (so RV., the sentence being merely somewhat more closely accommodated to English idiom). This is preferable. It is true that commonly a more emphatic particle follows 'כה יעשה וג', and that the analogy of other passages might have led us to expect 'כי . . . כי אם ייטיב' (cf. II 19, 14); but the types of sentences with 'כה יעשה וג' are not perfectly uniform, and there seems to be no *necessity* for such a particle to be used, if the sense is sufficiently plain without it. At the beginning, יהוה as a *vocative* agrees badly with the speech following in which the second person is throughout Jonathan. Probably ער has fallen out after דוד (so Pesh. RV.). On כעת מחר see on 9, 16. השלשית is as perplexing and intrusive as in v. 5, and is no doubt, as there, 'a correction *ex eventu*.'

[והנה] lit. *and behold*, used similarly in the enunciation of a particular hypothetical alternative, Dt. 13, 15; 17, 4; 19, 18; and in Lev. 13-14 frequently. Comp. above, on 9, 7.

[ייטב] The punctuation implies as subject either המיטיב (on 16, 4) or יהוה (cf. 2, 32). Perhaps, however, the word ought to be read as *Qal* ייטב, construed with את as ירע II 11, 25, where see note.

14-15. Another difficult passage. 'And wilt thou not, if I am still alive (*sc.* when thou comest to the throne), wilt thou not shew toward me the kindness of Jehovah that I die not, and not cut off thy mercy from my house for ever?' The second ולא must be treated as merely resumptive of the first: cf. Ki. 20, 31; Gen. 27, 30; ויהי Dt. 20, 11. But most moderns prefer to point ולא (II 18, 12) for ולא twice: 'And *mayest thou*, if I am still alive, *mayest thou* shew toward me' etc.

[חסד י'] ולא אמות II 9, 3. The last clause חסד אלהים as [חסד י'] does not in itself cause difficulty: nevertheless LXX, Vulg. both render as if it expressed the opposite alternative to אם עודני חי (*καὶ ἐν θανάτῳ ἀποθάνω*, si vero mortuus fuero). If this view be correct, we must conclude that אם has dropped out before אמות [so Dr. Weir],

and render (connecting with *v.* 15), 'And thou shalt not, *if I die*, thou shalt not cut off thy mercy from my house for ever¹.'

15-16. [ולא בהכרת ונ] A third difficult passage. *V.* 15 will just admit of the rendering, 'And thou shalt not cut off thy mercy from my house for ever, *and not* (= yea, not) when Jehovah cuts off the enemies of David,' etc. But the repetition of ולא is more awkward even than in *v.* 14; and in *v.* 15 not merely is the covenant concluded with the *house* of David strange, but clause *δ* is anacoluthic, and what is expected is not that Jehovah should require it from the hand of David's enemies, but from the hand of David himself, in case he should fail to fulfil the conditions of the covenant. LXX points to another and preferable reading, uniting 15^b and 16, and treating the whole as a continuation of Jonathan's speech: καὶ εἰ μὴ, ἐν τῷ ἐξαίρειν Κύριον τοὺς ἐχθροὺς Δαυιδ ἐκαστον ἀπὸ προσώπου τῆς γῆς, εὐρεθῆναι [cod. A ἐξαρθῆναι] τὸ ὄνομα τοῦ Ἰωναθαν ἀπὸ τοῦ οἴκου Δαυιδ i.e. ² ולא בהכרת יהוה את איבי דוד איש מעל פני האדמה יכרת ולא 'and when Jehovah cutteth off the enemies of David, each one from the face of the ground, *the name of Jonathan shall* not be cut off from the house of David.' The clause 'ובקש ונ', which was incongruous in MT., is now in its appropriate place, in Jonathan's speech, as a final wish expressed by him on behalf of his friend: 'and may Jehovah require it at the hand of David's enemies!' (viz. if they presume to attack or calumniate him.) The reading is also supported by 24, 22 'Swear to me now by Jehovah that thou wilt not cut off my seed after me, nor destroy my name from my father's house.' Jonathan, being David's brother-in-law, and prescient that David will succeed Saul upon the throne, prays that when his enemies are destroyed—especially, in accordance with the usual Oriental custom (cf. 1 Ki. 15, 29. 16, 11. 2 Ki. 10, 6. 11, 1), the family of his predecessor—his own relationship with David's house may not be forgotten or disowned. David's

¹ We.'s ולא אם אמות לא חכרת is a form of sentence not quite supported by analogy.

² We. ולא and may not . . . ! (LXX, representing ולא by εἰ μὴ, vocalized wrongly ולא: see below, on II 13, 26; and comp. Jer. 11, 21 LXX.)

acknowledgment of the obligation is recorded II 9, 1: cf. 21, 7. The expression . . . נכרת שם מעם recurs Ruth 4, 10.

17. [להשביע את דוד] *to make David swear*. 'The impassioned entreaties addressed by Jonathan, *sv.* 14-16, to David might with some show of plausibility be termed an *adjuration* of David: as, however, they are entreaties *on behalf of himself*, they cannot be regarded as any special token of his love *towards* David. It follows that באהבתו אתו in *v.* 17 agrees only with the reading of LXX להשבע לדוד *to swear to David*, which also has the advantage of being capable of a strict interpretation: for *v.* 12 f. (to which the reference will now be) express an actual oath, whereas *sv.* 14-16 do not properly express an adjuration.' (We.).

19. [ושלשת תרד מאד] For תרד LXX has ἐπισκέψῃ i.e. תפקד, incorrectly vocalized for תפקד *thou shalt be missed* (so Targ. תתבעי, Pesh. ܬܬܒܥܝ), which agrees as it should do with מאד *greatly*, and is evidently right. To *go down* is an idea which, as used here (Jud. 19, 11 is different), would not be qualified by *greatly*: RV. *quickly* takes an unwarrantable liberty with the Hebrew.

שָׁלֹשׁ is a denom., *to do a thing the third time* (1 Ki. 18, 34), or, as here, *on the third day*¹. Lit. 'and thou shalt act on the third day, thou shalt be missed greatly' = and thou shalt *on the third day be missed* greatly; cf. Is. 29, 4 וּשְׁפַלַּת מֵאֶרֶץ תִּדְבְּרִי lit. 'and thou shalt be humbled, thou shalt speak from the earth' = and thou shalt *speak humbly* from the earth, the second verb, in each case, defining the application of the first. The principle is the same as that which underlies the idiom explained on 2, 3 תִּרְבוּ תִּרְבּוּ אֵל, though as a rule the two verbs are in the same tense.

[האבן האזל] LXX τὸ ἐργαζέειν: cf. *v.* 41 where מֵאֵזֶל הִנָּב is rendered ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀργαζ. Clearly, in both passages, the translators found before them the same word, which they did not understand, and therefore, as in similar cases (e. g. *v.* 20 Ἀρματταπει; 14, 1 al. Μεσσαβ), simply transliterated. And in both passages their reading,

¹ Expressions not quite identical, but analogous, are cited by Roed. from the Arabic in the *Thes.*, p. 142^b.

as compared with the present Hebrew text, has the presumption of originality in its favour. Here האול is a *vox nihili*; in v. 41 'beside the south' is a position which does not admit of being fixed, and from which, therefore, no one can be conceived as arising; at the same time, there is the presumption that אצל was in both passages followed by some similar word. Restore, therefore, here (or הלוא¹ הָלַז and in v. 41 מֵאֶצֶל הָאֲרֶנֶב הָלַז has occurred before in 14, 1, and is expressed here also by Pesh. (אֶס): אֲרֶנֶב is a word which (cf. רֶנֶב) would naturally signify a *mound* or *cairn* of earth.

20. וְאֲנִי אֶשְׁלֹשׁ בַּחֲצִים [צִדָּה] אֹרֶה LXX [וְאֲנִי . . . אֹרֶה] the claims of which are well stated by We. אֶשְׁלֹשׁ will be construed as in v. 19, to which Jonathan's promise now forms the counterpart, 'And I on the third day will shoot to its side with arrows.' It is true, of course, that Jonathan in fact shoots but one arrow, and the boy at once runs to fetch it; but in the first *general* description of what Jonathan will do, the expressions 'shoot with arrows,' 'find the arrows that I shoot' are naturally used. As a מועד, however, must evidently be carried out in accordance with the terms arranged, the fact that in v. 35 ff. no mention is made of the *three* arrows of MT. is an indication that they were not originally part of v. 20. צִדָּה, though omitted in LXX, may be retained, but must be pointed either צִדָּה² or צִדָּה (i. e. צִדּוֹ, referring to האֲרֶנֶב: see on II 21, 1). In MT. צִדָּה is for צִדָּה (referring to האֲבֵן), the *mappiq* being omitted, as occasionally happens, e. g. Ex. 9, 18; 2 Ki. 8, 6; Is. 23, 17. 18: Ew. § 247^d (2); Stade, § 347^c. Ges. *Thes.*, in saying that the ה is paragogic, has overlooked the fact that the tone is *milra'*.

לִי לִשְׁלַח לִי so as to send it for me etc. The reflexive לִי, implying that the שְׁלַח is done *with reference* to the speaker, or for his pleasure, cannot be properly reproduced in our idiom.

21-22. [הַחֲצִים] LXX throughout the sing., i. e. הַחֲצִי, an unusual

¹ Like the sporadic קָאם, רָאג, לָאש, רָאש (II 12, 1), etc.

² *Mil'el*, with ה *locale* = to (the) side.

form (see on *v.* 36^b), which might readily be changed erroneously into a pl., as in MT.

21. [קחנו ובאה] As the text stands, קחנו is addressed to *David*, the suffix relating to the lad: 'Fetch him and come.' We, reading with LXX החצי (sg.) makes קחנו the end of the words addressed to the boy, 'fetch it,' and treats ובאה as beginning the apodosis. But though החצי may be right, for the apodosis to be introduced by ו and the imperative is most unusual, if indeed it occurs at all in the OT.; if, therefore, this view of קחנו be adopted, it will be almost necessary to read וּבָאתָ for וּבָאָה (which, indeed, only implies a change of *one* letter).

22. [שלהך] 'will have sent thee away' (*sc.* in the case supposed). The pf. as 14, 10; Lev. 19, 8; II 5, 24 (*Tenses*, § 17).

25. [ויקם יהונתן] LXX καὶ προέφθασεν τὸν Ἰωναθαν (Lucian more correctly αὐτὸν Ἰωναθαν), implying ויקדם. *Rose up* is out of place: the relative position of those at the table is described, and Jonathan *was in front*, opposite to Saul: the seat opposite to Abner was vacant. True, קדם commonly denotes *to come* or *go in front*; but not perhaps necessarily, and the use of the word here would closely resemble that in ψ. 68, 26 קְדָמוּ שָׁרִים the singers *were in front*.

26. [בלתי טהור] The only passage in which בלתי is used to negative an adj. (as elsewhere—at least in poetry—בלי, e.g. Hos. 7, 8). It negatives a subst. once, Is. 14, 6.

[כי־לא טהור] LXX ὅτι οὐ κεκαθάρισται = טָהַר, which relieves the tautology of MT.: 'he is not clean; for he hath not been cleansed.' As thus read, the clause will state the ground why Saul supposed David to be still בלתי טהור.

27. [ויהי ממחרת החדש השני] Keil: 'And on the morrow of the new-moon there was the second (day),'—a fact so patent as hardly to be worth recording. Better with LXX (and substantially RV., for the word cannot be *understood*) insert בַּיּוֹם before השני, 'And it came to pass on the morrow of the new-moon, even on the second day,' that etc. A slight redundancy of expression is not out of harmony with Hebrew style, especially when, as here, the

'second day' will suggest to the reader a repetition of the scene described, *v.* 24 f.

29. [וְהוּא צוּה־לִי אֲחִי Cf. *ψ.* 87, 5 והוא יכוננה עליין] and *He* will establish it, even the Most High. The unusual form of expression may have been intended to suggest that David had received the command from one whom he would not willingly disobey. We would read וְהָא and *lo* (Gen. 47, 23). For the words quoted LXX express לוֹ יִצְוֶה אֲחִי.

30. [בן נעות המרדות] Commonly rendered 'son of a perverse woman' (נעות being ptc. Nif. fem.) in respect of rebelliousness. The expression is, however, peculiar, and excites suspicion. The genitive is attached commonly to a descriptive adj. for the purpose of defining it (Ew. § 288^c): thus (a) בן לֵב pure of heart, נקי כפים clean of hands, בן רוּחַ erring of spirit: מוערי רגל tottering of feet; (b) אֶבֶר עֲצוֹת perishing in regard to counsels; נשוי פשע forgiven in respect of transgression; (c) סָרַת טַעַם: (Pr. 11, 22) a woman turned aside in respect of discretion (= turned aside from discretion); שָׁבִי פֶשַׁע (Is. 59, 22) = those turned back from transgression; שׁוּבֵי מִלְחָמָה (Mic. 2, 8) = averse from battle. מְרִדוֹת, however, does not define נעות, but repeats the same idea under a different form. Further, מְרִדוֹת, if derived from מרד to rebel, ought by analogy (cf. מְלֻכּוֹת, יְלֻדוֹת, עֲבָדוֹת: Ol. § 219^a) to be pointed מְרִדוֹת (with aspirated ד). On these grounds, Lagarde, in a note on the expression¹, having first pointed out that עוֹה corresponds with the Arabic غَوَى to go astray, leave the right path, urges (1) that the resolution of 'a woman perverse in respect of rebelliousness' into 'a perverse, rebellious woman,' as a rendering of נעות המרדות, is illegitimate, and that 'only he would think correctly from the point of view of Semitic idiom who conceived the "genitive" המרדות as defining that from which the נעות turned aside:' and (2) that מרדות must be treated as a derivative, not of מרד but of רָדָה, with the force of the corresponding word ܕܝܫܠܐ in Syriac, viz. discipline

¹ In his review of the 9th edition of Gesenius' *Handwörterbuch* (by Mühlau and Volck), reprinted in the *Mittheilungen*, i. (1884), p. 236 f.

(e.g. Eph. 6, 4 Pesh. = παιδεία). Lagarde would accordingly construe the phrase 'son of a woman gone astray from discipline' and he compares the Arabic expression (Lane, p. 2305^b) وَلَدٌ غَيَّيَّةٌ son of a woman gone astray, i.e. son of a whore. In spite of שָׂטָן בְּנֵי 40, 5 'treacherously recreant' (Cheyne, ed. 1); בְּנֵי אֵיִן 59, 6 'traitors of wickedness,' Lagarde's argument is philologically just: and the only difficulty which attaches to his conclusion is the distinctively Syriac sense which it postulates for מַרְדּוּת, and of which there is no other trace in connexion with the Hebrew רָדָה or its derivatives¹.

LXX have νιὲ κορασίων αὐτομολούντων = בֶּן נַעֲרַת הַמְּרִידוֹת; and מַרְדּוּת = discipline being thus questionable in Hebrew, the alternative is with We. to follow this, so far at least as the ר in נַעֲרַת goes, and to read בֶּן נַעֲרַת הַמְּרִידוֹת son of a rebellious girl, i.e. of a girl who has contumaciously rebelled against her master, and left him, in other words, of a runaway slave-girl. We. compares Judith 16, 12 υἱὸν κορασίων κατεκέντησαν αὐτούς, καὶ ὡς παῖδας αὐτομολούντων ἐτίτρωσκον αὐτούς, in the Syriac version ܐܡܝܢ ܕܡܝܬܐ ܕܡܠܚܐ ܕܡܠܚܐ ܕܡܠܚܐ ܕܡܠܚܐ².

¹ But Lagarde is unquestionably right in maintaining that in עויה and its derivatives two roots, distinct in Arabic, have, as in many other cases (comp. on 15, 29), been confused in Hebrew, viz. عَوَى to bend (e.g. in Is. 21, 3 נַעֲוִיתִי 15, 29); and عَوَى to err, go astray (Qor. 2, 257. 7, 143. 19, 60 and often: especially, as Lagarde abundantly shews, opp. to رَشَدٌ to go straight, to keep on the right path), which is found in הַעֲוִיהַ to act erringly, II 24, 17 al., and in the common subst. עֲוֹן iniquity, properly error. The idea expressed by עויה (= عَوَى) and its derivatives is thus not that of perverseness (= עָקָשׁ), but deviation from the right track, error: and this sense is still sometimes expressed by the ancient versions: as Is. 19, 14 πνεῦμα πλανήσεως, ܕܡܝܬܐ ܕܡܠܚܐ; Pr. 12, 8 ܕܡܝܬܐ ܕܡܠܚܐ = one deficient in understanding, Vulg. vanus et excors (as though lit. one gone astray from understanding). The conventional rendering of the frequent עֲוֹן by words of general import, such as ἀδικία, ἁμαρτία, iniquitas, iniquity, tends to conceal from those to whom the Hebrew term is thus familiarly represented, the metaphor which originally underlay both עֲוֹן itself, and the cognate verb.

² In Lucian's recension of LXX there is a second rendering of the phrase in

בחר] LXX μέτοχος i.e. חֶבֶר *art a companion of*, which agrees with the following ל (see Pr. 28, 24). בחר is construed with ב, not with ל. 'LXX good' (Dr. Weir).

31. אתו אלי] LXX νεανίαν, reading את־העלם, their MS. being indistinct' (Dr. Weir).

בן מות] 26, 16. II 12, 5.

33. כי כלה היא . . . להמית] For this use of היא (which is uncommon), cf. 2 Ki. 18, 36. Jer. 50, 15. 25. 51, 6. 11. כלה is, however, elsewhere confined to poetry, and expresses the idea of *consumption, destruction* (usually with עשה, as Is. 10, 23), not that of *complete determination*. כִּלְתָּהּ (LXX, We.) for היא כלה is certainly a more idiomatic expression (cf. *vs.* 7. 9).

36. . . . הנער רץ ו.] See on 9, 5.

החצי] So 37 *bis*, 38 Kt. 21 f. (LXX), and 2 Ki. 9, 24 MT. Probably a genuine alternative form of חץ (Ew. § 186^e). Though the pl. in Hebrew is חֲצִים, the form in Arabic (حُضَيْمٌ) and the plural in Eth. (ሕሕ8: ሕሕ84: Dillm. col. 134) shew that there is a parallel form, the root of which is a לִיָּה verb.

38. מהרה חושה] מהרה *before* the verb which it qualifies, as 2 Ki. 1, 11. מהרה ררה ψ. 31, 3. מהרה הצילני; and (for the sake of the rhythm) 37, 2. Is. 58, 8.

ויבא] LXX, Pesh. Vulg. וַיָּבֵא, which is preferable.

40. אשר לו] 17, 40. 21, 8. 24, 5. 25, 7. 1 Ki. 1, 8. 33. 49. 4, 2. 10, 28. 15, 20. 22, 31. 2 Ki. 11, 10. 16, 13^b. Not always with a *compound* expression.

41. מאצל הנגב] See on *v.* 19.

42. אשר] = *in that, forasmuch as*, Gen. 30, 18 etc.: cf. on 15, 15.

question, viz. γυναικοτραφή, i.e. (as it seems) *woman-nourished*, effeminate. Symm. has ἀπαιδευτῶν ἀποστατούντων, Theod. . . . μετακινουμένων. Vulg. substitutes another disparaging comparison, Fili mulieris *virum ultro rapientis*, which seems to stand in some relation to the first part of the paraphrase of Chrysostom (X. 301 D, quoted by Field), as the second does to the rendering of Lucian: νῆ πορνιδίῳ ἐπιμαυνομένῳ ἀνδράσιν, ἐπιτρεχόντων τοῖς παριοῦσιν, ἐκνενευρισμένε καὶ μαλακὲ καὶ μηδὲν ἔχων ἀνδρός.—Pesh. כִּי שִׁמְחָה מְאֹדָה (comp. the rendering of Pr. 12, 8 cited in the last note: hardly נעדרה).

21, 2. [נָכַח] So 22, 9: cf. דָּרַנָה Ez. 25, 13; also the anomalous punctuation ה־ in the imper. דַּעַה Pr. 24, 14, and 1 and 3 pers. impf. *ch.* 28, 15 ואִקְרָאָה and ψ. 20, 4 יִדְשְׁנָה Ges. § 90 Rem. 2; Ew. § 216^c; Stade, § 132.

[אֲחִימֶלֶךְ] 'LXX' Ἀβειμελεχ, as also in *ch.* 22. 23, 6. 26, 6. ψ. 52, 1: on the contrary, Ἀχειμελεχ 30, 7. II 8, 17. The same mis-transcription occurs in 1 Ch. 18, 16 MT., where LXX has rightly Ἀχειμελεχ, We. (the readings of LXX corrected from Dr. Swete's edition).

[וַיַּחְרֹד . . . לִקְרֹאת] as 16, 4.

3. [אִישׁ אֵל יָדַע] The same expression, Jer. 36, 19. 38, 24. *מֵאֲמֹנָה* as regards anything = at all.

[יֹדַעְתִּי] Po'el from יָדַע, according to Ew. § 125^a 'to make a person know a thing in order to determine him to act accordingly' = *to direct*. But this explanation requires more to be supplied than is probable. LXX διαμεμαρτύρημαι, which points to a reading יַעֲרִיתִי, Po'el from יָעַר (see p. 59 *bottom*), in Qal, to designate or appoint (a place, II 20, 5; a person, Ex. 21, 8. 9): hence in Po'el with a personal object (Wright, *Arab. Gr.* i. § 43: comp. above on 18, 9), not, as in Qal, simply to appoint a person for some position or purpose, but to perform the act of appointment upon a person, to fix a place or time for him (which is the sense of the corresponding form in Arabic, as وَاعْدُهُ Arnold, *Chrestom. Arab.*, p. 197, 10: Qor. 7, 138; 20, 82 وواعدناكم جانب الطور الأيمن and *we appointed you to the right side of the mountain*). So here, 'the young men *I have appointed to the place of such and such a one*.' The Hif. הוֹעִיד is used in nearly the same sense Jer. 49, 19=50, 44: Job 9, 19. Dr. Weir however writes: 'Is it not rather יַעֲרִיתִי? comp. Jer. 47, 7 יַעֲרֵה שֵׁם אֵל חוּף הַיָּם שֵׁם יַעֲרֵה.' The Qal would certainly seem to express all that is required.

[פִּלְנִי אֱלֹמִנִי] So Ru. 4, 1+: in Dan. 8, 13 פִּלְמִנִי—the *one* example of a real contraction which the Hebrew language affords. مُلَانٌ (Qor. 25, 30) and فَحْ are used in the same sense, perhaps derived from the root of פָּלַח, and meaning properly a *separate, particular* one. אֱלֹמִנִי perhaps signifies *one whose name is withheld* (from אֵלִם

to be dumb). Ew. § 106^c renders the expression, 'ein gewisser verschwiegener.'

4. [ועתה מה וג'] Keil, RV. and others: 'And now what is under thine hand? Five loaves of bread give into my hand, or whatsoever there is present.' But this leaves the emphatic position of חמשה לחם unaccounted for: and how could David ask specifically for five loaves, when his previous words had just implied that he did not know whether Ahimelech possessed them? Rather, 'And now what is under thine hand? Five loaves of bread? Give them into mine hand,' which agrees better with the accents (according to which the chief break in *a* is at לחם, not at ירך). But even this construction is difficult, and probably there is some error in מה. LXX render as a question. Either ה or, better, אם for מה would constitute a normal Hebrew sentence: 'And now, *if* there are under thy hand five loaves of bread, give them into my hand, or whatsoever there is present.' הנמצא lit. *that which is found*, i. e. that which is here present, as 13, 16. Gen. 19, 15. Jud. 20, 48. An idiomatic use of the *Nif.* of מצא.

5. [אל תחת ידי] The use of אל here is destitute of analogy. In Jer. 3, 6. Zech. 3, 10. Ez. 10, 2 אל תחת of course expresses *motion* under. אל is in fact redundant, and is in all probability simply a corrupt repetition of חל.

6. [כי אם] apparently, as Jud. 15, 7, with the force of an oath: see Ges. *s.v.* who renders *hercle*.

[אשה] a good example of a sing. term used collectively. For other rather noticeable instances see Gen. 30, 37 מקל (note the following בהן). Jud. 19, 12 עיר (followed by הנה). 21, 16 (אשה as here). Jer. 4, 29^b עיר (note בהן).

[עצרה-לנו] detained *in reference to us*, i. e. (Anglice) *from us*: cf. ל in ψ. 40, 11; 84, 12; Job 12, 20 construed with verbs of removing or withholding.

[בצאתי וג'] This difficult sentence is usually rendered: 'When I came out, the vessels of the young men were holy, though the journey was but a common one, how much more then to-day shall they be holy in (their) vessels?' i. e. the utensils in which the young

men would put the bread were clean ceremonially when they set out: there has been no danger of pollution since (though the journey was a common one), and hence they cannot defile bread put into them. That the *persons* of his companions were ceremonially clean David had assured Ahimelech before: he here gives him the same assurance respecting their 'vessels,' i. e. wallets or utensils. But the interpretation cannot be pronounced a certain one¹; nor is the text altogether free from suspicion. For the construction of **בצאתי** followed by **כלים** cf. Is. 6, 1; Jud. 11, 16, etc.: *Tenses*, § 127 β. The literal sense of **כלים** seems the most likely: that suggested by Ewald (= 'bodies,' as *σκαῖος*, 1 Thess. 4, 4) is consonant with the context, but artificial: that supported by Keil is a sense scarcely suitable except in poetry (Is. 13, 5).

[**יקרש**] Though the sing. is defensible, the plur. **יקרשו** (LXX, Pesh. Ew. We.) is preferable and more in accordance with general prose usage.

7. **לחם הפנים** [i. e. Bread of (Jehovah's) Presence; cf. Ex. 40, 23 and see Dillmann, *Commentary on Ex.-Lev.*, p. 600.

[**המוסרים**] The plur. might be explained as a reference to the separate loaves (cf. **חמשה לחם**, עשרה): but this does not accord well with **הלקחתי** at the end of the verse. It is better, therefore, either to read there **הלקחתי** with LXX, or to suppose that the final **ם** in **מוסרים** has arisen by error from the first **מ** of the word following, and for **המוסר ממלפני** (cf. on 1, 24) to restore **המוסר מלפני**. Comp. Jer. 29, 9 (read **הלקחים**); 36, 21 (read **על**, in accordance with idiom); Mic. 2, 8 (**ויקום**); 2 Ch. 28, 23 (read **עזרים**). On the other hand, sometimes a repeated letter has dropped out, as *ch.* 17, 17. Is. 45, 11 (read **תשאלוני** with Hitzig, Dr. Weir, Prof. Cheyne), and probably **פ. 42, 2** (**אילת**).

8. **נעצר** [Comp. Jer. 36, 5. Neh. 6, 10.

¹ Dr. Weir remarks: 'כתמול שלשם is translated by all [substantially] "both yesterday and the day before;" but it never has this meaning [see e. g. Gen. 31, 2. 5. Ex. 5, 7]; and there seems no reason why we should not render here [in accordance with its usual meaning] . . . as *heretofore*, when I have gone forth' (placing, of course, the Zaqef qatōn at **בצאתי**).

44, 7. Pr. 5, 22. ψ . 83, 12 שיתמו נדיבמו make them, (even) their nobles, etc.¹): but the emphatic anticipation of an object such as מעמו is not probable, and the form of the suffix—rare even in strong verbs (see on 18, 1)—is found only once besides with a verb ל'ה, II 14, 6, where there are *independent* grounds for questioning its correctness. No doubt וישנו is an error of transcription for וישנה. So Ol. p. 547; Stade, § 143^e; Kön. p. 546.

ויתהלל] and he behaved himself madly. The word recurs, applied metaphorically, Nah. 2, 5, Jer. 25, 16. 51, 7.

בידם] in their hands, i.e. as they sought to restrain him (Th. Ke.).

ויתו] Pi'el from תָּהָה, with anomalous *gamez*, for ויתו, i.e. *scratched*, made meaningless marks. But LXX ἐτροπάνισεν i.e. ויתו and he drummed on the doors of the gates,—‘a more suitable gesture for a raving madman’ (Kp.). So Stade, § 493^b.

16. 'חסר וג' [Am I in lack of mad men?—The question is indicated by the tone of the voice: see on 11, 12; and cf. 22, 7. 15.

אתזה] See on 10, 27.

עלי] *lit.* upon me, i.e. to my trouble: Gen. 48, 7 מתה רחל עלי.

22, 1. [אל מערת עדלם] The מערה is afterwards, *v.* 4, spoken of as a מצודה; and the case is the same in the other passage in which it is mentioned II 23, 13 f.=I Ch. 11, 15 f. Can a מערה be also termed a מצודה? A מצודה is a mountain-stronghold (ψ . 18, 3); and in Jud. 6, 2. Ez. 33, 27 מערות and at least מצודות (Is. 33, 16) are named side by side as *different* kinds of hiding-place. We. answers the above question in the negative; and believes that both here and II 23, 13 f. מערת עדלם is an old error for מצודת עדלם the *stronghold* of 'Adullam.

¹ Comp. Ew. § 309°. There are also other types, as with ל, Nu. 32, 33. Jos. 1, 2. Jud. 21, 7. 2 Ch. 26, 14; with מן Lev. 6, 8; and with the suffix in the *genitive*, as Ez. 10, 3. 42, 14. Job 29, 3; and in Ch., in a form recalling strongly Syriac usage, 1 Ch. 5, 26 ויגלם ל' 23, 6. 2 Ch. 25, 10. 28, 15. With one word, the interrog. אי, the apparent pleonasm is idiomatic: Is. 19, 12 אים חכמין Where are they, thy wise men? 2 Ki. 19, 13 חמה חמה (in || Is. 37, 13 איה). Mic. 7, 10 איו יהוה אלהיך. איו Except with this word, the use is chiefly a late one; or at least occurs with growing frequency in the later writers. But *some* of the instances are not improbably due to textual error.

וירדו] was in the *Shephēlah* Jos. 15, 33. 35: hence *went down* (Dr. Weir).

2. בל־איש אשר־לו נשא Cf. Is. 24, 2 כאשר נשא בו as (one) against whom there is a lender (creditor).

3. [מר נפש Jud. 18, 25; cf. Job 3, 20; and on 1, 10.

3. [יצא . . . אתכם] If the text be sound, these words can only be rendered 'come forth (to be) with you.' But the case is not one in which such a strongly marked pregnant construction would be expected: and it is probable that either some word has dropped out, or that we should, with Vulg. Pesh. (maneat, יָשָׁב) read יֵשְׁבוּ for יֵצֵאוּ.

4. [וַיִּנָּחֵם] 'led them (so as to be) in the presence of the king of Moab.' Another pregnant construction, hardly less expected than the last. ואת פני is not used in conjunction with verbs of motion, and in Pr. 18, 16 ולבני גדלים יִנָּחֵנִי the prep. is different. Targ. ואשרינון, Pesh. וסמכס point to the punctuation וַיִּנָּחֵם (see Jos. 6, 23 Targ.; II 16, 21 Pesh.) and *he left them*, which is altogether to be preferred. (LXX καὶ παρεκάλεσε=וַיִּנָּחֵם.)

5. [ובאת־לך] Cf. 1 Ki. 17, 3; and often in the imper., as Dt. 1, 7 סעו לכם 40. 2, 13 עברו לכם 5, 27 שובו לכם Is. 40, 9 עֲלֵי לָךְ.

6. [נודע] *known*=discovered: cf. Ex. 2, 14. Jud. 16, 9. II 17, 19.

In clause *b* the series of ptcpp. describe the situation, as (e.g.) 1 Ki. 1, 40; 22, 10; 2 Ki. 6, 32.

7. [לכלכם (2)] unless it be an error for וכלכם, affords an example of ל marking the accus., on which see 23, 10.

8. [חָלָה] *is sick* because of me. This can hardly be right. In the *poetical* passage Am. 6, 6 the apathy of the boisterous revellers of Samaria is well described by the words ולא נָחֵלוּ עַל שֹׁבֵר יוֹסֵף and *feel no sickness* by reason of Joseph's breach: but the passage here is different. LXX *πονῶν*, which represents חָמַל in the passage of similar import 23, 21 כי חמלתם עלי. Hence Grätz, Klo. חָמַל: 'and none of you *hath compassion* on me.' Dr. Weir makes a similar suggestion: 'Is it חֶמְלָה? [and there is no *compassion* on your part upon me: cf. Gen. 19, 16] comp. 23, 21 LXX.'

רָאָה Cf. 13 לקום אלי לארב] לקום אל־יָקֻם to rise up against me *into*

(=so as to become) one lying in wait; Mic. 2, 8 (reading for יקומם, יקום: notice the two *mem*'s following) עמי יקום לאויב LXX (in both verses) *eis* *ἐχθρόν*, which Dr. Weir prefers, remarking that 'איב is not suitable to ארב, but is so to איב.'

9. [נצב על] *placed over* (Ke. rightly), as 1 Ki. 4, 7. Ru. 2, 5. 6.

13. [ושאול לו] the inf. abs., according to Ges. 131. 4^a. Ew. § 351^c. After an *inf. c.*, as 25, 26.

14. [וכר אל משמעתך] RV. *is taken into thy council*, following Ges. (*qui devertere solent ad colloquium tuum, qui interioris apud te admissionis est*) and Keil. This, however, assumes an unusual sense for סור, which is hardly justified by the parallels quoted, Gen. 19, 2. 3. Jud. 4, 18. 19, 12 (to 'turn aside' to *visit* a person). Probably for סר we should read with LXX, Targ. (*ἄρχων*, רב) שר 'captain over thy body guard,' which would imply a position of responsibility, and close attendance upon the king. For this sense of משמעת, cf. II 23, 23 (= 1 Ch. 11, 25) (Ch. על אל וישימהו דוד אל משמעתו: the word is applied also in a concrete sense, Is. 11, 14 ובני עמון משמעתם. So Ew. Bertheau (on 1 Ch. *l.c.*), Then.

15. [אל ישם ב' בעברו דבר] lit. *to lay in*, i. e. to attribute to, as Job 4, 18: so [שם ל' Dt. 22, 8.

16. [בכל בית אבי] LXX, Pesh. ובכל ונ', which is required.

17. [ירם עם] II 14, 19 (את): Jer. 26, 24 (את).

18. [דוין] Ew. § 45^d. Kt. uses י in the Syriac fashion: the Qri warns the reader to pronounce it softly, and not differently from דואן v. 9. 21, 8.

[ויפגע הוא] Note the emphasis expressed by the pronoun: as Ex. 18, 19. 22. 26 etc. (*Tenses*, § 160 *note*.)

22. [סבה] in Biblical Hebrew is used somewhat peculiarly in 1 Ki. 12, 15 מעם י"י [Ch. [נסבה סבה] lit. 'for there was a bringing about from Jehovah that he might establish his word,' etc.: in the philosophical Hebrew of the middle ages, it acquires the sense of *cause*. Hence this passage has been rendered, 'I have been the cause in (the death of) all the persons of thy father's house.' The legitimacy of this rendering is questionable. There is no evidence that סבה possessed the sense *cause* in Biblical times;

nor is it probable, if it did, that סבב (in *Qal*) would be a denominative of it; and thirdly, even though there were a verb סבב *to be the cause*, its use with ellipse of the crucial word *death* is more than is credible. It is best for סבתי to read, with Th. We., חֲבֵתִי *I am guilty* in respect of all the persons, etc.: cf. Pesh. ܐܠܫܬܐ. The construction with ב as חטא ב' 19, 5, where Targ. has the same word in the *ethp.* with the same construction, viz. אֲחֵיב ב'.

23. [כי משמרת אתה עמדי] 'For thou art *a keeping* with me,' i.e. shalt be jealously guarded with me. The abstract for the concrete, according to a usage of which there are many other examples in Hebrew (*Tenses*, § 189. 2): comp. Is. 11, 14 יוֹבְנֵי עֲמֹן מִשְׁמֶעְתָּם 10בני עמון משמעם LXX δι' πεφύλαξαι σὺ παρ' ἐμοῖ = כִּי נִשְׁמְרֶת אֶתְּה עֲמָדִי (מ for נ, the two letters being very similar in the old character),—which has nothing to recommend it.

23—26. *David as an outlaw, in the Lowland, the Hill-country, and the Wilderness of Judah.*

23, 3. [וְאֵף כִּי] = *and how much more, when*, as 2 Ki. 5, 13.

4. [רד קעילה] Qe'ilah, like 'Adullam (22, 1), lay in the שְׁפֵלָה (Jos. 15, 44, see *v.* 33), which sloped down towards the sea-coast. [נָתַן] the *fut. instans*: see on 3, 11.

5. [וַיִּנְהַג] The word used as 30, 2. 20, like the Greek ἄγειν.

6. There is some disorder in this verse: Abiathar fled to David, *before* he reached Qe'ilah; and clause *b* cannot be construed so as to yield an intelligible sense (as it stands it can only be rendered, 'the ephod *came down in his hand!*')². The simplest course is to follow LXX and to read after דוד וְהָאֵפֹד: אֵל דוד קעילה והאפוד: בידו. Even this change does not entirely relieve the verse of difficulty; for the sense required is *after* Abiathar fled, which is not strictly expressed by בִּבְרַח אֲבִיתָר. AV. RV. 'that he came down with

¹ And the remarkable parallel in Moabitic: Mesha, line 28 מִשְׁמַעַתָּה lit. for all Dibon was *obedience*.

² It is moreover out of connexion with clause *a*: for according to all but uniform usage וַיֵּחַד would be resumed by either יָרַד אִמְסֹר or יָרַד וַאֲמֹר יָרַד, but not by יָרַד אִמְסֹר (*Tenses*, § 78 *end*).

an ephod in his hand.' This (irrespectively of the difficulty in clause *a*) yields an excellent sense: only it should be clearly understood that *it is no rendering of the Massoretic text* (אפור ירד בידו). AV. (and occasionally even RV.) sometimes conceals a difficulty by giving a sense that is agreeable with the context, regardless of the fact that the Hebrew words used do not actually express it: i. e. they implicitly adopt an emendation of the text. Comp. on 17, 20: 24, 20; 25, 30: and see Jer. 19, 13. Ez. 45, 21 RV. Ley's proposal to read אה for אל (ZATW. 1888, p. 222) does not touch the real difficulty of the verse.

7. [נִכַּר] LXX πέπρακεν = מִכַּר (comp. Jud. 4, 9). *Sold*, however, is here scarcely suitable. If the text be correct, the sense will be *to treat as strange* = *to alienate, reject* (cf. Jer. 19, 4 הוֹנֵכְרוּ אֶת הַמּוֹקוֹם הַזֶּה), construed here pregnantly with בִּיד. But the context in Jeremiah is not parallel; and the figure here would be rather a forced one. Ch. 26, 8, in a similar context, we have כִּנֵּי, which, however, would here give rise to an inelegant alliteration with the following נִסְנֵי. Perhaps Krochmal is right in suggesting סִכַּר, which is construed with בִּיד in Is. 19, 4 in exactly the sense that is here required, and only differs from נִכַּר by one letter. The versions, other than LXX, render only by a general term *deliver* (מָסַר, ~~מָסַר~~, *tradidit*), from which nothing can be inferred as to the reading of the text which the translators had before them.

[דִּלְתִּים וּבְרִיחַ] Dt. 3, 5. 2 Ch. 8, 5; cf. 14, 6.

9. [מַחְרִישׁ] *was fabricating, forging*. Apparently a metaphor derived from the working of metal: cf. חָרַשׁ נַחֲשֶׁת Gen. 4, 22. 1 Ki. 7, 14. Elsewhere in this figurative sense only in Proverbs, and only there in Qal (3, 29 רַעַךְ רַעַה 6, 14. 18. 12, 20. 14, 22⁺). The position of עָלָיו makes it emphatic: comp. Jer. 11, 19 and on II 15, 4.

10. [שָׁמַע שָׁמַע] See on 20, 6.

[לְשַׁחַת לַעִיר] So with ל, Nu. 32, 15. שַׁחַת is construed so constantly with an accus. that, though there is a tendency in Heb. for Pî'el, and especially for Hif.¹, to be construed with ל, expressing

¹ E. g. 'ל הַחַיָּה *to give life to*, Gen. 45, 7; 'ל הָרָחֵב *to give width to*, ψ. 4, 2 al.;

the *dativus commodi* (or *incommodi*), this is probably an instance of the use of ל to mark the accusative, such as is regular in Syriac, and occurs in Hebrew, rarely in the early and middle periods of the language, and with greater frequency in exilic and post-exilic writings. See 22, 7. II 3, 30 הרנו לאבנר ; Jer. 40, 2 לירמיה ; ויקח . . . לירמיה 2 ; 69, 6 אתה ידעת לאולתי ; 73, 18 תשית למו al. : Ew. § 277^e.

11 f. בעלי קעילה] This use of בעלים to denote the *lords* or *citizens* of a town is rare : Jos. 24, 11 (of Jericho). Jud. 9, 22 ff. (Shechem). 20, 5 (Gibeah). II 21, 12 and 2, 4 LXX (Jabesh of Gilead)¹.

13. וגורי באשר תגורי 1 Cf. 2 Ki. 8, 1 ויתהלכו באשר יתהלכו. II 15, 20 ואני הולך על אשר אני הולך ; Zech. 10, 8 ; see also Ex. 33, 19. Ezek. 12, 25. A Semitic idiom, copiously illustrated by Lagarde, in a note at the end of his *Psalterium Hieronymi* (1874), p. 156 f., especially from Arabic authors, and employed where either the means, or the desire, to be more explicit does not exist. 'And they went about where they went about : ' in the present case, no doubt, the vagueness of the expression corresponds with the reality. From Lagarde's instances may be quoted : אונקלוס תרגם מהשתתרגם (Rashi on Gen. 20, 13, and elsewhere) Onkelos renders as he does render ; فاصنع ما كان لكان ما كان fuit quod fuit = missa haec faciam ; age quod agis = non curo quid facturus sis, et liberam agendi ut volueris potestatem tibi concedo ; طلع من طلع emersit [ex undis] qui emersit = non attinet exponere qui et quot emergerint ; وقد على كسرى ابرويز فيما كان يفد عليه ad regem Persarum Parwêzum profectus est eo consilio quo profectus est = nil attinet explicare quaenam itineris causa ac ratio fuit : Arnold, *Chrestomathia Arabica*, p. 143, 7 nisi forte ما غيرهم mutaverit eos quod eos mutavit = nisi forte nescio quae res eos mutaverit.

14. במצדות] See Is. 33, 16.

15. וירא] 'Here, in spite of 26, 3, we must with Ew. *Hist.* iii.

¹ *ch.* 11, 3 ; Hos. 10, 1 ; Is. 53, 11 to give right to. Comp. Ew. § 282^c, and Giesebrecht's careful study on this preposition, *Die Hebräische Praeposition Lamed* (Halle, 1876), p. 80 f.

¹ Comp. in Phoenician *CIS.* 120 Irene citizen of Byzantium (in the Greek Ἐφῆνη Βυζαντία).

127 (E.T. 92) vocalize וִירָא, not only in order to secure a connexion with what precedes, but especially to obtain a motive for what follows: cf. v. 16 "strengthened his hand," and v. 17 "fear not" (We.). And so Dr. Weir: 'Rather, *was afraid*; see next verse.'

127 [בְּהִרְשָׁה] The prep. ב and the ה *locale* combined. So 19; 31, 13 בִּיבִשָּׁה; Jos. 15, 21 בְּגִנְבָה; II 20, 15 בְּאִבְלָה; Jer. 52, 10 בְּרַבְלָתָה. And even with מִן, as Jud. 21, 19 מִצְּפוֹנָה ל'; Jos. 15, 10 מִצְּפוֹנָה; Jer. 27, 16 מִבְּבִלָּה. Here the ה was already read by LXX (though wrongly understood) ἐν τῇ Καυῆ = בְּהִרְשָׁה.

17. [תִּמְצֹאךְ] Cf. with יר Is. 10, 10. ψ. 21, 9. But מִצָּא does not correspond phonetically with Aramaic מִטָּא, with which Mühlaus-Volck, in the 10th edition of Gesenius' Lexicon, compare it: מִצָּא = ܡܨܐ = ܡܨܐ: *advenire*: מִטָּא = ܡܬܐ:—in conj. I. 2 (= *Piel*) *porrigere, praebere*. See Nöldeke in the *ZDMG*. 1886, p. 736.

17. [כֵּן] *so*, in accordance with what has just been stated. Cf. ψ. 90, 12 *so*—i. e. in accordance with v. 11—teach us etc.

20. [לְכַל אוֹת וּג'] ל = *in accordance with*: elsewhere the phrase is used with ב; comp. on 2, 16. With the rhythm or run of clause α, cf. Qoh. 9, 10 (accents and RV. *margin*).

[וְלֵנוּ הַסְגִּירוֹ] 'and *ours* (will it be) to deliver him,' etc. Not a common use of ל. Cf. (with ל before the inf.) Mic. 3, 1; and in late Hebrew, 2 Ch. 13, 5. 20, 17. 26, 18. Comp. עלי in II 18, 11.

22. [מִי רֵאיוֹ שֵׁם] The Hebrew is abrupt (comp. on 2, 35). LXX for מִי רֵאיוֹ has ἐν τάχει, whence Th. We. restore, perhaps rightly, הִמְחִירָה—'know and consider his place where his *fleeting* foot may be.' For מִיָּהֵר as an *adj.*, cf. Zeph. 1, 14.

[אִמַּר] sc. הָאֹמֵר (16, 4).

[עֵרַם יַעֲרֵם הוּא] Ex. 4, 14 דָּבָר יִדְבֵּר הוּא; ch. 22, 18^b; 27, 2; 28, 8.

23. [רֵאוּ וְדַעוּ] In this order, only here and Jer. 5, 1. Elsewhere regularly דַּע וְרֵאוּ.

[מִכָּל] *any of . . . , whatever there be of*, with a strongly individualizing force. Cf. Gen. 6, 2. 7, 22. 9, 10. 17, 12: Ew. § 278^c.

[אֵל נִבּוֹן] אֵל must here be used as the equivalent of עַל, which is

joined sometimes with substantives to express an adverbial relation; ψ . 31, 24 עַל יְתֵר *according to the rule of abundance* = abundantly; Jer. 6, 14 עַל נֶקְלָה = lightly; Is. 60, 7 עַל רִצּוֹן = acceptably. Here = *assuredly*.

25. לִבְקֶשׁ 'read לִבְקֶשׁ with LXX' (We.). ו has dropped out before the וּי following. So Klo.

$\text{וַיִּרְדּוּ הַסָּלַע}$ In illustration of the fact, Dr. Weir refers appositely to Jud. 15, 8 $\text{וַיֵּשֶׁב בְּסַעֲף סָלַע עֵיטָם}$; 20, 45. 47 $\text{וַיֵּשְׁבוּ בְּסַלְעַת רִמּוֹן}$; and *ch.* 13, 6.

וַיֵּשֶׁב LXX וַיֵּשֶׁב : 'and came down to the crag *which is in*,' etc. This is probably right, הַסָּלַע not being a proper name (We.).

26. $\text{שָׂאוֹל וְאִנְשָׁיו}$ LXX $\text{שָׂאוֹל וְאִנְשָׁיו}$: probably rightly.

$\text{וַיְהִי דָוִד נֹחֵזֶק}$ 'And David came to be (on 18, 9) *hasting in alarm*, . . . and Saul and his men were *surrounding* David and his men to take them,'—the ptcpp. describe the situation, into the midst of which the message, *v.* 27, came. For the idea expressed by נֹחֵזֶק , cf. II 4, 4 (Qal), 2 Ki. 7, 15 (Nif.).

28. מִדֶּרֶךְ Is. 14, 3; Ges. § 22. 5^b.

הַמַּחְלָקוֹת prob. *of divisions*¹, Saul and David there parting from the neighbourhood of one another: cf. the Nif. in I Ki. 16, 21. Gen. 14, 15. A popular explanation of the meaning of the name. 'Dathe, Ges. De Wette "rock of escapes;" but Th. objects rightly (though the Speaker's Comm. adopts the explanation, after Keil) that the sense of *escaping* is not established for חָלַק ' (Dr. Weir)². LXX $\pi \acute{\epsilon} \tau \rho \alpha \eta \mu \epsilon \rho \iota \sigma \theta \epsilon \acute{\iota} \sigma \alpha = \text{סָלַע הַמַּחְלָקָה}$. Targ. has the characteristic paraphrase, 'the place where the heart of the king was divided to go this way and that.'

24, 3. עַל פָּנָיו The expression is ambiguous. עַל פָּנָיו may denote either (1) *on the surface of*, Gen. 11, 8. Ex. 32, 20. II. 18, 8; or (2) *on the front of* (usually in the sense of *on the East of*; see on

¹ Though מַחְלָקָה is elsewhere used only in a *concrete* sense, of the divisions of a people (Jos. 11, 23. 12, 7. 18, 10), or (especially in Ch.) of the divisions (i. e. 'courses') of priests and Levites.

² It is assumed (though very questionably) by the Rabbis, and even favoured by Gesenius, for the Hif. in Jer. 37, 12.

15, 7). In sense (1) *על פני* (1) is commonly used with words of *scattering* or *casting*: nor does it appear why here the *surface* of the rocks of the chamois-goats should be so particularly specified. Probably, therefore, (2) is preferable: though, as Ges. remarks, there is nothing here to guide us as to whether the 'front' definitely means the East. Wild goats still abound in the neighbourhood of 'En-gedi; and the *צורי היעלים* must have designated some locality in which they were particularly apt to congregate.

4. *יֹשְׁבִים*] 'were in the recesses of the cave, sitting down.'

5. *אֲשֶׁר אָמַר*] Do these words mean *of which he said*—the allusion being to some previous assurance of deliverance from Saul, which David's followers *apply* to the present occasion (Kp.); or *on which he says*,—the *occasion itself* being interpreted by them as an indication of Jehovah's purpose to deliver Saul into his hands (Th. Ke. We.)? In order to answer this question properly, the nature of *אֲשֶׁר* and its use in parallel cases must be considered in some detail.

אֲשֶׁר is properly not a relative *pronoun*, but a relative *sign*, indicating generally and indeterminately the idea of relation=*as to which*: it is followed in strictness by a pronominal or adverbial (*שֶׁם*) supplement, defining more closely the nature of the relation which it is used to express—*הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר*—the man *as to whom* he spake concerning him—the man *concerning* whom he spake. There are, however, certain cases in which the pron. or adv. supplement is dispensed with. (a) with *אֲשֶׁר אָמַר*, followed by the words used, where, however, its place is really taken by a pronoun in the speech which follows, as Gen. 3, 17 the tree *as to which* I commanded thee, saying, Thou shalt not eat *from it*, Dt. 28, 68. 1 Ki. 8, 29. Jer. 32, 43; *ch.* 9, 23^b: *ib.* 17 the man *as to whom* I said unto thee, *This one* (יֹהֵ) shall rule my people Israel; Jud. 7, 4 (exactly similar) and (where the noun repeated takes the place of the pronoun) Jud. 8, 15 Behold Zebah and Zalmunna¹, *as to whom* ye reproached me, saying, Is the hand of Zebah and Zalmunna¹ now in thine hand? etc. In 2 Ki. 17, 12. 21, 4 a term nearly equivalent to the antecedent of *אֲשֶׁר* follows similarly in the speech. The pron. or adv. supplement is dispensed with (b) when a word denoting *time* or *place* or *manner* has immediately preceded *אֲשֶׁר*: thus (a) Dt. 4, 10 *יוֹם אֲשֶׁר עָמַדְתָּ* the day *on which* thou stoodest, Gen. 45, 6. 1 Ki. 9, 10. 22, 25 and frequently: (b) Gen. 39, 20. Dt. 8, 15. Is. 64, 10 al.¹: (c) in

¹ And regularly after *בְּאֵשֶׁר*, *בְּכָל אֲשֶׁר* (*ch.* 14, 47) = *wherever*, *מֵאֵשֶׁר* (Ex. 5, 11. Ru. 2, 9) *from the place where* = *whencesoever*, *אֲשֶׁר (אֵל) עַל* (*אל*) *whithersoever*, II 15, 20 al.

... זה הדבר אשר this is the matter *as to which* (or, account *how*)... Jos. 5, 4; 1 Ki. 11, 27¹. It is dispensed with (*c*) in a few extreme instances, in which it is left to the reader's intelligence to define the relation intended: as Dt. 7, 19^b; Is. 8, 12 קשר לכל אשר יאמר העם הוה קשר where יאמר would normally be followed by לו; 31, 6 סרה לאשר העמיקו סרה Turn ye to (him, as to) whom they have deeply rebelled. (Of course, also, familiarly, when the pronominal supplement is the direct object of a verb.)

Applying the principles that have been thus determined to the passage before us, we shall see that presumption favours its being regarded as analogous to *b* (*a*). Had the sense intended by the narrator been, Behold the day, as to which J. said to thee, I will etc., we should have expected (on the analogy of *a*) הנה היום אשר אמר יהוה אליך ביום ההוא אנכי אתן וג'. As it is, אשר has the presumption of being determined by the preceding היום: 'Behold the day *on which* Jehovah saith unto thee, Behold, I am about to deliver etc.' Compare the very similar passage, Jud. 4, 14.

6. [את כנף] 'After כנף eight MSS., and LXX, Pesh. Vulg. insert הפעיל,—necessarily, as the art. is wanting' (Dr. Weir). So We.

7. [אם] after חלילה with the force of an oath, as 14, 45. II 20, 20: more impassioned than the more ordinary constr. of חלילה with מן of the act deprecated (e. g. 26, 11).

8. [וישסע . . . בדברים] 'And David *tare* his men with words.' 'ישסע is to cleave: in Qal only ptp., of the cloven hoof, Lev. 11, 3. 7. 26. Dt. 14, 6. 7; in Pi'el, Lev. 1, 17. Jud. 14, 6 כשסע וישסעו and he *rent* it (the lion) as one would *rend* a kid. It follows that the Heb. text here yields no sense' (Dr. Weir). We. defends MT. on the ground that the addition בדברים implies that the verb is a *figurative* one; but if MT. be correct, David—to judge from such knowledge of the Heb. word used as we possess—must have expressed himself with singular violence, and in terms which would be suitable rather to an abusive and malicious attack by words (comp. the Lat. *proscindere* = to satirize, defame), than to a simple rebuke or 'check' (so RV., but not fully representing ישסע). None of the emendations that have been proposed is, however, satis-

¹ Comp. the use of דבר in the phrase . . . וזה דבר Dt. 15, 2. 19, 4. 1 Ki. 9, 15; and in the first line of the Siloam Inscription.

factory (Th. וַיִּשְׁכַּח; Dr. Weir, 'Perhaps וַיִּמְנַע or וַיִּשְׁקַט'; Klo. וַיִּמְנַח). וַיִּחְשַׁךְ is a word that would be appropriate to the context (cf. II 18, 16); but וַיִּשְׁכַּח could scarcely have arisen out of this by the ordinary processes of transcriptional corruption. The renderings of the Versions are: LXX ἔπεισε, Pesh. ܥܠܐ *made to repent*, Targ. פִּיִּם *persuaded, pacified*, Aq. συνέκλασεν (hence Vulg. confregit), Symm. περιέσπασεν, Theod. ἡπάτησεν.

11. [וַיֹּאמֶר] The tense is irregular: the pf. with simple *waw* is improbable: the pf. with *waw* conv. is out of place, the idea of reiteration being evidently not what is here intended to be expressed. Jerome's וַיֹּאמֶר (*et cogitavi ut occiderem te*), of course, cannot be right. Either וַיֹּאמֶר *and one said* must be restored, or we must follow LXX καὶ οὐκ ἠβουλήθη and read וַיִּמְנַח *and I refused*.

[וְהָאֵם] Elsewhere followed always by עֵין (Dt. 7, 16 and frequently). The ellipse, considering the standing usage of the word, is not probable. Sept. Targ. Pesh. express the first person וַיֹּאמֶר: וְהָאֵם may have been 'written in error by a scribe, who expected עֵינִי to follow' (We.).

12. [וְצָרָה] *liest in wait* (not *huntst*, צֹרֵר): see Ex. 21, 13; also Nu. 35, 20. 22. 'LXX δεσμεύεις (= צָרָר) translating from an indistinct text' (Dr. Weir).

13^a. Cf. Gen. 16, 5^b. 31, 53.

16. . . . [וְהָיָה] The pf. and *waw* conv. with the force of a wish: cf. *Tenses*, § 119 δ.

וַיִּשְׁפָּטֵנִי מִיָּד [וְיִשְׁפָּטֵנִי מִיָּד] and judge me (and free me) from thy hand: see on 25, 39.

20. [וְיִשְׁלָחוּ] will he send him away? For the question thus introduced, cf. Ez. 15, 5^b: *Tenses*, § 123 β.

'תַּחַת וְג' 'in return for this day—the sense being explained by what follows—wherein (on v. 5) thou hast wrought for me.' AV. RV. express תַּחַת אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂיתָ לִּי הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה: cf. on 23, 6. Against LXX and Th. see We.

21. [וְקָמָה] = and be confirmed, as 13, 14; Gen. 23, 30. Nu. 30, 5.

25, 1. פארן] In all probability an error for כַּעַן, as LXX. Otherwise it must be supposed that Paran is used widely, and that the extreme N.-E. part of it is here intended. Dr. Weir: 'LXX right.'

2. ואיש] without a verb; see on 17, 12.

ומעשהו] of work in the fields: cf. Ex. 23, 16 בַּבּוּרִי מַעֲשֵׂהוּ.

גדול] So II 19, 33 of Barzillai; 2 Ki. 4, 8 of the Shunammite woman.

ויהי בנו] apparently = *and he was* (engaged) *in* the shearing of his sheep,—a most unusual type of sentence. ויהי גִּזּוֹ is what would be expected in that sense.

3. שכל] *insight, shrewdness*: Pr. 16, 22 בעליו שכל.

כלב] Qri כלְבִּי, a Calebite, the י being the usual patronymic termination. So Targ. (מרבית כלב) Vulg. (de genere Caleb), Rashi, Kimchi (היו'ד לַיָּחִס, לפי שהיה ממשפחת כלב קראו בן). The inhabitants of the district in question in South Judah claimed Caleb as their ancestor; see Jos. 15, 13 ff.; and *ch.* 30, 14 (the נגב כלב).

5. כרמֶלֶה] Cf. הָרָה Gen. 14, 10; Ew. § 216^c.

6. לְחֵי] A most perplexing and uncertain word. (a) The text can only be the pausal form of לְחֵי = *to him that liveth*. But the rendering 'And ye shall say thus to him that liveth, Both thou,' etc. affords a poor sense; hence it is thought by some to be a form of salutation, of which no other instance occurs, 'And ye shall say thus, To him that liveth! Both thou,' etc. So substantially Ge. Ke.¹, the former comparing the common Arabic formula of salutation *God keep you in life* = grant you good health. (b) Vulg. renders *fratribus meis* (לְאֶחָי), following which We., admitting the difficulty of the passage, thinks that *relatively* the best explanation of it is to punctuate לְחֵי², and to render 'And ye shall say thus

¹ Except that the rendering *In vitam* is doubtful. חֵי (constr. חַי Dan. 12, 7) is always an adj. *living*; in the phrases חֵי נפֶשֶׁךְ and חֵי פִרְעֹה חֵי, חֵי can scarcely be anything but an artificial variation of חֵי, introduced by the punctuators.

² In this case, however, it is almost necessary to read לְאֶחָי. Though, no doubt, examples of the elision of א occur (e.g. not only באנו for בנו *v.* 8, but also שָׁלַח *i.* 17 for שָׁאֵלָה from שָׁאֵלָה, *ψ.* 22, 22 for גִּמְמִים from גִּמְמִים, *רָאִמִּים* from *רָאִמִּים*,

to my brother' (cf. II 20, 9 where Joab uses the same term in addressing Amasa, and I Ki. 9, 13 Hiram addressing Solomon)¹. The other versions evidently presuppose nothing different from the MT. LXX *eis ōpas*² (= כעת חיה Gen. 18, 14); Targ. לחיך; Pesh. ܠܚܝܚ ܕܝܫܝܐ.

7. [לא הכלמנום] So v. 15; cf. Ruth 2, 15 *end*.

8. [על יום טוב] of time is most unusual. יום טוב recurs in Esther (8, 17. 9, 19. 22).

10. [עבדים המתפרצים] The combination of a ptc. with the art. and a subst. without it occurs sporadically in OT., often (but not invariably) where the subst. is definite in itself or defined by the context. Thus Gen. 1, 21. 28. 7, 21 (with כל-חיה and כל-בשר): Dt. 2, 23. Jud. 14, 3 (with a n. pr.): 16, 27. Jer. 27, 3. 46, 16. Ez. 2, 3³. 14, 22⁴. Pr. 26, 18. ψ. 62, 4. 119, 21 (accents)⁵. Here the idea 'slaves' is virtually limited by the words היום רבו, which shew that the speaker has only a particular class of them in view.

11. [ולקחתי] and shall I take? cf. Nu. 16, 10. Is. 66, 9^b (tone *mil'el* on account of Tifḥa, *Tenses*, § 104).

מימי LXX μυμι, which is generally preferred by moderns. מימי is probably, as Abulwalid (*Riqmah*, ed. Goldberg, p. 175) suggested long ago, due to a *lapsus calami*. It is true, in a district

אֶחָדָם Gen. 25, 24 for הָאֶחָדָם from הָאֶחָדָם, אֶחָדָם ib. 31, 39 for אֶחָדָם, אֶחָדָם ch. 31, 10 by the side of בֵּית-שָׁאן Jos. 17, 11), they are nevertheless rare, nor is there any example of such elision after a preposition with בְּ.

¹ Dr. Weir: 'Or is it לַאֲחִי to my brother? But see v. 8 thy son David. כה may follow the verb, as Ex. 5, 15, though rarely.' Against the view that treats לחי as commencing the speech is the extreme abruptness which attaches then to כה ואמרתם: what is regularly said is (חאמרין) כה, e. g. ch. 11, 9. The objection derived from v. 8 against 'my brother' is not conclusive: for both *brother* and *son* being used metaphorically, the terms may be interchanged (especially when not addressed to the same person).

² I.e. *next year*: comp. Theocr. 15. 74 (quoted by Liddell & Scott, and also by Field here) καὶ ὥρας κηπεῖτα, φίλ' ἀνδρῶν, ἐν καλῷ εἴς.

³ Where, however, גוים אל should probably be omitted with LXX.

⁴ Where Cornill is probably right in vocalizing with LXX, Pesh. Symm. Vulg. המוצאים.

⁵ Some other instances are noted in the *Journal of Philology*, xi. 229 f.

(Jos. 15, 19) in which it was scarce, water might have been a commodity which would not readily be given away; still, among the viands provided for the גוזזים, some more special beverage than water might not unnaturally find a place (cf. v. 18), and the change to מימי is readily explained as a consequence of the frequent collocation of לחם ומים. For other instances of error due to *lapsus calami*, see ch. 12, 15. II 21, 8. Jer. 27, 1; and no doubt also I Ki. 2, 28.

14. וַיָּעֵט, from עוט (14, 32 Qri. 15, 19), here pointed regularly. The Versions mostly guess. LXX ἐξέκλινεν (but with ἀπ' αὐτῶν) as 14, 32 ἐκλήθη; Aq. ὠτρύνθη; Symm. ἀπεστράφη; Theod. ἐξουδένωσεν; Targ. וקין בהון; Pesh. سَحَلْنَاهُ لَحْمَ حَمِصٍ; Vulg. (after Symm.) aversatus est eos. Th. considers that these renderings point to וַיִּקָּט (cf. ψ. 95, 10); on which We. remarks: 'ויקט, even if Pesh. etc. read it, would not help the verse: all turns here on the expression of Nabal's feeling.'

15. בל־יָמֵי הַתְּהַלְכָנוּ So (in the *st. estr.*) with a finite verb Lev. 14, 46¹. ψ. 90, 15 (יָמוֹת): with אֲשֶׁר, Lev. 13, 46. Nu. 9, 18 (Ges. § 116. 2, 3). Elsewhere, the inf., as vv. 7. 16. 22, 4.

17. בַּלְתָּה 20, 7.—עַל and אֶל here interchange in one and the same clause: for other remarkable instances of the same variation, see v. 25. II 2, 9; 3, 29; Jer. 26, 15. 28, 8.

18. עֲשׂוּיֹת i.e. 'āsūwōth. So Kt. On the form, see Ew. § 189^d; Stade, §§ 119^b, 319^c: and comp. נְטוּוֹת Is. 3, 16. The Qri substitutes the normal עֲשׂוּיֹת 'āsūyōth.

21. יָדוֹר אָמַר Note the *plupf.* (on 9, 15). The clause expresses David's thoughts as he went along before he met Abigail.

אָךְ as Jer. 5, 4; see on 16, 6.

22. לֹא־יָבִי דוֹר LXX τῷ Δαυιδ=לְדָוִד, certainly rightly. Analogy (cf. e.g. 20, 13) requires the imprecation to be uttered by the speaker against himself. The insertion of אִיבִי is probably intentional, to avoid the appearance, as the threat in δ was not carried out, of the imprecation recoiling upon David himself.

¹ But some treat חֲסִינִי here as an *inf.*: Ew. § 238^d; Ol. § 192^f; König, p. 212.

24. [בִּי אֲנִי] Cf. 1 Ki. 1, 26 and see Ges. § 121. 3; Ew. § 311^a.

25. נבל] 'Fool' is an inadequate rendering. The word in Hebrew suggested one whose disposition was churlish and illiberal, and who had no regard for God or man: see Is. 32, 5 f. (where 7. 6 unfolds the *character* of the נבל in terms which recall at once the conduct of Nabal described in this chapter).

26. [ועתה . . . ועתה] The word repeated after the long intervening clause. Such cases of *resumption* are not uncommon in Hebrew: cf. on 17, 13; 20, 14-15.

אשר מנעך יי The antecedent יי is repeated in the relative clause, because it is separated from אשר by the addition וחי נפשך : contrast v. 34.

[וְהִיטֵעַ יָדָךְ לָךְ] The inf. abs., in continuation of an inf. c., as 22, 13^b; and followed by a subst. standing to it in the relation of subject (rare), as v. 33, Lev. 6, 7. ψ . 17, 5 (Ew. § 328^c towards the end). The phrase itself, implying an exploit or success, achieved against opposing obstacles by *force*, recurs Jud. 7, 2. Job 40, 14, and with reference to Jehovah, Is. 59, 16. 63, 5. ψ . 98, 1.

27. ברכה] i.e. a *present*, called a *blessing* from the feelings of good will, of which it is the expression: 30, 26. Gen. 33, 11.

Probably an error for הַבִּיָּאָה, as *v.* 35.

ותנה] As in II 14, 10. Is. 9, 4, the *waw* conv. with the pf. introduces the direct predicate (*Tenses*, § 123): here, as 20, 5. Jud. 11, 8, with a precative force, 'And now this present, . . . , *let it be given*,' etc.

[ברגלי ארני] *at the feet of* my lord=following him, Ex. 11, 8. Dt. 11, 6. [Jud. 4, 10.

28. [מימך] An idiomatic expression = all the days that thou hast lived, since thy birth : 1 Ki. 1, 6 **לֹא עָצְבוּ אֲבִיו מִיָּמָיו** ; Job 38, 12 **לֹא נִמְצָא**.¹ **הַמִּימָךְ** having this sense, the pf. **לֹא נִמְצָא** would be the tense naturally used with it : probably **לֹא תִמְצָא** is chosen with the view of generalising the statement as much as possible, so as to allow it to include a possible future,—‘*is not to be found in thee,*’ etc.

¹ Cf. **صم مقصود**, Wright, *Apocr. Acts of the Apostles*, p. 88, ll. 15-16.

29. [וְהָיָה . . . וְיָקָם] 'And man has (as a fact) risen up, etc. . . .: but the soul of my lord shall be,' etc. If it be thought that the sense, 'and *should* a man rise up . . . then may the soul of my lord be,' etc. is required, וְיָקָם must be read (Is. 21, 7; *Tenses*, § 149).

[צִרְוֶרָה וּג'] *bound up for safe custody in the bundle of life.*

[אֵת] *with*=in the care and custody of, as Lev. 5, 23; Dt. 15, 3; Is. 49, 4.

[וְאֵת . . . יִקְלַעְנָה] The object resumed, and connected directly with the verb by the suffix; a frequent elegance of Hebrew style, as Gen. 13, 15. 21, 13: *Tenses*, § 197. 1, 6.

30. [כָּכָל וּג'] RV. 'according to all the good that he hath spoken concerning thee,' which in Hebrew¹ would be כָּכָל הַטּוֹבָה אֲשֶׁר דִּבֶּר עִלְיָךְ. Perhaps כָּכָל אֲשֶׁר was used sometimes with the force of a stronger and more emphatic כִּאֲשֶׁר, *with the like of all that = altogether, exactly as*: see esp. Ex. 25, 9.

31. 'Then let not this be to thee a (cause of) tottering (*or* staggering), or a stumbling of heart, (*viz.*) to have shed innocent blood,' etc. Both expressions are peculiar: but the meaning appears to be, 'Let David avoid the difficulties which shedding innocent blood might hereafter involve him in, and the qualms of conscience which will inevitably follow it.' The kind of 'tottering' expressed by the root פִּוֵּק may be learnt from a comparison of Is. 28, 7; Jer. 10, 4; and Nah. 2, 11 (פִּיק בְּרִכִּים). The ancient translations seem merely to have conjectured for פִּוֵּקָה a meaning more or less agreeable with the context: LXX βδελυσγμός²; Aq. Symm. λυσγμός, whence Vulg. in *singultum et scrupulum cordis*: Targ. יִצְפָּא (solicitude), Pesh. וְסִיָּא (terror). A curious Midrashic exposition of לִפְּוֶקָה may be seen in the *Midrash Tillin* on ψ. 53 (quoted by Levy, *NHWB.*, s. v. פִּקֵּק).

[וְלִשְׁפָךְ . . . וְלִהְיוֹשִׁיעַ] *et . . . et=both . . . and.* But no stress seems to rest here upon the combination; and probably the first ו is to be omitted, with LXX, Vulg. Pesh. After וְלִהְיוֹשִׁיעַ LXX express

¹ In Ethiopic a different construction is possible, the antecedent being there frequently introduced into the relative clause: Dillmann, *Aeth. Gr.* p. 413f.

² Possibly (but not certainly) a corruption of the unusual λυσγμός.

יד (which the translators are most unlikely to have done, had not the word stood in their text); and the insertion, as We. remarks, is a necessary one: for it just gives to the expression used the sense of *force* (v. 26) which is required.

33. טעם [טעמך] as Pr. 11, 22.

והושע [See on v. 26.]

34. [כי לולי . . . כי] as 14, 39: the first כי introduces the assertion sworn to, the second is resumptive. Thenius, following LXX literally, gravely proposes, for the second כי, to read **או אמרתי**!

ותבאתי [By error for ותבאי, through the influence of the following לקראתי (so Dr. Weir).

אם נותר] if there *had* been left . . . != surely there had not been left. The pf., after the oath, as II 3, 27 (though not there introduced by אם).

35. ולה אמר] The pron. is emphatic.

36. [והנה לו משתה] For the position of לו, cf. . . . v. 2; II 14, 30; 17, 18; 23, 18. 22; and on *ch.* 1, 2.

טוב [טוב of the heart = *glad, merry*: II 13, 28: Pr. 15, 15 טוב לב משתה תמיד. So the subst. טוב לב Dt. 28, 47. Is. 65, 14; and טובי לב 1 Ki. 8, 66.

עליו] lit. *upon him*, in accordance with Hebrew idiom: see on 17, 32. Keil is wrong in referring the suffix to משתה, and rendering, after Maurer, *at it* = at the feast.

37. [וימת לבו] opp. is יחי לבכם 'may your heart *live*' = take courage, ψ. 22, 27.

38. [ויהי כעשרת הימים] כעשרת הימים is subject: 'And there was *the like of* ten days, and,' etc. For the art., Dr. Weir compares 9, 20. Is. 30, 26. 1 Ch. 9, 25. Ezr. 10, 8. 'And it came to pass *after* ten days,' would, of course, be ויהי מקץ עשרת ימים. Comp. 1 Ki. 18, 1 ויהי ימים רבים, where ימים is similarly the *subject* of ויהי (for the sg., see on 1, 2).

39. [מיד נבל] Dr. Weir, on the ground that מן רב occurs but once ψ. 43, 1, would join מיד with חרפתי: but though מיד מני נבל might be said (ψ. 74, 22), would מיד חרפתי נבל be a probable idiom? מיד acquired by usage so strongly the force of 'from the *power* of,'

that it is no doubt here construed with רב on the analogy of שפט 24, 16. II 18, 19. 31.

י"י [השיב אשר] The subj. repeated, the אשר at the beginning of the sentence having been forgotten.

בראשו . . . [השיב] as Jud. 9, 57. 1 Ki. 2, 44: cf. Jos. 2, 19 al., and the phrase in 1 Ki. 8, 32 and often in Ez. לתת דרכו בראשו.

וידבר באביגיל 'and spake concerning Abigail,' i.e. (as the phrase was understood to mean) asked her in marriage. Cf. Cant. 8, 8.

42. [וחמש ונ'] 'and also her five damsels that followed at her foot: ' = and also; cf. on 6, 11. If ההלכת be treated as predicate, the article must be omitted.

[לרגלה] is not quite the same as ברנלי v. 27: the ל is the so-called ל of norm, 'going according to her foot,' i.e. guided by her foot=attending upon her. Comp. for this sense of לרגל Gen. 30, 30 hath blessed thee לרגלי at my foot=whithersoever I turned (RV.): 33, 14 and I will lead on softly המלאכה לרגל according to the pace of the cattle, etc.

43. [זרעאל] Not the זרעאל in the N. of Palestine, but the one—also not far from another 'Carmel'—in the Negeb of Judah, Jos. 15, 56 (v. 55 מעון and ברמל, as v. 2 here).

[גם שתיהן] The גם is idiomatic in this phrase, = 'both alike: ' Dt. 22, 22. 23, 13. Ru. 1, 5. Pr. 17, 15. 20, 10. 12.

44. [גלים] Is. 10, 30 †.

26, 1. [על פני הישימון] The same hill is described in 23, 19 as מימין הישימון, which shews that על פני does not always denote the East (comp. on 24, 3).—The v. is nearly identical with 23, 19: and the narrative following in ch. 24 exhibits such numerous points of resemblance with ch. 26 that the two have been held by many scholars to be in reality different versions of the same incident. If this opinion be correct, the more original version will be that contained in the present chapter.

4. [אל-נכון] The same somewhat singular expression in 23, 23. Here, however, immediately following בא, the name of a place is expected,—the more so, since the text, as it stands, adds nothing

to what has been already stated in 3^b,—unless indeed it can be argued that וירע marks any more certain knowledge than וירא. It is probable therefore that נכון here is the corruption of the name of some locality, though what that may have been it is impossible to conjecture. LXX ἐκ Κεῖλα, as We. points out, is altogether too vague.

6. אַחִימֶלֶךְ הַחֲתִי] *This Ahimelech is not mentioned elsewhere. For his nationality, cf. אוריה החתי.*

7. מֵרֵאשִׁיתוֹ] prop. *the parts at or about the head*, hence construed in the accus. adverbially, like כְּבִיבוֹת and the corresponding מִרְגְּלוֹתָיו, Ru. 3. 8. 14. So Gen. 28, 11 *lit.* and placed it *at the parts about his head*.

8. We have had before 18, 11 אָנֹכָה בְּרֹדֶד וּבִקֵּיר; 19, 10 לַחֲכוֹת; 18, 11 בַּחֲנִית בְּרֹדֶד וּבִקֵּיר to smite with the spear *into David and into the wall*, i.e. *to pin him with the spear to the wall*. The analogy of these passages would have led us to expect here אֶפְהָדָנָא בּוֹ בַּחֲנִית; but the lighter form אֶפְנִי נָא וְנָא is used instead. The parallels quoted shew that 'בַּחֲנִית' is co-ordinate not with 'וּבִקֵּיר', but with the suff. in 'אֶפְנִי' (We.). With 'וּלֹא אֲשַׁנָּה לוֹ' cf. II 20, 10.

9. וְנָקָה] *מי שלח . . . וְנָקָה* is the pf. with *waw* conv., and *שלח* has a modal force (cf. the pf. in Gen. 21, 7. *פָּשַׁע* 11, 3): 'who *is to have* put forth his hand, etc., *and be* guiltless?' The sentence is of a type that must be carefully distinguished from that of Job 9, 4 *מִי הִקְשָׁה אֱלֹהֵי וְיִשְׁלַם* Who (ever) hardened himself [as a fact] against Him, and escaped sound? Dt. 5, 23. Comp. *Tenses*, §§ 19. 2, 115.

10. כִּי אִם] here cannot, as often, introduce the terms of the oath, for this (with *אִם* following) would yield a sense the very opposite of what is required, viz. Surely J. will *not* smite him! *כִּי אִם* must therefore be construed together, though not in the manner adopted by Th. Ke. ('*Except* J. smite him, or his day come, etc., far be it from me to put forth my hand against him'); for this both implies an un-Hebraic inversion of principal and subordinate clause, and yields an improbable sense—David cannot have meant to imply that if one of these contingencies happened to Saul, he would then be ready to put forth his hand against him! Either *כִּי אִם* must be

understood to have the force of *surely* (as above, 21, 6), or (Ges. Dr. Weir) the negative (such as usually precedes it) may be supposed to be suppressed: (minime ego Saulum caedam,) *sed* Deus caedat eum: cf. II 13, 33 Kt. (minime,) *sed* solus Amnon mortuus est.

11. [מראשתו] is the predicate of אשר, and cannot therefore *here* be an accusative. Render (lit.) 'which (is) what-is-at-his-head.'

וילכו להם 12 [ונלכדהלנו] 'and let us *get us away*.' so 12

12. [מִרְאֲשָׁתִּי] 'Is a contraction מִרָא for מִרְאָ admissible?' asks We. Hitzig thought it possible for the מן of מן to be omitted before a formative מ (Hos. 4, 19 מִמּוֹבַחְתָּם for מוֹבַחְתָּם; Zech. 14, 10 מִנְדֹל for מִנְדֹּל): but the cases are too uncertain to establish a principle. It is better simply to suppose (with We.) that a third מ between two others has fallen out: and to restore מִרְאֲשָׁתִּי. The י at the end, if correct, would be the one instance in OT., parallel to בְּמוֹתִי, of that letter attached to the *st. c.* of the *fem. pl.* before an independent word (otherwise only before *suffixes*): Stade, § 330^b. But LXX has αὐτῶν: so probably We. is right in arguing that 'the י at the end confirms the reading מִמְרָאֲשָׁתִּי of LXX, instead of מִמְרָאֲשָׁתִּי שְׂאוֹל.' In this case, of course, the anomaly will disappear.

11. [תרדמת י'] a slumber so profound and unusual that it was regarded as sent directly from Jehovah. Cf. the חֲרַדַּת אֱלֹהִים in 14, 15.

14. [מִי אַתָּה קִרְאָה] In the *third* ps. comp. Is. 50, 9 מִי־הוּא יִרְשָׁעִנִי; Job 13, 19 מִי־הוּא יִרְיֵב עִמּוֹדִי (*Tenses*, § 201. 2): unless I am mistaken, no parallel in the *second* ps. occurs in the OT. (the sentence Is. 51, 12 is framed differently).

15. [שְׁמַרְתָּ אֶל] In *v.* 16 עַל. An unusual construction: yet comp. (of *watching* in a hostile sense) II 11, 16: also ψ. 59, 10 (unless עֲזִי אֵלֶיךָ אֲזַמְרָה, as *v.* 18, should be there read).

16. [אֲשֶׁר] See on II 2, 5.

[וְאַתָּה צִפְחָת] must be explained, as the text stands, by Ew. § 277^d *end* (noticed on 17, 34). Probably, however, in spite of what is urged by We. to the contrary, וְאַתָּה is a transcriptional

error for **יא**, due to a scribe influenced involuntarily by the recollection of **ראה** at the beginning of the sentence.

17. **קולי**. In Hebrew, the repetition of a word is a mode of signifying assent (1 Ki. 21, 20): LXX, for **קולי**, express **עבדך**, which is used for the same purpose, as II 9, 2. 15, 15. The one is thus just a synonym of the other: 'the more courtly'—that of LXX [cf. 27, 5 in lieu of the pron.]—'is the less original' (We.).

18. **ומה-בידי רעה**. The *order* is idiomatic: cf. 20, 10. II 19, 29. 24, 13; 1 Ki. 12, 16. Jer. 2, 5. Qoh. 11, 2. Est. 6, 3.

19. **ירח מנחה**. Cf. Gen. 8, 21 **וירח י'**, followed however by **את ריח הניחח**. Dr. Weir writes: '**ירח**, perhaps **ירָחַן** as Am. 5, 22. Jer. 14, 12. Mal. 1, 10.' On **הסתמח**, cf. on 2, 36.

ל'אמר לך וג' For the god of the country, according to ancient ideas, could only be properly worshipped in his own land: hence banishment was equivalent to being told to go and serve foreign gods. Cf. Hos. 9, 3.

20. **מנגד פני י'**. Cf. **מנגד עיניך** Am. 9, 3. **פ**. 31, 23.

את פרעש אחר. For **את**, cf. on 9, 3. **פרעש אחר** appears, however, to be derived here from 24, 15: LXX express **נִפְשִׁי**,—no doubt rightly: for (1) the comparison *within* a comparison (to seek a *flea*, as when one hunts a *partridge*!) is not probable; and (2) MT. agrees but imperfectly with clause *a*,—the *ground* (**כי**) for **אל יפל רמי ארצה** being only fully expressed in the reading of LXX, 'for the king of Israel is come out to seek *my life*.'

יירדף sc. **הירדף**. The art. in **הקרא** is *generic*, such as is often found in comparisons, where a class, not a particular individual, is naturally referred to: so II 17, 10 **כלב האריה**: Jud. 8, 18^b **בתאר בני**; 14, 6 **בשפע הגדי**; 1 Ki. 14, 15 **הקנה במים**; Nu. 11, 12 **באשר ישא האמן את הינק**, etc.

21. **ואשנה**. Cf. 14, 24 LXX. Lev. 4, 13 al.

הסכלתי ואשנה הרבה מאד. The accents treat **הרבה** as qualifying *both* the preceding words.

22. **הנה החנית המלך**. Kt. 'behold the spear, O king!' Qri 'behold the spear of the king,' which is better adapted to the context, **ה** being repeated accidentally from **הנה**.

23. [לְאִישׁ] The art. has a distributive force: 1 Ki. 8, 39. 18, 4. Gen. 41, 48^b.

[בִּירִי] בִּירִי would be more agreeable with general custom (comp. on 19, 9): for the cases in which בִּיר occurs without a suffix are mostly those in which the reference is *general* (II 23, 6. Is. 28, 2. Job 34, 20: similarly מִיר Pr. 6, 5), not, as here, specific. At the same time, it is possible that בִּיר may have been here written intentionally, for the purpose of avoiding the assonance (which is here an awkward one) with the following יִרִי. 1 Ki. 20, 42; Ez. 12, 7 (though here LXX, Pesh. omit (בִּיר); 2 Ch. 25, 20 would support the text. 'Keil connects בִּיר with לְאִישׁ, "in whose hand;" but this would require בִּירו: read rather בִּירִי, with many MSS. [more than 30, *ap. De Rossi*]' (Dr. Weir).

25. [עֲשֵׂה] used with a pregnant force, such as is more common in poetry: Is. 10, 13. ψ. 22, 32. 37, 5: cf. above, 24, 20. -

[וְגַם יָכַל תּוֹכַל] Cf. 1 Ki. 22, 22 וְגַם תּוֹכַל.

27—31. *David seeks refuge in the country of the Philistines with Achish. The Philistines resolve to attack Israel; their army advances to Apheq. David is released from the necessity of fighting against his countrymen through the opportune suspicions of the Philistine lords: his vengeance on the Amaleqites who had smitten Ziqlag. Saul consults the witch of 'En-dor. Death of Saul and Jonathan on Mount Gilboa'.*

27, 1. [אֶל לְבוֹ] Gen. 8, 21. 24, 45; and with עַל=אֶל ch. 1, 13. [אֶסְפָּה] 12, 25; 26, 10.

[יּוֹם אֶחָד] unemphatic as Gen. 33, 13; and (of the past) ch. 9, 15. (Not as Is. 9, 13 al. a *single day*.)

[אֵין לִי טוֹב כִּי וְג'] can only be rendered, 'I have no good: for (= but) I must escape into,' etc. The first clause is, however, harshly and abruptly expressed; LXX have αὐτὸς ἔσθ' μοι ἀγαθὸν ἐὰν ἔμω, i. e. 'I have no good ἂם אֶמָּלֵט כִּי *except* I escape,' etc., which is preferable.

[וְנוֹאֵשׁ מִמֶּנִּי] a pregnant construction, occurring with this verb only here, but analogous to that of הִחְרִישׁ, noticed on 7, 8.

3. [הכרמלי LXX] הכרמלי, in agreement with 30, 5. II 2, 2.

4. [וְלֹא יוֹסֵף] So Kt., the impf. having a frequentative force, as 2, 25 (see on 1, 7). The Qri substitutes the more usual tense וְלֹא יָסַף: comp. a similar case in Jos. 15, 63.

5. נָא belongs logically to יִתְּנוּ; but it is thrown back into the protasis and attached to אִם, as regularly in this formula (Gen. 18, 3; 33, 10 al.), for the purpose of indicating as early as possible that the speech is of the nature of an entreaty.

7. [יָמִים וָאַרְבַּעַת חֳדָשִׁים] יָמִים, by usage, suggesting *a year*: see 1, 3, and more distinctly, Jud. 17, 10 לְיָמִים; Lev. 25, 29.

8. [וְהַגִּשּׁוּרִי וְהַגִּזְרִי] LXX have πάντα τὸν Γεσούρι, reading, therefore, only one name. Geshur is elsewhere a country on the East of Jordan; nor does Jos. 13, 2 make it clear that there was a tribe of this name in the neighbourhood of the Philistines (see *zv.* 11, 13). It is not improbable that LXX are right in reading but one name, viz. וְהַגִּזְרִי (a Canaanite tribe resident in גִּזְר; Jud. 1, 29; 1 Ki. 9, 16).

‘כִּי הֵנָּה יֹשְׁבוֹת וְג’ Very difficult. In the first place, the *fem.* is extremely anomalous. If the text be sound, this must be explained on the analogy of the usage noticed on 17, 21, by which sometimes a country, or the population of a country, is construed as a *fem.*; but no case occurs so extreme as the present, in which the *fem.* is used with immediate reference to a *gentile* name, expressed in the *masc.* And even the *poetical* use of יֹשְׁבֵת (noticed *ibid.*) is not extended to the plural. Nevertheless, as the text stands, nothing remains but to explain the passage in accordance with this poetical usage, and to render (with We.): ‘For those are the populations that inhabited the land from’ etc. The gender of הֵנָּה will then be determined by that of the predicate (יֹשְׁבוֹת) following, by a species of attraction to which there are at least approximate parallels in Hebrew: Ez. 10, 15. 20 הִיא הָיְתָה וְג’. Zech. 3, 2 זֶה (referring to *Jerusalem*): comp. Lev. 25, 33. Jer. 10, 3 הֵבֶל הוּא. Job 15, 31: Ew. § 319^e. In the words which follow וְג’ there is a further difficulty. Keil’s construction, ‘where from of old

(has been) thy going to Shur,' etc., is improbable in itself and contrary to analogy (Dr. Weir quotes it with ?!). בּוֹאֵךְ is used regularly to denote the *direction* in which a land or tract of country extends (see 15, 7; Gen. 10, 19. 30; similarly in בּוֹאֵךְ עַד Jud. 6, 4 al.); hence (since 'as thou comest to the land which is of old' yields no suitable sense) it follows almost of necessity that in מְעֹלָם must lie concealed the definition of the limit in the opposite direction. LXX in cod. B exhibits a doublet twice over (ἀπὸ ἀνηκόντων [apparently = מְעֹלָם] ἢ ἀπὸ Γελαμψουρ [= עֵלָם again + שׁוּר] τε-τειχισμένων [clearly a second representative of שׁוּר wall]); but the reading Τελαμ, found in many cursives¹ in place of Γελαμ, points to מְטָלַם for מְעֹלָם—'for they inhabited the land which is *from Telam* as thou goest to Shur, even unto the land of Egypt.' From Jos. 15, 24 Telam (pointed there טָלַם) appears to have been a place in S.-E. Judah (bordering on Edom): in *ch.* 15, 4 it is named as the spot where Saul assembled his forces before attacking the Amaleqites; so that it would seem to satisfy sufficiently all the conditions required of the present verse. In form, the sentence, as thus restored, will almost exactly resemble Gen. 10, 19; comp. 25, 18. Respecting שׁוּר, see on 15, 7.

9. וְלָקַח . . . וְהָכָה.] In a frequentative sense, describing David's *custom* whenever he engaged in one of these raids. Notice the impff. interchanging here (לֹא יָחִיה) and in *v.* 11.

10. אֶל פִּשְׁתָּם.] Either we must suppose that a word has dropped out, and read אֶל-כִּי with LXX (ἐπὶ τίνα;), Vulg., or, which is perhaps better, we must read אֵין (see 10, 14) with Targ. Pesh. (אֵין, אֵין). The text is untranslatable. It is a singular fallacy to argue that because μὴ in Greek may ask a question, therefore אֵין in Hebrew may do the same: for the two words are not in the least parallel. מִי is a particle expressing generally the idea of *subjective* negation, from which its interrogative force is at once readily deduced (μὴ τέθνηκεν; = 'he is not dead, *I suppose*?'—implying that a satisfying

¹ Τελαμψουρ XI. 44, 55, 71, 106, 120, 134, 144, 158, 245; Τελαψουρ 29; τε Λαμψουρ 64, 119, 244; τε Λαμψουν 74 (from Holmes and Parsons).

answer is expected). אל has no such general signification, but is simply a particle of dissuasion or prohibition. In other words, the interrogative use of $\mu\eta$ is dependent upon an element in its signification, which does not attach to the particle אל at all.

[נגב] prop. the *dry* country, the root נָגַב (נָגַב, נָגַב) *to be dry* is in use in Aramaic (e.g. Gen. 8, 13 Onq. נִגְבוּ מֵיָא). Hence, from the dry country κατ' ἐξοχὴν being on the South of Palestine, the word acquired generally the sense of South, and geographically was applied in particular to the South tract of Judah (see Gen. 12, 9 RV. *marg.* In RV. in this special geographical sense, always with a capital S: e.g. Jos. 15, 19. Is. 21, 1). Here particular districts in the S. of Judah are called the Negeb of the Yerahme'elite, the Negeb of the Qenite, from the names of the clans settled upon them (cf. 30, 29 'the cities of the Yerahme'elite and of the Qenite'). The Qenites are named in the same locality, 15, 6; Jud. 1, 16.

11. The athnah would be better placed at דוד, what follows ('ובה מִשְׁפַּטּוֹ ונ') being no part of the speech, but the remark of the narrator.

28, 1. אתי has some emphasis: cf. II 19, 39 אתי 28, 1. אתי יאכלו האנשים בצהרים. יעבר כמהה. Gen. 43, 16

2. [לכן] in answer to the remark made by another, as Gen. 4, 15. 30, 15 [where LXX, not perceiving the idiom, render οὕτως οὕτως: comp. on 2, 14]. Jud. 8, 7. 11, 8.

[אתה] LXX, Vulg. עתה rightly. Comp. II 18, 3; 1 Ki. 1, 18, 20.

3-25. *Saul consults the witch of 'En-dor.* This section (which forms an independent narrative) appears to be out of its proper place. In 28, 4 the Philistines are at *Shunem* (in the plain of Jezreel); in 29, 1 they are still at *Apheq* (in the Sharon, Jos. 12, 18), and only reach Jezreel in 29, 11. The narrative will be in its right order, if the section be read *after ch. 29-30*. V. 3 is evidently introductory.

3. [ובעירו] The *waw*, if correct, must be explicative: 'in Ramah, and that in his city.' But such a construction is very unusual, and probably it has been introduced by error: it is not expressed by LXX. However, ברמה בעירו rather than בעירו ברמה would be the

usual order, 1, 3 LXX. II 15, 12. Jud. 8, 27 (*ib.* 20, 6 is rather different). Both the perfects in this verse have a *pluperfect* sense (see on 9, 15).

[ידעני] See Lev. 20, 27 ('a man or a woman when there is *in them* אוב וידעני'), which appears to shew that the term properly denotes not a *wizard*, but the spirit—the 'familiar'—supposed to inhabit the persons in question.

7. [אשת בעלת אוב] An instance of what may be termed a *suspended* construct state—אשת, not less than בעלת, being determined by אוב, but the genitive which determines it being deferred, or held in suspense, by the introduction of the parallel בעלת. So in the common phrase . . . בתולת בת Is. 23, 12; 37, 22 *al.*; and occasionally besides in poetry, as Dt. 33, 19 שפני טמוני חול; Job 20, 17 נהרי נחלי דבש: Ew. § 289^c; Ges. § 116 Rem. 5.

8. [קסוֹמִי] The Kt. has the fuller form of the imperative, as Jud. 9, 8 מְלוֹכָה ψ. 26, 2 צְרוּפָה; in each case the Qri substitutes the ordinary form, Ges. § 46. 6 Rem. 2.

9. [הירעני] Twenty-three MSS. have הירעני; and it is true that the ה may have fallen out before the מ of מן. The plural would have the advantage of greater symmetry with האבות (*cf.* τ. 3. Lev. 19, 31 *al.*), and is probable, though not perhaps absolutely necessary, as הירעני may be taken in a collective sense.

10. [יקרך] With *dagesh dirimens*. It must have become the custom, as the OT. was read, to pronounce the same word or form, in different passages, with a slightly different articulation, which is reflected accurately in the varying punctuation. Here the *dagesh dirimens* has the effect of causing the ק to be pronounced with peculiar distinctness: *cf.* Hos. 3, 2 וְאַפְרָה; Ex. 2, 3 הַצִּפִּיּוֹ, 15, 17 מִקְדָּשׁ (in which cases the *dagesh* involves the softening of the following פ and ד), etc.: Ges. § 20. 2^b.

14. [מעיל] such as was worn by Samuel, 15, 27.

15. [הרמותני] The same word, in the same connexion, Is. 14, 9 שָׁאוֹל מִפֶּתַח הַנְּזִהָה לָךְ לְקִרְאָת בּוֹאֵךְ.

[סר מעלי] So v. 16. מעם is, however, more natural in this con-

nexion (16, 14, 18, 12); for in Jud. 16, 19, 20 the use of מעל is evidently determined by the fact that Samson's strength was regarded as resting upon him in his hair, in Nu. 14, 19 (cf. Neh. 9, 19) it is determined similarly by the figure of the shade, and in ch. 16, 23 by the common thought of a spirit coming on a person. Here probably על denotes the idea of *protecting accompaniment* (cf. ψ. 110, 5 על ימינך; 121, 5 על יד ימינך); and סר מעל expresses the cessation of this ¹.

[ואקרא] Very anomalous: Ew. § 228^c; Stade, § 132; König, p. 608, who suggests that the --- may be due to dissimilation, after the preceding unusual --- ; cf. on 21, 2.

16. [ויהי ער] Is there a Hebrew word ער with the signification *adversary* or *enemy*? The common Heb. עַר (root עָרַר) corresponds to Arabic فَرَّ *to harm* (Qor. 2, 96, 3, 107, etc.): and this (according to rule ²) corresponds to the (isolated) Aramaic עַר Dan. 4, 16. The same word may also possibly be found in ψ. 139, 20—the Psalm is a late one, and is marked by several other Aramaisms—but this cannot be affirmed with certainty, the verse being a difficult one, and probably corrupt. At any rate, philology forbids imperatively the assumption of a *Hebrew* word עַר *adversary*, the equivalent of עָרַר ³. Can, however, a sense, suitable to the context, be rendered probable for עַר, from any other source? (a) Symm. renders ἀντίζηλος σου, and in Arabic غَار (med. i) means actually *to be jealous* or *a rival* (عَيَّرَ = غَار Ex. 20, 5 Saad.; تغايروا = ζηλοῦτε 1 Cor. 12, 31 Erpen.). Still there is no other trace of this root in

¹ מעל is used in several idiomatic applications: not only as signifying *from attendance on* (comp. on 13, 8, 17, 15), but also *from attachment to* (Jer. 2, 5 ורחקו מעלי; 32, 40 לבלתי סור מעלי Ez. 6, 9 ליבם סר מעלי; 8, 6; 14, 5; 44, 10); *from companionship with* (Job 19, 13); *from adhesion to* (2 Ki. 17, 21; Is. 7, 17; 56, 3; Hos. 9, 1; and twice, for the more usual מן, in the phrase סר מעל חטאות 2 Ki. 10, 31, 15, 18); *from standing over or beside* (Gen. 17, 22, 35, 13: cf. 18, 3, 42, 24); *from being a burden upon* (see on 6, 5, 20), esp. of an army retiring from a country, or raising a siege (see the passages from 2 Sam. 1-2 Ki. cited on ch. 6, 20; and add II 10, 14, Jer. 21, 2, 37, 5, 9, 11).

² See on 1, 6 (p. 8 foot-note).

³ Nor can this be the meaning of ער in Mic. 5, 13 or Is. 14, 21.

Hebrew: nor would the idea of Jehovah's becoming Saul's *rival* be probable or suitable. (b) Ges. Keil seek to explain ער by a reference to Arabic غار (*med. u*) *ferbuit* (one of many meanings), *impetum fecit*, spec. excursione hostili adortus fuit (aliquem), IV (Lane) آغارَ عَلَى to make a raid or predatory incursion upon (comp. 13, 17 note): غَارَةً a raid or hostile incursion: hence, the cognate subst., it is supposed, would properly have the sense of *aestus* (sc. doloris, curae, sollicitudinis), whence in Hebrew עיר Hos. 11, 9 *aestus irae*; Jer. 15, 8 *aestus doloris*. But the sense of *hostility* expressed by the Arabic root is, it will be observed, a special and derived one: is it likely, or indeed credible, that from a root meaning *ferbuit* a simple participial formation should have acquired the definite sense of *enemy*? The etymology proposed is well intended: but it cannot be said to have probability in its favour.

It follows that if ער has here the sense of *thy enemy*, it must be an example of a strong and pronounced Aramaism, such as, in presumably early Hebrew, is in the highest degree improbable. Only two alternatives are open to us. Either ער is an error of transcription for עֶרֶךְ¹ (cf. in that case, for the thought, Lam. 2, 4; Is. 63, 10), or, with LXX and Pesh. ויהי עִם-רֵעֶךָ: 'and is become on the side of thy neighbour' must be read (cf. רֵעַ with reference to David, v. 17, and 15, 28, and for the thought 18, 12 כִּי הָיָה יְהוֹנָה (עֲמֹו וּמַעַם שְׂאוֹל סָר). עִם רֵעֶךָ is accepted by most moderns (Th. Hitzig, Nöldeke, Grätz, Reinke, Kp., Dr. Weir ['LXX seems to be right']): Klo. prefers צֶרֶךְ.

17. [ויעש י"י לו.] 'And J. hath wrought for himself, according as' etc. Or, if עִם רֵעֶךָ be adopted in v. 16, the suffix may be referred naturally to רֵעֶךָ (*for him*). However, the point of the sentence lies in what is done to *Saul*, rather than what is done to David: so, in all probability, לְךָ to thee, expressed by LXX, Vulg., is the original reading. With 17^b comp. 15, 28.

¹ It is possible that this was read by Symmachus. At least ἀντίλογος as used elsewhere in the Greek Versions expresses the root צֶרֶךְ: Lev. 18, 18 LXX; ch. 1, 6 LXX (Luc.). 2, 32 Aq. (ψ. 139, 20 Aq. for עֶרֶךְ).

19. In MT. clauses *a* and *c* are almost identical; and the verse is decidedly improved by the omission of one of them, and by the adoption in *b* of the reading of LXX, viz. **מָחָר אֶתָּה וּבָנֶיךָ עִמָּךְ**, i.e. (immediately after *v.* 18) ‘To-morrow thou and thy sons *with thee will be fallen*; yea, also, the camp of Israel will Jehovah give into the hand of the Philistines.’ As We. remarks, *a* is out of place where it stands, neither **גַּם** nor **עִמָּךְ** being properly understood, until *after* it has been said that Saul himself has fallen.

20. **וַיִּמָּחֶר** LXX **ἔσπευσεν**, not only here, but also in *v.* 21 for **נִבְחַל**, which makes it not improbable that their reading was the same in both verses. Preceding **וַיִּפְּחֵל וַיִּפֹּל** is more suitable than **וַיִּמָּחֶר**.

23. **וַיִּפְּרְצוּ** [**פרץ** is translated *pressed* in II 13, 25. 27 and *urged* in 2 Ki. 5, 23, but elsewhere *break forth*, *burst forth*, etc. Ought we not to read [in these passages] **פָּצַר**?’ (Dr. Weir.)

24. **מֵרַבֵּק** [**רַבֵּק** ‘four times, always connected with **עָגַל**: Jer. 46, 21. Am. 6, 4 **עֹגִלִים מֵתוֹךְ מֵרַבֵּק** Mal. 3, 20. The root is not found elsewhere in Hebrew, but in Arabic **رَبَّقَ** *firmiter alligavit*’ (Dr. Weir.)

29, 2. **עֹבְרִים** [*were passing by*. The participles suggest the picture of a muster or review of troops taking place.

לְמֵאוֹת [*according to, by hundreds*: **ל** as II 18, 4. 1 Ki. 20, 10 **לְנִבְרִים** Jos. 7, 14 **לְשַׁעֲלִים**.

3. **נָפְלוּ** LXX adds **πρός με** = **אֵלַי** or **עָלַי**, which is needed. *Falling* gives no sense: *falling to me* agrees with the usage of **נָפַל אֵל (עַל)** elsewhere (Jer. 21, 9. 37, 13 al.) *to fall over to = to desert to*. The nearer definition cannot, as Keil supposes, be supplied from the context. (Dr. Weir agrees.)

4. **יִירָד . . . בַּמִּלְחָמָה** [See on *v.* 9.

שָׁטָן [The use of the word may be illustrated from II 19, 23; also, 1 Ki. 11, 14. 23. 25.

6. **כִּי** [after the oath, as 14, 39.

7. **לֵךְ בְּשִׁלּוֹם** [as II 15, 27. The usual expression is **לְשָׁלוֹם**.

8. **כִּי מֵה עֲשִׂיתִי** [**כִּי** states the reason for a suppressed (Why do

you say this?): it recurs in a similarly worded expostulation, 1 Ki. 11, 22. 2 Ki. 8, 13.

[מיום אשר הייתי] As We. remarks, we should expect naturally either ¹מיום הייתי (or, as would be more usual, ²מיום הייתי) or ³מהיום (מן־היום) אשר הייתי. However, יום may have been conceived as being in the construct state before אשר (Ges. § 116. 3), and so defined. At least יום אשר recurs similarly, Jer. 38, 28, and (in late Hebrew) Neh. 5, 14. But מהיום would certainly be better.

[ונלחמתי] The *waw* being conversive, the tone should properly be *milra'* ונלחמתי: but it is held back by the distinctive accent *Zaqef*, as happens occasionally (Dt. 2, 28: Ez. 3, 26: *Tenses*, § 104). As a rule, only *athnah* and *soph-pasug* imply a sufficient pause thus to hold back the tone of 1 and 2 sing. pf. with *waw* conv.

[כמלאך אלהים. 17. 19, 27.] The same comparison, in popular speech, II 14, 17. 19, 27.

[יעלה] In v. 4 the Philistines speak from the *Israelitish* point of view (cf. v. 6, where Achish is represented as swearing by *Jehovah*): here יעלה is spoken from the point of view which would be adopted by the Philistines generally, with reference, viz. to the situation of their country, from which they would naturally 'go up' into the high ground occupied by Israel. Cf. v. 11^b; II 5, 17. 22; Jud. 15, 9. 10: also ירד *zû*. 14, 1. 5 of the journey from Zor'ah to Timnah, and conversely עלה v. 2, of the journey in the opposite direction.

10. [ועתה השכם בבקר ועבדי וג'] 'And now, rise up early in the morning, and also the servants,' etc. The text may in a measure be defended by 25, 42. Gen. 41, 27. Nu. 16, 2^a. 18^b; but the sentence halts considerably, and the omission of the *pronoun* before ועבדי is contrary to standing Hebrew usage, when the verb is in the *imperative* (e. g. Gen. 7, 1. Ex. 11, 8. 24, 1). LXX, Vulg. express rightly אֶתָּה before ועבדי. The only parallel to the present passage

¹ Jer. 36, 2: cf. II 22, 1; Dt. 4, 15.

² V. 6; *ch.* 7, 2; 8, 8; II 13, 32 etc.

³ II 19, 25; 1 Ki. 8, 16; 2 Ki. 21, 15.

would be Jer. 19, 1; but there also it can scarcely be doubted that the reading of LXX is what Hebrew idiom requires, viz. **וְלִקְחָתָּ מִזִּמְנִי**. In this verse, further, clauses *a* and *b* are nearly identical: but, as We. observes, the repetition of the same thought would become perfectly natural, if only words of different import separated the two similar clauses. Such words are expressed in LXX, viz. **καὶ πορεύεσθε εἰς τὸν τόπον οὗ κατέστησα ὑμᾶς ἐκεῖ· καὶ λόγον λοιμὸν μὴ θῆς ἐν καρδίᾳ σου, ὅτι ἀγαθὸς σὺ ἐνώπιόν μου** = **וְהִלַּכְתֶּם אֶל-הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר** **הִפְקַדְתִּי אֶתְכֶם שָׁם וְדָבַר בְּלִיעֵל אֶל-תְּשֻׁם בְּלִבְכֶּךָ כִּי טוֹב אֶתָּה לִפְנֵי**. The sentence is in style and form thoroughly Hebraic, and may well be assumed to have fallen out accidentally in MT. **λοιμὸς** is often the rendering of **בליעל** (e.g. 25, 25): for the combination of **דבר** and **בליעל** see Dt. 15, 9 (where they occur in apposition).

וְאִרְאֶה לָכֶם וְהִלַּכְתֶּם Unusual. The normal construction would be **וְהִלַּכְתֶּם וְאִרְאֶה לָכֶם** (on the analogy of Gen. 33, 13 **וּמָתוּ יוֹם אֶחָד וּרְפָקִים**, 44, 22 **וְעֹזֵב אָבִיו וּמֹת**, etc.: *Tenses*, § 149).

11. **עָלוּ יִזְרְעֵאל** The Apheq of *v.* 1, as We. points out, is not in the neighbourhood of 'En-dor, but is the place of the same name mentioned in 4, 1, much nearer to the Philistine territory itself, and not more than three days' march (30, 1) from Ziqlag. Hence it can be here correctly said, 'And the Philistines *went up* to Jezreel.'

30, 1. **נֹגַב** without the art., as *v.* 27. Unusual, except when **נֹגַב** denotes merely the southern quarter of the compass.

2. **אֶת-הַנָּשִׁים וְאֶת-בָּנֵיהֶן** Read with LXX (cf. RV.) **אֶת-הַנָּשִׁים וְאֶת-בָּנֵיהֶן**: we thus obtain a suitable idea to which to refer the following **וְעַד-גִּדּוֹל**; see also *v.* 3 (**וּבְנֵיהֶם וּבְנֵיהֶם**).

לֹא הָמִיתוּ אִישׁ A circumstantial clause, connected *ἀσυνδέτως* with the clause preceding, and defining *how* **וַיִּשְׁבּוּ** was effected, viz. (Anglice) 'without slaying any.' Cf. Gen. 44, 4 **וַיִּצְאוּ אֶת-הָעֵיר** (Jer. 7, 26^b; 20, 15^b (see RV.): *Tenses*, § 162).

וַיִּנְהֲגוּ of leading captives, as Is. 20, 4.

3. **וְהָנָה** without suffix, as *v.* 16.

וַיִּנְשְׁבוּ were taken captive. **שָׁבָה** is to take captive, **נִשְׁבָּה** to be taken captive: **גָּלָה** is to go into exile, **הִגָּלָה** to carry into exile.

The distinction between the two words should be noticed. Though they may be often applied to the same transaction, they denote different aspects of it: גלה migration from one's own country, *exile*, שבה capture by another, *captivity*. Through forgetfulness of the proper meaning of גלה, Jud. 18, 30 has sometimes been strangely misinterpreted (e. g. by Mr. Lias, in the 'Cambridge Bible for Schools,' who actually understands the words גלות הארץ of the Philistine *domination*!).

6. [ותצר לדוד] The *fem.* as Jud. 10, 9: cf. Jer. 7, 31 ולא עלתה; Mic. 3, 6 חשבה; Am. 4, 7 (unusual) תמטיר; ψ. 50, 3 על לבי; נשערה מאד: Ew. § 295^a; Ges. 137². This use of the *fem.*, especially with words denoting a mental condition, is particularly common in Syriac: "ܠܚܝܬܐ ܒ", "ܚܦܐ ܒ", "ܚܦܐ ܒ" (Nöldeke, *Syr. Gr.* § 254).

[אמרו . . . לסקלו] 'spake of (AV.) stoning him:' or with the sense of 'thought' (25, 21), as Ex. 2, 14. II 21, 16 ויאמר להכות דוד; I Ki. 5, 19. 8, 12: comp. Ez. 20, 8. 13. 21. ψ. 106, 23. ל אמר in the sense of *command* occurs II 1, 18. 2, 26: but more frequently in later books, especially in Chronicles, as I 13, 4; 15, 16; Est. 1, 17, etc. (comp. Ew. § 338^a).

8. [אררף] Though ה can be dispensed with (11, 12), the parallel ויאמר supports the restoration of האררף: cf. 14, 37. 23, 11.

[גדוד] of a marauding or plundering band: see 2 Ki. 6, 23. Hos. 6, 9. LXX here (mis-reading) γεδδουρ; elsewhere rightly πειρατήριον (Gen. 49, 19; ψ. 18, 32), or μονόζωνοι (2 Ki. 5, 2. 6, 23 al.).

10. [פגרו] only here and v. 21.

12. [ותשב רוחו] The spirit, which seemed to have left him, returned, i. e. he revived. So Jud. 15, 19.

13. [היום שלשה] See on 9, 20.

14. [פשטנו נגב] על, which is expressed by LXX, appears to have accidentally dropped out. פשט, when an object follows, is always construed with על (or the alternative אל); and here the restoration is still more commended by the two על following.

[נגב הכרתי] A district in the south of Palestine (see on 27, 10) inhabited by the ברתי, who, from a comparison of v. 16^b, appear

to have been closely connected with, if not a sub-tribe of, the Philistines. Elsewhere the name is used synonymously with Philistine: Ez. 25, 16. Zeph. 2, 5. A contingent of הכרתי formed afterwards part of David's body-guard, II 8, 18. 15, 18. 20, 7¹. It is quite possible that the name may be connected with *Crete*: the Philistines themselves are expressly stated to have been immigrants from Caphtor, i. e. Crete, Am. 9, 7 (see also Gen. 10, 14, where in accordance with this passage ואת כפתרים should probably be transposed so as to precede משם פלשתים).

16. [וחגנים] Ki. כלומר מרקדן ומפוזן ומכרכרין בשמחה. Whether, however, the sense of *dancing* is really expressed by the word is very doubtful. Modern lexicographers only defend it by means of the questionable assumption that חגג may have had a similar signification to חגי, which, however, by no means itself expresses the sense of *to dance*, but *to make a circle* Job 26, 10: in Syriac (PS. col. 1217) *circumivit*, especially, and commonly, with ܦܢܝܢ, *circumivit ut vitaret*=reveritus est, cavet. The Aram. חגג *to dance* is of course an altogether different word. It is best to acquiesce in the cautious judgement of Nöldeke (*ZDMG.* 1887, p. 719), who declares that he cannot with certainty get behind the idea of a *festal gathering* for the common Semitic חג. Here then the meaning will be 'behaving as at a חג or gathering of pilgrims,' i. e. enjoying themselves merrily.

17. [למחרתם] Only so here. The ם- is probably the suffix, 'of their following day,' not (as Keil and Mührlau-Volck ['perhaps']) an adverbial termination, as in יומם, in which case ל would be superfluous.

נערה בתולה] used collectively—after the numeral. So נערה בתולה Jud. 21, 12; מלך עיר 1 Ki. 20, 16.

19. [ומשלל] The *Zaqef* should stand rather on ובנות. But probably the word is displaced, and should precede ויער בנים ובנות, as in LXX.

¹ Cf. W. R. Smith, *The Old Testament in the Jewish Church*, p. 249.

ללקחו להם] the reflexive ל, as Gen. 15, 10. Lev. 23, 40. Am. 6, 13; and often in the imper. קח-לך Gen. 6, 21. 14, 21 etc.

20. [נהגו וג'] The verse as it stands can only be understood as follows: 'And David took all the sheep and the oxen (viz. those belonging to the Amaleqites): they drave (them) before that cattle (viz. before the cattle belonging to David and his people, which was recovered from the Amaleqites); and they said (viz. the people, when they saw the former driven along in front), This is David's spoil.' But the meaning is obscurely expressed: the reference of המקנה ההוא to v. 19 is artificial; and נהגו, both ἀσυνδέτως and without an object, is suspicious. The text, it can hardly be doubted, is not in its original form. The least change that will suffice for the requirements of style and sense is to read for נהגו לפני with Vulg. וינהגו לפניו 'and they drave *before him* that cattle (the cattle viz. named in clause *a*), and said, This is David's spoil.' But LXX, Vulg. do not express דור after ויקח, and for המקנה ההוא LXX have τῶν σκύλων i. e. השלל, the variation seeming to shew that both are alternative (false) *Explicita*, added after לפניו had been corrupted into לפני. It is quite possible, therefore, that we should go further, and with We. read the entire verse thus: ויקחו את-כל-הצאן והבקר וינהגו לפניו ויאמרו זה שלל דור. This text states undoubtedly all that the verse is intended to express, and states it at the same time more naturally and simply than the reading presupposed by the Vulgate.

21. [את העם] 'with the people' (viz. those just mentioned as being with him).

[וישאל] As the verb is sing., the subject can hardly be any other than העם just mentioned, whereas v. 22 shews that the speakers are not the men with David, but the men left behind at the brook. It is necessary, therefore, to read with LXX וישאלו.

22. [עמי] The group regarded as a unity, and spoken of accordingly in 1 ps. sing. The usage is thoroughly idiomatic; and there is no occasion, with Grätz, *Die Psalmen*, p. 134, to substitute עמנו. See on 5, 10: and add Gen. 34, 30 ואני מתי מספר; Jud. 18, 23 מה-לך כי נזעקת.

23. [את אשר] Ewald (§ 329^a: comp. *Hist.* iii. 145 [E. T. 105]) would treat the words introduced by את as an exclamation, explaining את as an accus. with reference to a suppressed verb,—(Think of) that which . . . ! and comparing Hag. 2, 5. LXX for את אשר express אחרי אשר, which We. prefers: 'ye shall not do so, *after what* Jehovah hath given unto us, and preserved us,' etc.

24. . . . וב . . . כ] A variation for the more common type, כ . . . ב: Jos. 14, 11. Ez. 18, 4. Dan. 11, 29†.

25. [ומעלה] as 16, 13. לחק ולמשפט as Gen. 47, 26. Jud. 11, 39.

26. [לרעהו] 'to his friends.' הַי attached to a plur. as 14, 48 שָׁסְהו (Stade, p. 355).

27. [בית-אל] i. e. not the better known Beth'el, N. of Jerusalem, but the place in the Negeb of Judah, not far from Ziqlag, called Βαιθηλ in Jos. 15, 30 LXX (MT. corruptly כסיל), בחול in Jos. 19, 4 MT., and Βαθηλ Βαθουηλ in 1 Ch. 4, 30, and evidently (from these passages) in the immediate neighbourhood of the other places here mentioned. LXX have here Βαιθσυ; but the situation of בית-צור (Jos. 15, 58 al.) is less suitable than that of בית-אל (We.).

[רמות נגב] Ramoth of the South: see Jos. 19, 8 (רַמֹּת נֶגֶב). LXX here also read the sing.: 'Ραμα νότου = רַמֹּת נֶגֶב.

28. [בערער] LXX have here a double rendering: καὶ τοῖς ἐν Ἀρον καὶ τοῖς Ἀμμηδαι. 'It is clear that LXX after ערער (= Ἀμμαδ) read still another letter, viz. ה. The form ערערה, now, is confirmed not only by Jos. 15, 22¹—where, to be sure, LXX conversely omit the ה—but also by the present pronunciation 'Ar'arah (between Beersheba and Kurnûb)' (We.): see Robinson, *Bibl. Res.*, ii. 199. (AV. marg. refers to Jos. 13, 16 which is quite out of the question.)

29. [ברכל] LXX בכרמל, no doubt, rightly: see Jos. 15, 55, and above, *ch.* 25, 2.

30. [בכור-עשן] This, not בכור-עשן, is the Mass. reading: the ב

¹ MT. ערערה. But ד and ר in the old Phœnician characters are seldom distinguishable, and the context alone decides which is to be read. In proper names, unless the orthography is certain upon independent grounds, either letter may often be read indiscriminately.

is recognised both in the Βηραβει of cod. B, and the Βαρασαν of cod. A. The place may be the same as עשן of Jos. 15, 42. 19, 7.

[עתך] 'is called in Jos. 15, 42 MT. עתר, but in LXX עתך (ἔτακ). In 19, 7 on the contrary both have עתר. A decision between the two variants is not possible' (We.).

31. The chapter is excerpted, with slight variations, by the compiler of the Chronicles (1 Ch. 10). The variations are partly, it seems, due to accident, partly they are to be attributed to an intentional change on the part of the compiler of Chronicles, partly they have preserved the original text of the passage in a purer form than it has been transmitted to us in Samuel.

1. נלחמו C. [נלחמים].

ויום איש C. [וינסו אנשי].

גלבע C. [הגלבע].

2. אחרי שאול ואחרי בניו C. [את שאול ואת בניו].

יונתן C. [יהונתן].

3. על שאול C. [אל שאול].

המורים בקשת C. [המורים אנשים בקשת]. The rendering of LXX, however (οἱ ἀκοντισταί, ἄνδρες τοξόται), appears to presuppose אנשים; though, as it is difficult to construe אנשים בקשת together—'men with the bow' being hardly a Hebrew construction—the word must be misplaced. Probably, the order אנשים המורים בקשת 'men, shooters with the bow' = *some* shooters with the bow, should be restored. Comp. אנשים מִדָּגִים Gen. 37, 28; בני-בליעל Dt. 13, 14; and for the art. 25, 10.

ויהל C. [ויהל] from חיל—'trembled.'

מִן-הַמּוֹרִים C. [מִן-הַמּוֹרִים].

מן = *because of*, as Ruth 1, 13. Is. 6, 4. 28, 7.

4. אל-נשא C. [לנשא].

וידקדקי C. omits.

והתעללו בי and *wreak their caprice upon me* = *mock* or *abuse me*. See on this word Fleischer *ap.* Delitzsch on Is. 3, 4, who compares in particular the Arab. تَعَلَّلَ prop. *to engage oneself with*, then *to entertain, divert, amuse oneself with*, in Heb. in a bad sense, *to abuse or mock*. See Nu. 22, 29; Jud. 19, 25; and (where it

is applied anthropomorphically to Jehovah's treatment of the Egyptians) Ex. 10, 2, and above 6, 6.

5. על-החרב C. [על-חרבו].

C. omits. [עמו]

6. וכל-ביתו יחדו מתו C. [ונשא כליו גם כל-אנשיו ביום ההוא יחדו]—a generalizing abridgement of the text of Samuel. LXX in Samuel do not express גם כל אנשיו.

7. כל-איש C. [אנשי].

8. בעמק C. [בעבר העמק]. The עמק—a broad depression between hills (6, 13)—is the עמק יזרעאל (Hos. 1, 5). This עמק was bounded on the east by the Gilboa' range, and did not extend to the Jordan. The sense of the text appears therefore to be that the Israelites dwelling *on the other side of* the עמק (to the E. or N.-E.), and (more than this, even) *on the other side of* Jordan, fled through the panic. בעבר הירדן is used regularly to denote the territory east of Jordan.

C. omits. [ואשר בעבר הירדן]

9. כי . . . וכי So, whether in the sense of *that* or *because*, Gen. 29, 12, 33, 11. Ex. 3, 11. 4, 31. Jos. 2, 9. 7, 15. 8, 21. 10, 1. Jud. 6, 30. *ch.* 19, 4. 22, 17. II 5, 12. I Ki. 2, 26. 11, 21. 18, 27 al.; and even (though this can hardly be reputed an elegance) וכי לאמר Gen. 45, 26. Jud. 10, 10. The remark of Stade, p. 14, that וכי is 'unhebräisch,' can only be due to an oversight.

C. omits. [אנשי ישראל]

C. omits. [עריהם]

C. omits. [בהם]

8. ואת-בניו C. [ואת-שלשת בניו].

C. omits. [הגלבע] (as *v.* 1).

9. ויפשיטוהו וישאו את-ראשו C. [ויכרתו את-ראשו ויפשיטו את-כליו]. ואת-כליו.

10. וישלחו The object can be only the head and armour of Saul¹. It is a question whether the word should not be pointed *Qal* וישלחו, in which case the meaning would be that they sent *messengers* throughout the land of the Philistines. And this would agree with

¹ See, for the sense of the *Piel*, 11, 7. Jud. 19, 29.

the aim of וישלחו, viz. *to tell the tidings* (לבשר) to their gods and people.

[בית עזביהם C. אתה עזביהם ('to acquaint their idols with the news') is much more original than בית ('to announce the tidings in the house of their idols'), is supported by LXX here, and agrees with the ואת following.

10. [בית עשתרות C. בית אלהים.—בית עשתרת will hardly be the pl. of בית עשתרת, as Keil suggests, on the analogy of בית אבות (Ew. § 270^c): in all probability the frequency of the plural in other connexions (e. g. 7, 3. 4. 12, 10) led to the sing. עשתרת here being incorrectly read as עשתרות. LXX εἰς τὸ Ἀσταρτεῖον. It is, no doubt, this temple of the Phoenician goddess 'Ashtoreth (7, 3) in Ashqelon, which Herodotus (i. 105) mentions as τῆς οὐρανῆς Ἀφροδίτης τὸ ἱερόν, and which, as he tells us, his inquiries shewed him to be the most ancient foundation of the goddess: the one in Cyprus (probably at Kition), he adds, was reported by the Cyprians themselves to have been founded from Ashqelon, and that in Cythera [Paus. iii. 23. 1] was built by the Phoenicians. The proper name of a native of Ashqelon, compounded with עשתרת, occurs in an Inscription: שם בן עברעשתרת אשקלני in the Greek parallel text Ἀντίπατρος Ἀφροδισίου Ἀσκαλ[ωνίτης]. Here, 'Ashtoreth seems to have had the character of a martial goddess, of which there are other indications; see Preller, *Griech. Mythologie*³ (1872), i. 279; Scholz, *Götzendienst und Zauberwesen bei den alten Hebräern* (1877), p. 269 (cf. 272 f.).

[ואת-גלגלתו תקעו בית דגון C. ואת-גלגלתו תקעו בחומת בית שן On the originality of the text of Samuel, and against the view of Ew. and Bertheau that the original text embraced *both* readings, see the convincing note of We. But for תקעו Lagarde¹, it can scarcely be doubted, is right in restoring הִקְעִי *exposed* (cf. II 21, 6, and the allusion *ib. v. 12* תלום): תקע is *to drive* or *fix in*, as a tent-peg, or nail, Jud. 4, 21. Is. 22, 25, a dart, II 18, 14, of locusts *pitched* into the sea, Ex. 10, 19, and would not be applicable to a body merely *attached to* a wall. So also We. Grätz (*G. i.* 439), Klo.

¹ In his instructive *Anmerkungen zur Griech. Uebersetzung der Proverbien* (1863), page v.

11. כל יבש גלעד C. [אליו יבשי יבש גלעד].

את כל-אשר C. [את אשר].

12. [וילכו כל-הלילה C. omits].

וישאו C. [ויקחו].

נופת . . . נופת C. [נוֹיֵת . . . נוֹיֵת] (נופה only here in OT. A word belonging to Aramaic and the later Hebrew.)

[מחומת בית שן C. omits].

[וַיָּבִיאוּם יְבִישָׁה C. [וַיָּבִיאוּ יבשה].—Probably *וַיָּבִיאוּ* here should be vocalized *וַיָּבִיאוּ* (so LXX, Pesh.): the suffix, though added by the Chronicler, is not needed.

[וישרפו אתם שם C. omits].

13. [ויקחו את-עצמותיהם ויקברו C. [ויקחו את-עצמותיהם ויקברו].

On *ביבשה*, see on 23, 15. (*Iv.* 13–14 in Chronicles are an addition, made by the compiler of Chronicles himself, and exhibiting throughout the marks of his style.)

[ויצמו C. [ויצמו].

II 1—5, 16. *Lament of David over Saul and Jonathan. David made king at Hebron over Judah, and subsequently, after the murder of Ishbosheth, over all Israel. Capture by Joab of the stronghold of Jebus, which David henceforth makes his residence.*

1, 1. [העמלק] is altogether isolated, the *art.* being used only with the *gentile* name. According to usage elsewhere, either *עמלק* or *העמלקי* should be restored (We.). So Dr. Weir: ‘Is it not *העמלקי*?’

2. [מעם] *as I 14, 17.* *מַעַם* *as I 4, 12^b.*

4. [מהרהיה הדבר] *I 4, 16^b.* On *אשר*, see on *I 15, 20.*

[הרבה] Almost=*רַבִּים*. Strictly, of course, *הרבה* is an *inf. abs.* qualifying *נפל*, *lit.* ‘with a much-making there fell.’

6. [נקרא נקריתי] The *inf. abs.* *as I 20, 6.*

[נשען] *ptcp.*: was *in the condition of one leaning*=was leaning.

[בעלי הפרשים] An unusual expression, inconsistent with at least the common, if not the universal, meaning of *פרשים* *horsemen*. Comp. on *v.* 18.

8^b. [ויאמר] *Qri וַיֹּאמֶר*, evidently rightly.

9. [ומתתני] and *despatch me* (*I 14, 13*).

[השבץ] Only here. What exactly is denoted cannot be ascertained. The root denotes some kind of *interweaving* (Ex. 28, 39) : תִּשְׁבֹּץ is quoted by Freytag, apparently as a rare word, in the sense of 'perplexus fuit (*de arboribus*).¹ It is not apparent what meaning, suitable to the present passage, a derivative from such a root might express. The versions afford no real help. LXX σκότος δεινόν; Targ. רתיתא *terror*; Pesh. ܬܫܒܥ¹; Aq. (who renders the root Ex. l. c. by συσφίγω, cf. 28, 13 משבצת סφίκατηρας) ὁ σφίκατηρ; Vulg. *angustiae*. Moderns generally suppose the word to denote either *the cramp* (Ew. Th. Ke.) or *giddiness* (as though properly a *confusion* of the senses), so Ges. Klo. RV. *marg.*; the former (though not certain) is, perhaps, the more probable.

[כי כל-עור נפשי בי] A singular expression, an inversion, as it would seem, for the normal עור כל נפשי, which, to judge from its recurrence in almost exactly the same form Job 27, 3 כִּי-כָל-עוֹר נִשְׁמָתִי בִּי, was in use in Hebrew in this particular expression, being intended probably to emphasize the כל. Hos. 14, 3 בָּל-חֶשֶׁא עֵץ, if the text be sound, must be similarly explained: but the separation of a word in the *constr. st.* from its genitive by a *verb* must be admitted to be wholly without analogy in Hebrew, and to be less defensible than its separation by a word like עור.

10. [וַאֲמַתְהוּ] The 1 ps. impf. Piel, with *waw* conv., pointed anomalously with *pathah*: so Jud. 6, 9. 20, 6 (see *Tenses*, § 66 *note*).

[נפלו] Elsewhere נָפְלוּ. The peculiar punctuation is attested and secured by the Massoretic note נון בחירק.

[ואצעה] The omission of the art. in such a case as the present is very unusual, and hardly to be tolerated (I 24, 6). Probably, substituting the other form of the word (Is. 3, 20), we should read with We. וְהִצְעָה.

16. [דָּמָי] Qri דָּמָי in accordance with predominant usage (1 Ki. 2, 32. 37). However, the correction seems a needless one; for the plural also occurs, as Hos. 12, 15; Lev. 20, 9.

18. [קשת] is generally held to be the name given to the following

¹ צירים Is. 13, 8. 21, 3; פלצות *ib. v. 4* (Michaelis' Castle).

Song, from the fact the word occurs in it somewhat prominently in *v.* 22: 'and he bade them teach the children of Judah *the Bow*.' But there is no analogy or parallel for such a usage in Hebrew; and *קשת* standing nakedly—not *שירת הקשת*, or even *את־הקשת*—is not a probable designation of a song. Ew. supposed *קשת* to stand as in Aram. for *קִשְׁטָא* (*Prov.* 22, 21; cf. *Dan.* 4, 34), and to be used adverbially=*correctly, accurately*. But the word is rare in Hebrew, and—however written—appears to be an Aramaism, such as would not probably have been used here: moreover, the word in Aramaic means always *truth, truthfully*, not *accurately*. We. holds the word to be an intruder; and offers an ingenious theory to account for it: 'Perhaps, as a correction on *פרשים* in *v.* 6, there may have been attached to the text, in agreement with *I* 31, 3, the words *בעלי קשת*, of which, as *v.* 6 and *v.* 18 may have stood opposite to one another in two parallel columns, *בעלי* may have found its way into *v.* 6 before *פרשים*, and *קשת* into *v.* 18. By the adoption of this explanation, both verses at once would be relieved of an encumbrance.'—With *ללמד* cf. *Dt.* 31, 22.

[הישר] *Jos.* 10, 13 *על ספר הישר* (הלא היא כתובה על ספר הישר).

19. [הצבי] Ew. and Stade, following Pesh. Le Clerc, Mich. Dathe, De Wette, 'the gazelle,' supposing this to be a name by which Jonathan was popularly known among the warriors, on account of his fleetness (cf. 2, 18; *I* Ch. 12, 8 *למהר על ההרים* (כצבאים)). But there is no trace of such a name in connection with Jonathan: and throughout the poem the *two* heroes are consistently spoken of (*נבורים* five times),—only in *vv.* 25^b, 26 the singer's thoughts turning more particularly to Jonathan,—so that it is unlikely that he would begin with a word that was applicable only to one of them. The text must therefore be rendered, 'The beauty, O Israel, upon thy high-places is slain.' Saul and Jonathan, the two heroes who formed the crown and glory of the nation, are called its *beauty*. The expression is a little singular: but LXX must have already found the same consonantal text. By their rendering *στίλῳσον* (= *הַצִּבִּי*), which agrees with the reading *מתוך* (see next note), they appear to have understood the passage as an injunction to erect a

pillar in commemoration of the two departed heroes: cf. 18, 18 (where ויצב is rendered καὶ ἐστήλωσεν).

[על במוֹתֵיךְ] LXX has a doublet: ὑπὲρ τῶν τεθνηκότων = על מוֹתֵיךְ and ἐπὶ τὰ ὕψη σου = MT.: 'the first is shewn by the following *genitive* τραυματιῶν, and by the divergence from MT., to be their genuine rendering' (We.).

21. [הרי בגלבע] A fusion of two constructions הרים בגלבע and הרי גלבע, combining the greater definiteness of the former with the superior compactness and elegance of the latter. In such an expression as הרים בגלבע, הרים is virtually qualified by בגלבע in the same degree as if it were an actual genitive, and is expressed accordingly in the construct state.

[ושדי תרומות] *and fields of offerings*, which is interpreted to mean, fields bearing produce from which first-fruits are offered. But the text is suspicious; for תרומות is not the technical expression for first-fruits, and the produce generally, not the first-fruits, would naturally be specified. It is difficult, however, to suggest any satisfactory emendation. LXX καὶ ἀγροὶ ἀπαρχῶν expresses MT.: Lucian's ἡρὴ θανάτου is no doubt based upon other MSS., and would point to הרי מוֹת. But though this is an expression which might well have been used by the poet, a *second* vocative והרי מוֹת after הרי בגלבע spoils the rhythm. Stade (*Gesch. Isr.* i. p. 259) makes the plausible conjecture ושדי תרומות 'nor fields of sheaves.' Klo. ingeniously: שדות רמיה: 'ye fields of *deceit*,' the fields on which Saul and Jonathan were slain being represented poetically as having betrayed their owners. But the metaphor, though intelligible as applied to a bow (Hos. 7, 16. ψ. 78, 57), would be far-fetched with reference to fields.

[גלעל] גלעל is *to reject with loathing*, Jer. 14, 19. Ez. 16, 5 (subst.). 45 *bis*. Lev. 26, 11. 15. 30. 43. 44[†]. (Job 21, 10 Hif. differently.) LXX here προσωχθίσθη (as Lev. 26, 15. 30. 43. 44: Ez. 16, 45 ἀπωσαμένη). The meaning *defiled* is less probable: for this sense is only borne by גלעל in *Aramaic*, and is not common even there (Is. 1, 6. 6, 5. 28, 8 Targ. Not in Syriac).

[בלי משיח] 'not anointed with oil.' The shield of Saul is pictured

by David as lying upon the mountains, no longer polished and ready to be worn in action, but cast aside as worthless, and neglected. Shields were *anointed* in antiquity, in order that the weapons of the enemy might the more readily glide off them. Cf. Is. 21, 5 מְשַׁח מִנֶּנֶן i. e. prepare for action; and Verg. *Aen.* 7. 626 Pars laeves clypeos et spicula lucida tergunt Arvina pingui.

[בלי] Used alone (except Gen. 31, 20) exclusively in poetry; especially to negative a subst. or adj., as Hos. 7, 8 בלי הפוכה; Job 8, 11 בלי מים.

[משיח] The form expresses a *permanent state*: what is required here is rather the ptc. מְשֻׁח. An original מְשַׁח (i. e. מְשַׁח) has prob. been read incorrectly as מְשֻׁח, which ultimately became מְשֻׁח.

22. [נשוג] Exceptionally for נָסַג. Comp. שָׁפַן Dt. 33, 19; שָׁיַן 1 Ki. 18, 27; שִׁנְיָה Is. 17, 11; שִׁבְּהָ ch. 18, 9; שֹׁר Hos. 9, 12 (MT.); שֹׁשָׁה (*Po'el* of שִׁסָּה) Is. 10, 13; שָׁעַר ib. 28, 2; כַּעַשׂ always (four times) in Job for כַּעַם; שָׁתַם Lam. 3, 9; עָמַשׁ Neh. 4, 11; פָּרַשׁ to divide (bread) Lam. 4, 4. Mic. 3, 3 for פָּרַם Is. 58, 7 (= Arab. فَرَسَ to tear¹), and occasionally besides. The Massorah contains a mechanical enumeration of eighteen instances (including some questionable ones) of words written *once* with ש for ס (Mass. on Hos. 2, 8; above, p. 42 note). The converse substitution is rarer (מִסְרָה Am. 6, 10; נָסַח ψ. 4, 7; סָכַר Ezr. 4, 5).

[לֹא תָשׁוּב רִיקָם] used not to return empty. 'The figure underlying the passage is that of the arrow drinking the blood of the slain, and of the sword devouring their flesh: cf. Dt. 32, 42. Is. 34, 5 f. Jer. 46, 10' (Keil).

23. [הַנְּאֻהָבִים וְהַנְּעִימִם] (with the *art.*) are plainly in apposition with שְׂאוּל, and cannot (AV.) form the predicate; hence there is some uncertainty where the predicate is. Ew. renders:

Saul and Jonathan, the beloved and the pleasant in their lives,
And (who) in death were not divided;

Who were swifter than eagles, stronger than lions:

(24) Ye daughters of Israel, weep over Saul, etc.—

¹ (س = ش, ש = ש) according to the rule (س = ش, ש = ש) to spread out = Arab. فَرَسَ.

v. 23 being syntactically a *casus pendens*, resumed by 'Saul' in v. 24, and נפררו being construed by Ges. 134 Rem. 2¹. Th. Ke. Klo. avoid the difficulty by a change of accentuation, placing the *zaqef* in a at הנעימים, and so making לא נפררו the predicate:

Saul and Jonathan, the beloved and the pleasant,
In their lives and in their death were not divided;
They were swifter than eagles, stronger than lions.

נשר is, of course, strictly not the *Eagle*, but the *Great Vulture* (see Mic. 1, 16²; and Tristram, *Nat. Hist. of the Bible*, p. 173 f.).

24. [המלבשכם] The suffix being conceived as the *object*, and not as the genitive (in accordance with the common construction of the ptc^p), in which case, of course, the article could not be employed: cf. ψ. 18, 33 המאורני חיל, where this is clear from the *form* of the suffix.

[עם ערנים] 'together with pleasures or luxuries' (comp. on I 15, 32). It is against the usage of the prep. עם to understand the phrase adverbially=in a pleasurable manner (Keil); and in so far as ערנים are not articles of dress, they must be associated with שני zeugmatically. (LXX μετὰ κόσμον ὑμῶν = עם עריכו.)

[המעלה] Cf. the use of העלה in Am. 8, 10; and the opposite הורר עריך מעליל Ex. 33, 5; also עלה in Lev. 19, 19. Ez. 44, 17.

25^b. 'Jonathan upon thy high places is slain!' David turns again to address Israel, as in v. 19.

26. [נפלא־תה] The normal form would be נפלא־ה; but the case is one of those in which a ל"א verb follows the analogy of a verb ל"ה, 'the termination of the ל"ה being attached to it externally' (König, p. 614: comp. pp. 610 f., 625): cf. ההב־א־תה Jos. 6, 17; הנב־א־תו Zech. 13, 4; also קרא־ת Jud. 8, 1; קלא־ת Jer. 25, 12; תפצ־א־ינה 50, 20. Comp. Stade, § 143^e.

27. [כלי מלחמה] i.e. (figuratively) Saul and Jonathan themselves, conceived poetically as the instruments of war (Ew. Th. Ke.).

¹ As Is. 30, 2^a. Am. 5, 7. 12^b: cf. ψ. 18, 33. 49, 7 (*which* trust . . . and boast).

² Where the 'baldness' alluded to is the *down* (in place of feathers) on the neck and head, that is characteristic of the Great Vulture.

On this Lament, Ewald, *Die Dichter des alien Bundes*, i. 1 (1866), pp. 148–151, should be compared. There breathes throughout a spirit of generous admiration for Saul, and of deep and pure affection for Jonathan: the bravery of both heroes, the benefits conferred by Saul upon his people, the personal gifts possessed by Jonathan, are commemorated by the poet in beautiful and pathetic language. It is remarkable that no *religious* thought of any kind appears in the poem: the feeling expressed by it is purely *human*.

2, 1. [האעלה] with reference to the higher position of Judah: so *vs.* 2. 3.

4. [אשר] Difficult. 'The men of Jabesh-Gilead are they that have buried Saul' is an unnaturally worded sentence, besides being questionable as Hebrew (הַקְבְּרִים) not *אשר קברו* would be the form in which the subject should be expressed). *אשר* is best taken as in 1, 4 after *ויאמר*. No such emphasis, however, appears to rest upon *אנשי יביש גלעד* as to explain or justify these words being prefixed to *אשר* (see on I 20, 8); and it is simplest to suppose that an accidental transposition has taken place, and that *אשר* should stand immediately after *לאמר* (where, in fact, LXX appear to have read it).

5. [אנשי] LXX ἡγουμένους = בעלי, as 21, 12. I 23, 11. 12; probably rightly. בעלי might easily be changed to the more usual אנשי, especially under the influence of *v.* 4^b.

[אשר] *ye who* . . . implying, however, a reason (= *ōtines*), and so equivalent to *in that ye* . . . Comp. 6^b. I 26, 16. Gen. 42, 21. ψ. 71, 19 *Thou who* . . . ! 139, 15 *I who* . . . ! (Germ. *Der du* . . . , *Der ich* . . .)

[החסד הזה] LXX (cod. A: B is here, for two verses, defective) τὸ ἔλεος τοῦ θεοῦ = חסד יהוה: cf. I 20 14 MT.

6. [הואת] There is nothing in the context for this word to be referred to. The impf. *אעשה*, not less than the position of the clause *after* *יעש יהוה ונ'*, postulates an allusion to something *future*; and does not permit the reference, assumed by Th. Ke., to the message of greeting sent at the time by David. The proposal of

We. to read **תחת** for **הואת** removes all difficulty: 'I also will shew you good, *because* ye have done this thing.'

7. **והיו לבני חיל** 13, 28 *end.* I 18, 17.

וגם אחי position as I 15, 1.

8. . . . **שר צבא אשר ונ'** Usage requires **שר הצבא ונ'** (*ch.* 1, 10; I 24, 6).

איש-בשת Cod. 93 Holmes *Εισβααλ*; so *οι λοιποι* (i. e. Aq. Symm. Theod.) in the Hexapla; comp. *Isbaalem* of the Itala. See I Ch. 8, 33 and 9, 39 **אִשְׁבֶּעֶל**, which leave no doubt that this was the true name of Saul's son, changed at a later period into Ish-bosheth for the purpose of avoiding what was interpreted then as a compound of the name of the Phoenician deity *Baal*. The change, however, was not carried through consistently: the original *Esh-baal* (i. e. *man of Baal*—a title of Jehovah [see on 4, 4]: comp. at Carthage **אשתנת** *man of Tanith*¹) remained in the two genealogies in I Ch., and here in particular MSS. or recensions².

Notice **אל** thrice, followed by **על** thrice, in one and the same sentence: comp. 3, 29. Jer. 26, 15. 28, 8; and on I 13, 13.

9. **האשורי** The name is recognised even by Keil as corrupt: for neither the Assyrians (**אַשּׁוּרִי**) nor the Arabian tribe of **אַשּׁוּרִים** (Gen. 25, 3) can be intended; and the name of a tribe so insignificant as not to be mentioned elsewhere is not in this connexion probable. Pesh. Vulg. express **הַגִּשּׁוּרִי** (so Th. Ew. We.). The situation, in agreement with the position of the name next to that of Gilead, would suit excellently (see Jos. 12, 5. 13, 13): but Keil objects that Geshur at this time (see 3, 3^b) possessed an independent king, so that Ishbosheth could have exercised no jurisdiction over it. Köhler, Kp. Klo. read **הַאֲשּׁוּרִי** (Jud. 1, 32): cf. Targ. **על דבית אשר**.

בִּלְהָ The original form of the suffix of 3 sg. msc. is retained in this word eighteen times (Is. 15, 3. 16, 7. Jer. 2, 21. 8, 6. 10 *bis.* 15, 10 MT. [read **בִּלְהֶם קִלְלוֹנִי**]. 20, 7. 48, 31. 38. Ez. 11, 15. 20,

¹ Euting, *Punische Steine* (1871), No. 227.

² LXX has in *ch.* 3-4 the strange error *Μεμφιβοσθε* for *אַיִשׁ-בֶּשֶׁת*. So Lucian's recension throughout, except 4, 4 where the form *Μεμφιβααλ* occurs.

40. 36, 10. Hos. 13, 2. Nah. 2, 1. Hab. 1, 9. 15)¹; and sporadically (see on 21, 1) in other cases. For the position of כל with a suffix *after* the subst. to which it refers, giving it greater independence and emphasis, comp. 1 Ki. 22, 28 (=Mic. 1, 2). Is. 9, 8. Jer. 13, 19. Mal. 3, 9. ψ. 8, 8. 67, 4. 6; and especially in Ezekiel, Ez. 11, 15. 14, 5. 20, 40. 29, 2. 32, 12. 30. 35, 15. 36, 5 (כלָא); and in the *second* person, Is. 14, 29. 31. Mic. 2, 12.

10. [היו אחרי] See on I 12, 14. As We. points out, v. 10^b is the natural sequel of v. 9, and ought not to be separated from it. The chronological statements of v. 10^a agree so indifferently with the data stated, or implied, in other parts of these books, that the entire clause is probably a late and unauthoritative insertion in the text.

13. [יצאו] LXX adds מחברון: so Th. We. Klo.

15. [ויעברו במספר] 'and passed over by number,'—עבר of the individuals passing in order before the teller. Cf. Jer. 33, 13: also Lev. 27, 32. Ez. 20, 37.

[ולא־ישִׁבֶשֶׁת] The ו is not represented in LXX, Pesh.; and the passage is improved by its omission.

16. [וחרבוֹנוֹ] a circumstantial clause='with his sword in his fellow's side.' LXX, however, after אִישׁ אִישׁ express יָדוֹ, in which case the two clauses will be parallel: 'And they fastened each his hand upon [Gen. 21, 18] the head of his fellow, and his sword in his fellow's side.'

[ויקרא] sc. הַקָּרָא (I 16, 4): so elsewhere with this verb, as Gen. 11, 9. 16, 14. 19, 22 al.

[חלקת הצרים] i.e. the *Field of Sword-edges*: see ψ. 89, 44. LXX Μερὶς τῶν ἐπιβούλων=חֲלֶקֶת הַצָּרִים, or rather ה' הַצָּרִים (the root being צָרָה I 24, 12. Ex. 21, 13), the *Field of the Plotters* or *Liers in wait*, which is adopted by Ew. *Hist.* iii. 156 [E.T. 114], and We.

¹ The orthography כָּלִי seventeen times: Gen. 25, 25. Ex. 14, 7. 19, 18. Nu. 23, 13. Lev. 13, 13. Is. 1, 23. 9, 8. 16. Jer. 6, 13 *bis*. Mal. 3, 9. ψ. 29, 9. 53, 4. Pr. 24, 31. 30, 27. Job 21, 23. Cant. 5, 16.

18. [כֹּאחֵד הַעֲבִים אַחֵד] in a comparison as 6, 20. 13, 13. Job 2, 10. *ψ*. 82, 7.

20. [זֶה] imparting directness and force, in the question, to אַתָּה : so Gen. 27, 21. 1 Ki. 17, 7. 17.

21. [נָטָה לָךְ] *v*. 22 סוּר לָךְ : Gen. 22, 5 שָׁבוּ לָכֶם 27, 43 בְּרַח-לָךְ ; Dt. 1, 7 סֵעוּ לָכֶם 40 פָּנוּ לָכֶם 2, 13 עִבְרוּ לָכֶם 5, 27 שׁוּבוּ לָכֶם.

22. [לָמָּה] LXX explicitly *ἵνα μή*. See on I 19, 17.

[וַיֹּאךְ וּג'] As both We. and Dr. Weir remark, the text of LXX contains a double rendering of these words, the second for אִשָּׁא פָּנֶיהָ expressing אֱלֹהֶּ פָּנֶיהָ, and being evidently the original LXX rendering, though made from a corrupt text.

23. [תַּחֲתֵיו] idiomatically = *in his place, where he stood* (on I 14, 9).

[וַיְהִי כֹל הַבֹּא . . . וַיַּעֲמֵד] exactly as I 10, 11.

24. . . . [וַהֲשִׁמֵּשׁ בָּאָה וְהָמָּה] A sentence of the same type as Gen. 19, 23. 44, 3 הַבָּקָר אֹר וְהָאֲנָשִׁים שָׁלְחוּ : *Tenses*, §§ 166, 169. Theod. for אָפָה, from a sense acquired by it in post-Bibl. Hebr. (as in Syr.), has *ὑπαγωγὸς* (hence Vulg. *aquaeductus* : cf. Aq. on 8, 1) : but were the word used as an appellative we should expect the art. (הָאָמָה).

26. [עַד מָתִי לֹא] So Hos. 8, 5. Zech. 1, 12⁺.

27. [חַי הָאֱלֹהִים] יהוה (as always elsewhere, in this oath). 'As God liveth, (I say) that unless thou hadst spoken, that then only after the morning had the people gotten themselves up, each from after his brother,' i.e. if thou hadst not suggested to them *v*. 26 to cease from arms, they would have continued the pursuit till to-morrow morning. For the repetition of כִּי, see on I 14, 39. אַז as 19, 7. מֵהַבֶּקֶר lit. *after the morning* : מֵן as in מִיּוֹמָיִם, etc.

[נִעְלָה] The *Nif.* is used idiomatically, of getting away from so as to abandon (Nu. 16, 24. 27), especially of an army raising a siege, Jer. 37, 5. 11.

28. [וְלֹא יִשְׁמְעוּ] See on I 1, 7 וְלֹא תֹאכַל *cf.* I 2, 25 וְלֹא יִשְׁמְעוּ.

31. [וּבְאֲנָשִׁי] Read בְּאֲנָשִׁי or (with LXX) מֵאֲנָשִׁי : *cf.* *v*. 15. מָתוּ at the end of the verse is superfluous : שָׁלַשׁ . . . אִישׁ being evidently the obj. (which is required) to הָכֹו. The insertion in RV. of *so that* in italics is a sufficient indication how anomalous the verse is in

the Hebrew. Th. Ke. would understand אשר before מִתּוֹ: but the omission of the relative pronoun in Hebrew *prose* is almost confined to the late and unclassical style of the Chronicler; see on I 14, 21. LXX παρ' αὐτοῦ = מֵאִתּוֹ.

3, 1. [אֲרֵכָה] 'Job 11, 9 (מֶדָה). Jer. 29, 28. The masc. does not occur. LXX ἐπὶ πλοῦ, reading אֲרֵכָה (הָרֵכָה),' Dr. Weir.

[הֵלֶךְ וְחֹק . . . הַלְכִים וְדִלִים] See on I 2, 26.

2. [וַיִּלְדוּ] The Kt., as We. suggests, might be pointed וַיִּלְדוּ (for וַיִּלְדוּ), on the analogy of the contracted forms which now and then occur in *Piel* (Nah. 1, 4 וַיִּבְשְׁהוּ. Lam. 3, 33 וַיִּנָּה. 53 וַיִּדֹּי. 2 Ch. 32, 30 וַיִּשְׁרִי [but comp. König, p. 436 f.]. However, the contraction is in all cases somewhat against analogy, and therefore probably nothing more than a clerical error; nor, in *Pu'al*, is there any instance of it at all. No doubt, the Qri וַיִּלְדוּ is here right.

5. [אִשְׁתֵּי דֹד] By analogy (see *v.* 3^a) the name of 'Eglah's first husband would be expected: doubtless, therefore, דֹּד is due either to a *lapsus calami* or to some transcriptional corruption.

6. 'V. 6^b is the continuation of *v.* 1. Vv. 2–5 have been inserted subsequently, and *v.* 6^a conceals the juncture' (We.).

[הָיָה מִתְחַזֵּק ב'] 'was shewing himself strong (I 4, 9) in' [not *for*], etc., i. e. was exerting himself in connexion with the house of Saul, for the purpose of maintaining it. Elsewhere, in this sense, construed with בָּעַד (10, 12), or עִם (Dan. 10, 21. 1 Ch. 11, 10).

7. [וַיֹּאמֶר] As Ishbosheth has not been hitherto named in the present connexion, the insertion of בֶּן־שָׁאוּל (אִשְׁבּוֹשֶׁת) after וַיֹּאמֶר is necessary: cf. LXX καὶ εἶπεν Μεμφιβοσθε υἱὸς Σαουλ.

8. [אֲשֶׁר לַיהוּדָה] 'belonging to Judah.' (Not, 'who hold with Judah,' Ke.) The point of the comparison lies in the reference to the *Judaean* ראש כלב.

[הַיּוֹם] with emphasis, *to-day, at this time*. Abner protests that at the very time at which Ishbosheth is bringing his charge against him, he is doing his best for the house of Saul.

[עִם . . . אֵל] 'with the house of Saul, viz. *towards* his brethren,' etc.

[הַמְצִיתָ] followed similarly by בִּיד Zech. 11, 6. מִצָּה or מִצָּה *to*

arrive, come to, המצה to cause to come to, with ביר to place into the hand of, hand over to.

[ותפקד]=and (yet) thou visitest, etc. For the adversative sense, sometimes implied in ו, cf. 19, 28. Gen. 32, 31: *Tenses*, § 74 β.

[עון האשה] LXX עון אשה 'a fault concerning a woman' (and nothing more). So We. Klo.

11. [להשיב את אבנר דבר] lit. to turn back Abner with (Ew. § 279^c) a word=to reply to, answer Abner: I 17, 30 and often.

12. [תחתו] Generally explained as = where he was (2, 23). But the use is singular: for the suffix would refer naturally not to דוד but to the subject of וישלח (see 2, 23; and on I 14, 9). Lucian has εἰς Χερσων=חֶבְרֹן (or חֶבְרֹן), of which תחתו is prob. a corruption.

[לאמר למי־ארץ] At least למי־הארץ would be required, if the words were meant to express *Whose is the land?* but even so, they are incompatible as they stand with what follows, לאמר כרתה בריתך אתי, which is also the purport of the message, and which according to Hebrew usage ought to follow תחתו immediately. The least change that will suffice to produce an intelligible sentence, is to read למי־הארץ, and to omit the following לאמר. At the same time, it must be admitted that the proposal כרתה בריתך אתי ונ' is complete without any prefatory introduction; and probably the three words are altogether due to error. LXX πρὸς Δαυιδ εἰς Θαιλαμ οὗ ἦν παραχρημα λέγων Διάθου κ.τ.λ., where παραχρημα=תחתו, so that εἰς Θαιλαμ οὗ ἦν (εἰς Θηλαμου γην cod. A) must be a subsequent insertion, in the wrong place, representing תחתו again (=εἰς Θαι) and לאמר למי ארץ [למו] ארץ [למו] = λαμου γην, hence λαμ οὗ ἦν. Παραχρημα λέγων Διάθου appears to shew that in the Hebrew text used by LXX תחתו כרתה לאמר stood together.

[ירי עמך] Cf. Jer. 26, 24 (את); rather differently, *ch.* 14, 19.

13. [כי אם לפני הביאך] 'except before thy bringing'—an unintelligible construction. כי אם and לפני exclude one another; and we must read either לפני הביאך before thy bringing, or כי אם יִבְיֵאתָ except thou bring. The latter is expressed by LXX (ἐὰν μὴ ἀγάγῃς).

15. [מעם איש] 'from a man'! Read, of course, with LXX אִישָׁה.

¹ With י, as Is. 43, 23. ² Ki. 9, 2.

17. [ודבר . . . היה] 'had been,' a plup.: for דבר עם cf. Jud. 18, 7.
 22. 24: *Tenses*, § 135. 5.

18. [הרשע] 'Evidently a clerical error for ארשע, which many MSS. have, and which is expressed by all versions' (Keil).

20. [ולאנשים] The men being *definite* (20^a), לאנשים is certainly what would be expected: comp. 1, 11. 17, 12,

21. [אשר תאוה נפשך] See on I 2, 16.

22. [בא] No doubt, 'Joab is the principal person for the narrator' (Keil): but, with עבדי דוד ויואב preceding, בא by Hebrew idiom ought to be plural. Read בָּאִים (i. e. in the older orthography באמ): a מ has dropped out before the מ of מהגדוד מ.

24. [וילך הלך] 'and he is gone (with) a going' = 'and he is gone off,'—very idiomatic and forcible, not to be abandoned in favour of the more ordinary expression here offered by LXX הָלַךְ יִרְעֶת (וילך בשלום, Joab characteristically expresses himself with greater energy וילך הלך). At the same time, v. 25 would doubtless be more forcible as an interrogative; and it is quite possible that הלוא may have *fallen out* after הלך.

25. [מבואך] Why the abnormal (and incorrect) form should be substituted as Qri, unless for the sake of the assonance with מוצאך, is not apparent.

27. [אל תוך השער] The *middle* of the gate would scarcely be the place in which Joab could converse with Abner quietly. LXX ἐκ πλαγίων τῆς πυλῆς = אל ירך השער (see Lev. 1, 11. Nu. 3, 29. 35 Hebrew and LXX) 'to the *side* of the gate,' which is favoured also by the verb ויטהו 'led *aside*.'

[בשלי] A usage approximating curiously to the Aramaic: comp. *ḥḥl* in *quietude, quietly*, in the Pesh. I 12, 11 al. (= בְּשִׁטָּה). Is. 8, 6 (= לְאִט). Job 4, 13 (of the quiet of night).

[ויכחו שם החמש] Probably אל should be restored before החמש, in conformity with the construction elsewhere (2, 23. 4, 6. 20, 10).

28. [מעם י"י] מעם, the acquittal being conceived as *proceeding from Jehovah*: comp. Nu. 32, 22 מיהוה נקיים והייתם נקיים.

29. [יחלו] Comp. Jer. 23, 19 = 30, 23 (of a tempest) על ראש רשעים יחול; and Hos. 11, 6.

פֶּלֶךְ is to be globular or round (especially of a woman's breasts): hence פֶּלֶךְ is the sphere in which a star moves (Qor. 21, 34. 36, 40), and פֶּלֶכֶה the whorl of a spindle, Lat. *verticillus*, as פֶּלֶךְ in Hebrew, Prov. 31, 19 (comp. Delitzsch), where, no doubt, it is used for the spindle generally. Here the word is commonly supposed to denote a *staff*: but it must be admitted (a) that other words are elsewhere used in Hebrew to express this idea (see 2 Ki. 4, 29. 31, and especially Zech. 8, 4 ואיש משענתו בידו מרוב ימים), and (b) that the transference of the term to denote an object lacking the characteristic feature (the *whorl*) which it properly denotes, is improbable—or, at least, is only admissible if it can be shewn to be probable that the consciousness of the original sense of פֶּלֶךְ had been lost in Hebrew, and that the Hebrew who used the word thought only of the 'spindle' as a whole, and not of the whorl in particular. It is to be observed, however, that both in Hebrew and Arabic the derivatives of the root all denote objects distinctly *circular* or *round*. The rendering *staff* is thus, to say the least, open to question; and Aq. Symm. (ἄτρακτον), Jer. (*tenens fusum*), Pesh. (ساق صحنه), Bö. Th. have sound philological grounds for adhering to the usual sense of *spindle*, and interpreting the words as an imprecation that Joab might always count among his descendants—not brave warriors, but—men fit only for the occupations of women. Comp. how "Hercules with the distaff" was the type of unmanly feebleness among the Greeks' (quoted from Bö., by Kp., who, however, does not himself accept the explanation)¹.

¹ Keil declares indeed (against Böttcher) that 'the assertion that פֶּלֶךְ in Hebrew, Talmudic, and Arabic means *only* spindle, never staff, is contradicted by any lexicon of these languages:' but this confident statement is, unfortunately, not borne out by the facts. It is true, indeed, that פֶּלֶךְ in Talmudic (as

30. [הרגנו לאבנר] as I 23, 10, and with הרג itself (in *later* Hebrew) Job 5, 2. Ew. Klo., on the ground of LXX διαπαρετηροῦντο, prefer to read אָרְבִּי *laid ambush for*: but this would scarcely be a just description of the manner in which Joab actually slew Abner: nor does the preceding narrative imply that Joab and Abishai had done previously anything that could be so described.

31. [לפני אבנר] i. e. *preceding* the bier in the funeral procession.

33. [הכמות] not 'Did Abner die?' (הָמַת), but 'Was Abner on the way to die?' was this the end reserved for him? For the impf. cf. 2 Ki. 3, 27 his firstborn אֲשֶׁר יִמְלֹךְ who *was to reign* after him: 13, 14 the illness אֲשֶׁר יָמוּת בוֹ which he *was to die* of: *Tenses*, § 39 β.

34. [לא-אסרות] לא with the ptc. is very uncommon, and not to be imitated: comp. Jer. 4, 22. ψ. 38, 15. Job 12, 3 (Ew. § 320^b). Ez. 22, 24. Dt. 28, 61: *Tenses*, p. 233 *note*.

[כנפול] sc. הנופל; comp. I 2, 13. On נבל, see on I 25, 25.

Abner, David laments, has experienced a death that was undeserved: he has died the death of a נבל, a reprobate, godless person, whom an untimely end might be expected to overtake. Abner had committed nothing worthy of death: his hands and feet were not bound, as though he were a criminal, condemned to execution: he succumbed to the treacherous blow of an assassin.

35. [להברות] The word is confined to this book (12, 17. 13, 5. 6.

in Biblical Hebrew and Phoenician [*CIS*. 7]) has another meaning besides *spindle*, viz. *district*, *circle* (Germ. *Kreis*): but the lexica of the languages named do not support the meaning *staff*. Buxtorf indeed mentions this as one of its meanings: but his examples support only the sense *spindle*; and Levy for post-Biblical Hebrew, and Freytag, Dozy, and Lane for Arabic, do not recognise the meaning *staff* at all! The objection that מְחוֹקֵךְ בַּפֶּלֶךְ 'grasping the spindle' is too strong an expression is not conclusive: in *Pr. l.c.* the phrase used is וּכְפִיָּה תִּמְכוּ פֶלֶךְ; and הַחֹקֵךְ and תִּמְכּ do not differ so widely as to authorise us to say that the one could, and the other could not, be applied to the use of the spindle. A 'parable' in the *B'reshith Rabbah*, § 56, referred to by Levy, is worth quoting: 'הַפֶּלֶךְ וּמִן הַפֶּלֶךְ אָמְרָה הוּאִיל וּמִן הַפֶּלֶךְ הַזֶּה הָעֲשָׂרִי עוֹר אֵינוֹ זֶה מִתְחַת יְדֵי לְעוֹלָם כִּךְ אָמַר אַבְרָהָם כֹּל שָׂבָא לִיְדֵי אֵינוֹ אֵלָּא בְּשִׁבִּיל שְׂעָקָתִי בַחֲוָרָה וּבִמְצוֹת. לִפְיֶכָּה אֵינוֹ רוֹצֵה שְׁתוּזוֹ מִרְעָתִי לְעוֹלָם (הוּאִיל וּ=since; וּזוֹ=to move; שְׂ=because; עֲסָק=to be occupied).

10): so בריה *food* 13, 5. 7. 10†. בָּרוּחַ occurs Lam. 4, 10; and בְּרִית ψ. 69, 22†.

אם [כי אם] not=*except*, as v. 13: the two particles are to be separated, כי introducing the oath, as I 14, 44, and אם expressing it (*if . . . ! = surely not*). כל מאומה Gen. 39, 23 only.'

36. [ככל וג'] 'as whatsoever the king did pleased all the people' would require כל כאשר for ככל (כ never having the force of a conjunction). The text can only be rendered: 'like all that the king did, *it* (viz. his conduct on the present occasion) pleased all the people.'

37. [מהמלך] So מיהוה היתה לו 1 Ki. 2, 15; Jos. מאת יהוה היתה 11, 20.

39. [רך] *tender, weak*, opp. to קשים.

[ומשוח מלך] The contrast which, in virtue of the contrasted ideas connected by it, is implicit in the copula ו, would be expressed in English distinctly by *and at the same time*, and *yet*, or *though* (cf. Cant. 1, 5). The rendering of Keil 'and *only just* anointed king'—as though David intended to say that, as a young king, he was not strong enough to oppose his wishes to Joab—expresses a thought suitable in itself, but does not legitimately represent the Hebrew: there is nothing in the text to express, or even to suggest, the crucial *only just!* Ew. rendered 'And I this day live delicately and am an anointed king,' etc. The sense thus attached to רך is defensible (Dt. 28, 54 הָרַךְ בָּךְ וְהַעֲנִנְנִי Is. 47, 1): but the rendering labours under the disadvantage of obliterating the antithesis, which, nevertheless, seems to be designed, between רך and קשים. MT. (so far as the consonants go) is presupposed by LXX (συγγενης=רך misread as רֶדֶךְ, see Lev. 18, 14. 20, 20: καὶ καθεσταμένος ὑπὸ βασιλεως = וּמִשְׁחָה מֶלֶךְ).

4, 1. [בן-שאול] 'LXX rightly inserts Ishbosheth before בן שאול: the omission in the Hebrew may perhaps be explained by the resemblance between (אישבשת and וישמע (Dr. Weir).

[וירבו ידיו] as Jer. 6, 24. Is. 13, 7 al.: the masc. as Zeph. 3, 16. 2 Ch. 15, 7 by Ges. § 147^a.

2. היו בן־שאול] The text, as it stands, is not translatable. Read with LXX היו לאיש־בשת (לאשבשל) בן־שאול.

נבעון והרמה] Evidently near Gibeon. In Jos. 18, 25 f. בארות and ובארות והמצפה are named together among the cities of Benjamin.

4. מְרִיבֶעַל] In 1 Ch. 8, 34 מְרִיבֶעַל, in 9, 40 מְרִיבֶעַל. One of these forms is certainly the original name. There was a time when the name בעל *lord* was applied innocently to Jehovah¹: but, in consequence no doubt of the confusion which arose on the part of the unspiritual Israelites between Jehovah and the Phoenician *god* 'Baal,' the habit was discountenanced by the prophets, especially by Hosea (2, 18), and ultimately fell out of use. Proper names, therefore, in which בעל originally formed part had to be disguised, or otherwise rendered harmless. This was generally done by substituting בשת *shame*² for בעל, as in the case of Eshbaal (above, on 2, 8), and of Meribbaal the name of Saul's grandson here, and of one of his sons by Rizpah in 21, 8. In the case of the latter name the change to מריבשת (or מריבשת) appears not to have been thought sufficient; and the name was further disguised by being altered to מפיבשת, which was probably taken to mean 'One who *scatters* or *disperses* (cf. Dt. 32, 26 אפאיהם) Shame³.' Jerubbaal (Gideon), properly *Baal strives*, being interpreted to mean 'One that strives *with* Baal' (Jud. 6, 32), was suffered to remain,

¹ Comp. H. Schultz, *Alttest. Theologie*, ed. 2 (1878), p. 482; ed. 4 (1889), p. 519; Baethgen, *Beiträge*, etc., pp. 141-4.

² For בשת *shame* as a designation of Baal, see Jer. 3, 24. 11, 13. Hos. 9, 10; comp. in LXX 1 Ki. 18, 19. 25 *ὁ προφήτης τῆς αἰσχύνης*. Dillmann, in an elaborate essay devoted to the subject in the *Monatsberichte der Kön.-Preuss. Academie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1881, June 16, observing the strong tendency shewn not only in LXX, but in other ancient versions as well, to obscure or remove the name of Baal, thinks that the habit of substituting *αἰσχύνη* for it is the explanation of the strange *ἡ Βααλ* of certain parts of LXX (e.g. Jeremiah constantly,—2, 23. 7, 9. 11, 13. 17. 19, 5 al. Hos. 2, 10. 13, 1: so Rom. 11, 4): *Βααλ* was left in the text, but the *fem.* of the art. was an indication that *αἰσχύνη* was intended to be read. No traces of an *androgynous* Baal have been found in Phoenician Inscriptions.

³ Lucian has throughout (except 21, 8) the intermediate form *Μεμφιβααλ*. Perhaps this is a survival of the first stage in the transforming process.

except in *ch.* 11, 21 where it was altered to *Jerubbeseth*. In less read books, however, the names remained sometimes unchanged: thus *אשבעל* and *מריבעל* are preserved in Ch., as also *בעל־ידע* *Baal knows*, the name of one of David's sons, called in *ch.* 5, 16 *אֱלִידֵע* 'God knows¹,' and the name of David's hero *בעליה* 1 Ch. 12, 5, and of his officer *בעלחנן* 27, 28². It will be observed that these names are particularly frequent in the families of Saul and David, both zealous worshippers of Jehovah (comp. among other things in the case of Saul the name of his son *יהונתן*). *מריבעל* will be a name of the same form (a rare one in Hebrew: above on I 1, 20) as *מברכבעל* *Baal blesses*, on a seal from Aleppo, the Nabataean *מקימאל*, and *משיובאל*, *מחיטבאל* (above, p. 14 note).

5. *את משכב הצהרים*] The cogn. accus. *משכב* is here not the *place* of reclining (= *couch*), but the *act* of reclining (as in the expression *זכר משכב* Jud. 21, 11 al.), in the present context = *siesta*: 'was taking his noon-tide rest.'

6. *והנה באו עֲדִיתוֹךְ הַבַּיִת לִקְחֵי חִטִּים ויִכְהוּ אֶל־הַחֹמֶשׁ* *thither* is redundant: *באו* and *ויכּהוּ* both anticipate prematurely *לִקְחֵי חִטִּים* is inappropriate, and the rendering 'as though fetching wheat' illegitimate. Read with We. after LXX *והנה שֹׁעֲרַת הַבַּיִת סָקְלָה וְהָיָה חֹמֶשׁ וְהָיָה חֹמֶשׁ וְהָיָה חֹמֶשׁ* 'and behold the portress of the house was cleaning wheat, and she slumbered and slept, and Rechab and Ba'anah slept in,' etc. The words explain how it happened that Rechab and Ba'anah obtained entrance to Ishbosheth's house.

נמלטו] *slipt in* or *through* (LXX *διέλαθον*, joining the word closely with *v.* 7 'slipt through, and entered into the house,' etc.), in accordance with the primary meaning of the root (cf. *מָלַט* Is. 34, 15; *הִמְלִיט* 66, 7⁸), and not in the special sense of slipping through or away from pursuers, i. e. of escaping.

8. *נקמות . . . ויתן*] So 22, 48: comp. *עשה נקמות* Jud. 11, 36.

¹ Comp. Jud. 9, 46 *אל בריח* for *אל בריח* 8, 33, 9, 4.

² Comp. also *בעל* itself, as a pr. n., 1 Ch. 5, 5, 8, 30 (=9, 36).

³ Of *laying* eggs, properly (as it seems) *elabi fecit* (Ges.). Cf. the Nif. in I 20, 29 'let me *get away*' (without the idea of escaping).

9. [אשר ברה ונ'] So 1 Ki. 1, 29.

10. [נאחזה בו] after המגיד לי treated as a *casus pendens*; so 1 Ki. 9, 20 f. 12, 17. 15, 13: *Tenses*, § 127 a.

[אשר לתתילו בשרה] 'to whom I ought, forsooth, to have given a reward for his good tidings.' לתתי must be explained on the analogy of 2 Ki. 13, 19 להכות *percutiendum erat* quinquies aut sexies,—an extension of a usage more common in present time, Hos. 9, 13 etc. (*Tenses*, § 204). The clause can hardly express David's view of the transaction: he could not think that the Amaleqite really deserved a reward for his tidings: it must express what David ought to have done in the judgment of the Amaleqite himself, or of men in general unable to appreciate David's regard for Saul (hence 'forsooth'). Keil: 'in order to give him a reward for his good tidings' (ironically), treating אשר as=namely (Ew. 338^b): so substantially RV. But such a sense of אשר cannot be substantiated: so that, if this be felt to be the meaning of the passage, we must follow the suggestion of We. to 'omit אשר, as due to a false interpretation of לתתי לו, which in its turn arose from a mistaking of the ironical sense of בשרה.'

11. [אף כי] *how much more* (should I do so), *when* . . . ; as Ez. 15, 5. Job 9, 14; and וואף כי I 23, 3. 2 Ki. 5, 13.

[את איש צדיק] את followed by an *undefined* subst.: comp. on I 9, 3.

[מירכס . . . אבקש] The same idiomatic use of מיר in I 20, 16. Gen. 31, 39. 43, 9. Is. 1, 12. Ez. 3, 18. 20 (דמו). 33, 8 (דמו); and with דרש Gen. 9, 5 (דם). Ez. 34, 10.

12. [ויקצנו] The word is used similarly, Jud. 1, 6. 7.

5, 1-3. 6-10=1 Ch. 11, 1-9. The parallel passages in Chronicles should be compared, and the variations noted, in the manner exhibited above, on I 31. The reader who will be at the pains of doing this consistently (especially in the parts of Chronicles which are parallel to 1-2 Kings), will, when he has eliminated the variations which seem to be due to accident, understand better than from any description in books the *method* followed by the Chronicler in the compilation of his work, and the manner in which he dealt with his sources in the process.

5, 1. [וַיֹּאמְרוּ לֵאמֹר] 'Thus, immediately together, rarely, 20, 18. Ex. 15, 1. Nu. 20, 3; Ges. *Thes.*, p. 119^b: on the contrary, very frequently as in *v.* 6. Jud. 15, 13, separated by a pronoun or other word' (We.). Geiger in an article on this idiom¹ regards it as a mark of the later period of the language, and seeks to shew that most of the passages in which it occurs—even those of the second class noticed by We.—are redactional additions. But לֵאמֹר was in such frequent use for the purpose of introducing a speech, that its proper force must have been early forgotten; and the habit must soon have grown up of using it instinctively, irrespectively of the fact that the same verb might have been already employed in the sentence.

1^b. The same expression occurs 19, 13. 14; Gen. 29, 14. Jud. 9, 2. 1 Ch. 11, 1.

2. [הִייתָה מוֹצִיא וְהַמְבִּי] following shews that the words are wrongly divided, and that the Massorah is right in correcting הִייתָה מוֹצִיא וְהַמְבִּי.

[וְהַמְבִּי] dropped as 1 Ki. 21, 21 הֲנִי מְבִי אֵלֶיךָ. Jer. 19, 15. 39, 16: 1 Ki. 21, 29. Mic. 1, 15 (both אֲבִי): 1 Ki. 12, 12 וַיָּבֹאוּ יָרֵבֶעַם al., sometimes (but not always) before another א (as though the omission were due to the juxtaposition of the two identical letters): see Ol. p. 69.

3. [תִּרְעָה] here first in the metaph. sense. So 7, 7. Mic. 5, 3; and, with the figure usually developed explicitly, often in Jeremiah, as 2, 8. 3, 15. 10, 21. 22, 22. 23, 1-4; Ez. 34 (throughout), al.

6. [וַיֹּאמֶר] sc. הָאוֹמֶר—of course, among the Jebusites. The Chronicler (I 11, 5) writes explicitly וַיֹּאמְרוּ יֹשְׁבֵי יְבוֹס; but LXX read precisely the same consonants as MT., though they render as a passive ἐπεθή.

[הַסִּיר] 'but the blind and the lame will turn thee away:' the sing. by Ew. § 316^a; Ges. § 147^a. But it is better to point הַסִּיר. 'Except thou take away' (AV. RV.) would require אֶם הַסִּירָהּ.

7. On the site of Zⁱon = the 'City of David,' see Riehm, *Handwörterbuch des Bibl. Altertums*, s. v.; Stade, *Gesch. Isr.* i. 315 f.;

¹ *Jüdische Zeitschrift*, iv. 1866, pp. 27-35; comp. v. p. 188; vi. p. 159.

Encycl. Britannica, ed. 9, art. Jerusalem (Pt. II). The part of Jerusalem which is now called Zion, and is so marked on maps, is the South-*West* Hill; but the tradition identifying this hill with Zion does not reach back beyond the 4th century A.D.; and there are the strongest reasons, based on the usage of the OT. itself, for believing that the 'Zion' of ancient times was the South-*East* Hill of Jerusalem, on the North (and highest) part of which stood the Temple, and on the South (contiguous to the Temple) the Royal Palace, built by Solomon. The author of 1 Macc. expressly identifies 'Zion' with the hill on which the Temple was situate (1 Macc. 4, 37 f. 7, 33).

8. [כל מכה וג'] It is easier on this passage to say what it does not mean than what it does mean. The renderings that have been adopted most generally by modern scholars, both implying, however, a deviation from the existing MT., are (a) 'Whosoever smiteth the Jebusites, let him get up to the watercourse, and (smite) the blind and the lame,' etc. (so RV.). Upon this interpretation, הכה is supposed to have fallen out in clause ב (וַהֲכֶה אֹתָם) for נגע ב'. נגע ב', however, elsewhere means simply *to touch*: where it may be represented by the English word *reach*, it is applied not to a person arriving at a spot, but to some object *extending to it*, so as to touch it, as 1 Ki. 6, 27 the wing of the one cherub *touched* the wall, Hos. 4, 2 and blood *toucheth, reacheth to* blood (forming a continuous stream): more often with אל, ער, or על, metaphorically of misfortune, the sword, etc., Jud. 20, 34. 41. Mic. 1, 9. Jer. 4, 10 al. *Touch*, the legitimate rendering of נגע ב', is weak: *get up to* is a questionable paraphrase. (b) The words are rendered, with וַיִּנֵּעַ for וַיִּכּוּ, 'Whosoever smiteth the Jebusites, let him hurl down the watercourse the blind and the lame,' etc. (so Ew. Ke.). But הִנֵּיעַ ב' means merely *to make to touch = to join* (Is. 5, 8): even with אל, ל', אל, or ער, it is only used of a building (or collection of buildings) *made to touch* the ground (viz. by being levelled to it), Is. 25, 12. 26, 5. Ez. 13, 14. Lam. 2, 2¹; or (intransitively) simply *to reach, arrive at*

¹ Comp. הִנֵּיעַ עַל *to make to touch* (and rest) *upon* = *to apply to*, Is. 6, 7. Jer. 1, 9; with אל Ex. 12, 22: with ל' Ex. 4, 25 = *to cast to* (the foot).

(I 14, 9 al.). Thus though **עַרְ הַצֶּנּוֹר** (**עַר**) might mean 'dash down to the watercourse' (so as to rest upon it), there is no analogy for interpreting **יָנַע בַּצֶּנּוֹר** to mean 'hurl down the water-course.' Other explanations that have been proposed are not less open to objection. All that can be said is that *a* is less opposed to usage than *b*: but that the text, it can hardly be doubted, is corrupt. (The sense of **צֶנּוֹר** cannot be said to be certain.)

9. **וּבֵיתָה** [**בֵּיתָה** = *inwards*, as Ex. 28, 26 al.

10. **וַגְּדוֹל** for the construction, comp. 3, 24. I 14, 19.

11-25 = I Ch. 14, 1-16.

12. **נִשָּׂא מַמְלַכְתּוֹ** was read by the Chronicler (I 14, 2) as **נִשָּׂא מַלְכוּת** (We.). **מַלְכוּת** is a word belonging mostly to the later Hebrew (Ch. Ezra, Dan. Esther, constantly): but it occurs occasionally in earlier Hebrew, I 20, 31; Nu. 24, 7 (with the same verb as here) **וַתִּנָּשֵׂא מַלְכוּתוֹ**; I Ki. 2, 12.

13. **מִירוּשָׁלַם** I Ch. 14, 3 **בִּירוּשָׁלַם**, which is preferred by Berth. Th. We.

14. **יָלֹד הַיְלָדִים** 12, 14. Ex. 1, 22. Jos. 5, 5. Jer. 16, 3+. The punctuation in all these cases is irregular: by analogy the *ptcp.* **הַיְלָדִים** is what would be required by the syntax. On the form, cf. Ew. § 155^d; Stade, § 224: the parallels have all a substantival force (**נָבִיר**, **שָׂבִיר**, **בָּיִר**, etc.). It is not clear with what right Hitzig (on Jer. *l.c.*) says that 'in virtue of passages such as 2 S. 12, 14 the punctuation **יָלֹד** is correct;' and the explanation adopted (apparently) by Dillmann on Jos. *l.c.* that the form is meant to express 'in contradistinction to **יְלָדִים** the idea of succession'¹ is incompatible with *ch.* 12, 14 (of a *single* child). In I Ki. 3, 26. 27, and even in the parallel I Ch. 14, 4, in each of which passages (notice in Ch. the following **אֲשֶׁר הָיוּ לוֹ**) the substantival form would have been thoroughly appropriate, the word is pointed as a *ptcp.* (**הַיְלָדִים**, **הַיְלָדִיר**).

14^b-16. The list of David's sons, born in Jerusalem, is repeated, I Ch. 3, 5-8, and also 14, 4-7, with the following variations:—

¹ 'Soll das "fort und fort, nach und nach" ausdrücken.'

2 Sam. 5.	1 Ch. 3.	1 Ch. 14.
1. שמוע	שמעא	שמוע
2-5 without variation.		
6. אלישוע	אלישמע	אלישוע
7.	אליפלט	אלפלט
8.	ננה	ננה
9. נפנ	נפנ	נפנ
10. יפיע	יפיע	יפיע
11. אלישמע	אלישמע	אלישמע
12. אלירע	אלירע	בעלירע
13. אליפלט	אליפלט	אליפלט

In No. 12 בעלירע is evidently the true name, changed for the sake of avoiding בעל to אלירע (comp. on 4, 4). LXX in 1 Ch. 14, 7 read with MT. בעלירע: Tisch.'s text has indeed Ἑλιαδε: but Codd. B and Sin. have βαλεγδαε¹ and Lucian's recension βααλιαδα. In the existing LXX text of 2 Sam. there are *two* renderings of the list; and in the second, which appears to be derived from Ch., the form with בעל is likewise expressed (βααλειμαθ: so Luc. βααλιλαθ).

5, 17-25. *David and the Philistines.*

17. **וירד אל המצודה** The verb ירד shews that the מצודה referred to cannot be identified with the מצודה of Zion, v. 9: for that lay on an elevation, and the phrase used in connexion with it is always עלה. This מצודה is no doubt the one in the wilderness of Judah, which David held I 22, 5. II 23, 14. The עמק רפאים was near Jerusalem on the west (Jos. 15, 8), and hence David would naturally speak of *going up* (v. 19) from the מצודה against the Philistines encamped there. From the different use of the same term המצודה in v. 9 and v. 17, it is a legitimate inference that the section vv. 17-25 stood originally in a different connexion, in which the sense of המצודה was apparent from the context.

¹ See Nestle's collation of Codd. Vat. and Sin., printed at the end of the 6th and subsequent editions of Tischendorf's text, p. 54.

18. [וינמשו] Ch. ויפשטו : in defence of the text here, see We.

20. [פרץ] Cf. 6, 8 : Ex. 19, 22. 24.

[בעל-פרצים] 'Ba'al of breaches : ' comp. the other names of *places* compounded with בעל (Ges. s. v. sub fin.),—the god who, for whatever reason, was held to be identified with the place, giving ultimately his name to it (comp. above, p. 50 f.). As applied here, however, בעל does not denote the Phoenician god of that name, but is a title of Jehovah (such as we know to have been in use in the families of Saul and David : above, on 4, 4) : and the name בעל פרצים was understood as commemorating the victory (comp. יהוה נסי Ex. 17, 15 ; יהוה שלום Jud. 6, 24). The explanation 'place of breaches' (Keil ; RV. *marg.*), as though בעל were used in the *poetical* sense of owner, possessor (Is. 41, 15), is less probable.

21. [עצביהם] LXX τοὺς θεοὺς αὐτῶν, and Ch. (I 14, 12) אלהיהם,—doubtless the original reading.

[וישאם דוד ואנשיו] The Chronicler, in order to leave no doubt as to what David did with the idols, substitutes וישרפו ויאמר דוד וישרפו באש.

23. [הִפָּס] The *Hif.* is very anomalous (Jos. 6, 11 the construction being quite different). Probably ה has arisen by dittography from תעלה, and the Qal סב should be restored.

[אל אחריהם] So 2 Ki. 9, 18. 19. Cf. אל מבית 2 Ki. 11, 15 : אל מחוץ Dt. 23, 11 al. ; אל תחת 1 Ki. 8, 6. Zech. 3, 10.

[ובאת וג'] and come to them *off the front of* (in our idiom : *in front of*) . . . : cf. Nu. 22, 5 והוא יושב מפלי.

24. [ויהי] and *let it* be . . . : a permissive command ; I 10, 5 : *Tenses*, § 121 *Obs.*

[צערה] את implies that the idea is definite ; so that no doubt the art. has dropped out, and הצערה should be read, as in 1 Ch. 14, 15.

[או תחרץ] in Ch. paraphrased, with much loss of originality and vigour, by תצא במלחמה.

[וצא] will have gone forth.

25. [מגבע] LXX ἀπὸ Γαβαῶν, Ch. מגבעון,—undoubtedly the right reading ; comp. Is. 28, 21 where *Perazim* and *Gibeon* are mentioned

together as the scenes of celebrated victories of antiquity. The Philistines are in the עמק רפאים west of Jerusalem: David advancing from the south does not approach them in front, but makes a circuit and assails their rear. *From Gibeon* on the N.-W. of Jerusalem would thus just indicate the quarter from which his attack would be made.

6. *Removal of the Ark to the 'City of David.'*

6, 1-12^a=1 Ch. 13, 5-14; between 12^a and 12^b the Chronicler inserts his 14, 1-15, 24; 12^b-14 is expanded and varied in 1 Ch. 15, 25-27; 15-19^a=1 Ch. 15, 28-16, 3 (with variations); 1 Ch. 16, 4-42 is another insertion; 19^b-20^a=1 Ch. 16, 43 (*vv.* 20^b-23 being omitted in Ch.). The variations between the two narratives are here remarkably striking and instructive. In particular the earlier narrative makes no mention of the *Levites*; the later authority is careful to supply the omission.

6, 1. ויסקף for ויאסף, as ψ. 104, 29: cf. on I 15, 5. עור implies a former gathering on David's part, which at least forms no part of the previous narrative, as we possess it. We may be right in conjecturing the word to have been accidentally written by a scribe, who, coming upon ויסקף, misunderstood it in the sense of *and he added* (which is constantly followed by this particle).

2. מבעלי יהודה] In 1 Ch. 13, 6 קרית יערים אשר ליהודה: and this is the sense which is required: Qiryath Ye'arim is called בעלה Jos. 15, 9-11, and קרית-בעל *ib.* 60. 18, 14: doubtless, therefore, בעל יהודה to *Ba'al of Judah* must here be restored, the description 'of Judah' being added to distinguish this Ba'al from other places of the same name (in Simeon, Jos. 19, 8, in Dan, *ib.* 44: cf. בית-לחם יהודה). בעל יהודה seems first to have been miswritten בעלי יהודה; and then, this being interpreted as=*'citizens of Judah,'* the partitive ל was prefixed, in order to produce some sort of connexion with the preceding clause. The place must have been noted once as a seat of Ba'al worship.

עליו] אשר . . . 'over which is called the name, (even) the name of' etc. The phrase used betokens *ownership*: see on 12, 28.

The repetition of שם is singular, and probably due to transcriptional error: it does not add to the emphasis or solemnity of the passage. LXX do not express שם more than once.

3^b-4. The words *v.* 3 *end*-4^a וישארו מבית אבינרב אשר בנבעה (which are not expressed in LXX) have been accidentally repeated from *v.* 3^a: hence the questionable חדשה (p. 95 *note*) with את הענלה. Probably עם ארון האלהים was preceded originally by ועזא הולך: as thus corrected the verse will explain how Uzzah and Ahio 'led' the cart: Uzzah going *beside* the ark, and his brother *before* it. The pr. n. אָחִיו seems more probable than אָחִיו (We.), or אָחִיו (LXX, with הלבים in *v.* 4).

5. [משחקים] See on I 18, 7.

[בכל עצי ברושים] The true reading of these words has been preserved in I Ch. 13, 8, viz. בְּכָל־עֵץ וּבִשְׁרִירִים. So LXX here, ἐν ὄργάνοις ἡρμουςμένοις (see *v.* 14) and ἐν ἰσχύι being a double rendering of עֵץ (פָּלִי) בכל, and καὶ ἐν ῥῥαῖς evidently representing ובשרירים.

[ובמנוענים ובצללים] Ch. ובמצלותים ובחצרות. LXX here καὶ ἐν κυμβάλοις καὶ ἐν αὐλοῖς = ובמצלותים ובחלילים. MT. appears here to be original: see We.

6. גרן נכון "A fixed threshing-floor" does not satisfy the requirements of the sense: "the fixed threshing-floor" is not expressed in the Hebrew—to say nothing of the questionable use of the epithet נכון: hence נכון, as LXX and the Chronicler have rightly seen, must conceal a pr. name' (We.), or, at least some designation which, attached to גרן, would constitute a pr. name (cf. Gen. 50, 16. 17 גרן האטר; and I 19, 22). What this name or designation was must, however, remain uncertain. LXX here have Νωδαβ, Ch. כִּידִן. (Keil's 'threshing-floor of [the] blow (?)' is quite out of the question.)

[וישלה] Versions and Ch. add rightly את־ידו. The ellipse is not according to usage.

[שמט] Of uncertain meaning. שמט is *to let fall*, 2 Ki. 9, 33 (of Jezebel, וישמטוה וישמטוה). ψ. 141, 6; met. *to remit*, hence שָׁנַת השְׁמִטָּה the year of the *remittance* (or rather *intermittence*) of claims for debt, Dt. 15, 1. 2: in Aram. *to pull away* or *loosen*, Lev. 14,

40. 43 Pesh. and Ps.-Jon. (= Heb. חָלַץ); *to pull out* or *draw* a sword (in Syriac often); in the Ethpa'el *to be pulled away* Ezr. 6, 11 (=Aram. יתנסח); in Ethpe'al *to slip off*, Dt. 19, 5 Pesh. (= Heb. נָשַׁל). *Let it fall* is the rendering best supported by *Hebrew* usage; but many have given the word an intransitive sense,—either after Pesh. (נָשַׁל בְּסֵף לִי: in 1 Ch. 13, 9 נָשַׁל בְּסֵף לִי), like the Syr. Ethpe'al, *ran away* (Maurer, Roed. in *Thes.*), or (by conjecture)=*slipped* (Keil, Klo.: RV. *stumbled*). LXX ὅτι περιέσπασεν αὐτήν (נָשַׁל בְּסֵף לִי) ὁ μὸςχος (in 1 Ch. 13 ἐξέκλινεν αὐτήν), Targ. both here and 1 Ch. מְרוּהִי (? threw it down: מְרוּהִי as 2 Ki. 9, 33); Vulg. calcitrabant¹ (probably based on Aq. or Symm., whose renderings here have not been preserved): in 1 Ch. bos quippe lasciviens paullulum inclinaverat eam.

7. על השל is a very rare root in Hebrew: in Aramaic it has the sense of *to act in error* or *neglect* Job 19, 4 Targ.=Heb. שָׁגָה (cf. the *Nif.* in 2 Ch. 29, 11); in Af'el, *to cause to act in error*, *mislead*, Job 12, 16 מְשַׁלִּי=Heb. מִשְׁנֶה (cf. 2 Ki. 4, 28 Heb. do not *mislead* me): the subst. שָׁלִי means *error*, *neglect* Ezr. 4, 22. 6, 9. Dan. 3, 29. 6, 5: in the Targ.=מִשְׁנֶה or מְשַׁנֶּה Gen. 43, 12; Lev. 4, 2. 5, 18. Nu. 15, 24. 25 al. על השל here is commonly (since Targ. על ראשתי explained from this root 'because of the error:': but (1) על is scarcely a pure Hebrew word: where it occurs, it is either dialectical (2 Ki. 4) or late (2 Ch.); so that its appearance in early Hebrew is unexpected; (2) the unusual apocopated form (של for שלי) excites suspicion². Ewald explained על-השל in the sense of the Syriac مَحَلًا suddenly (e.g. Nu. 6, 9. 8, 19 Pesh.); but this is open in even a greater degree to the same objection as the explanation *error*; and though על is used in Hebrew in the expression of certain adverbial ideas (as על שקר, על רצון: on I 23, 23), the word associated with it is expressed

¹ The Clementine text adds 'et declinaverunt eam;,' but this is not found in the best MSS. of the Vulgate.

² LXX (cod. B) omits the word: cod. A and Luc. have ἐπὶ τῇ προπετείᾳ whence Jerome 'super temeritate.' But *rashness* is not the idea expressed by the root.

generally, and is not provided with the article. Ch. has על אשר ירו על הארון; and when the strangeness of the Hebrew expression here used is considered, it will hardly be deemed too venturesome to regard it as a mutilated fragment of the words cited from Ch., which were either still read here in their integrity by the Chronicler, or (as the sense is sufficiently plain without them) were introduced here as a gloss from the parallel text of Ch., and afterwards became corrupted.

עם ארון האלהים] as Jud. 19, 11 etc. LXX add ἐνώπιον τοῦ θεοῦ = לפני אלהים which in 1 Ch. 13, 10 (Heb. and LXX) stands in place of עם ארון האלהים. Perhaps that was the original reading.

8. ויחר 'might have arisen out of וימר under the influence of ויחר *v.* 7: but comp. Tuch on Gen. 40, 6¹ [who observes that חרה is applied not only to anger, but to other more or less kindred emotions, as Gen. 45, 5] and Jud. 18, 25 with 1 S. 1, 10' (We.). Comp. above on I 15, 11.

ויקרא] as 2, 16. LXX καὶ ἐκλήθη reading ויקרא (or paraphrasing).

10. [להסיר] Cf. סור in Jud. 4, 18. 19, 12.

בית] and turned it aside to the house, etc. Exactly so, Nu. 22, 23 וידך בלעם את-האתון להפותה הדרך.

[עבד אדם] The analogy of עבדיה, and of the Phoenician עבדעשתרת, עבדבעל (ib. 103 c; 109), עבדאשמן (CIS. 88, 6), עבדמלקרת (ib. 186), עבדמלכת (ib. 264), etc., makes it far from improbable that אדם was the name of a deity: Obed-edom was no Israelite, but a Philistine. At the same time, this inference cannot, at least as yet, be regarded as certain: for no independent evidence of a deity אדם has been discovered hitherto; and though the pr. name עבדאדם occurs at Carthage (CIS. 295), it is not clear that the second element in this is more than the Hebrew (and Phoenician) word אדם *men*².

¹ Where זעף, which usually denotes *anger, indignation*, is used of a *vexed or troubled* countenance.

² Baethgen, *Beiträge*, etc., p. 10. Semitic names formed with עבד are not necessarily compounded with the name of a deity: comp. Nöldeke, in Euting's *Nabat. Inschriften*, p. 32 f., and Wellhausen, *Skizzen und Vorarbeiten*, iii. p. 2.

13. As both We. and Keil rightly observe, the Hebrew states only that a sacrifice was offered, when those bearing the ark had advanced six steps: as soon, namely, as it appeared that it could be moved from the resting-place with impunity, the sacrifice was offered, partly as a thanksgiving that God's anger had been appeased, and partly as an inauguration of the ceremony that was to follow. In order to express that a sacrifice was offered at *every* six steps, the Hebrew would have read **והיה אם יצעדו (צעדו) . . . חובה** (Gen. 31, 8; Nu. 21, 9: *Tenses*, § 136 δ *Obs.*).

15. [בתרועה ובקול שופר] Cf. Amos 2, 2 **שופר בקול בתרועה** (of the shout of victory): also Jos. 6, 5 for a similar combination. **ψ. 47, 6** (though the Psalm itself belongs to a much later date) appears to be based on this verse: **עלה אלהים בתרועה יהוה בקול שופר**.

18. [העולה] collectively (comp. **הפליט** Ez. 33, 21; **הִרְכָּב** often, etc.): cf. the plural, *v.* 17.

19. . . . [למאיש] In the || 1 Ch. 16, 3 the more ordinary **מאיש** (I 22, 19 al.) is substituted. The idiom **למן** is, however, fully justified, not only by Ex. 11, 7; 2 Ch. 15, 13, but also by its use in other analogous expressions, for the purpose of denoting the *terminus a quo* in space or time (7, 6); see Ges. *s. v.* **מן**.

[אשפר] The meaning of this word, which occurs besides in the || 1 Ch. 16, 3, is quite unknown. As Lagarde points out¹, so-called 'tradition' is here remarkably at variance with itself—(a) LXX in Sam. **ἐσχαρίτην**², in Ch. (**ἄρτον ἓνα**) **ἀρτοκοπικόν** (Lucian **κολλυρίτην**³); (b) Aq. Symm. **ἀμυρίτην**⁴; (c) Vulg. Sam. **assaturam bubulae carnis unam**, Ch. **partem assae carnis bubulae**; (d) Pesh. Sam. **ܢܦܫܐ** (*frustum carnis*⁵), Ch. **ܦܬܝܐ ܥܬܝܐ** (*portio una*); (e) Targ. Sam. **פלוג**

¹ *Mittheilungen*, i. (1884), p. 214.

² **אשפר** probably read as **אשכר**: cf. **δρέπανον** for **רובן** I 13, 21; **τόκος** for **הֵךְ** **ψ. 72, 14** al., etc.

³ Or **λάγανον τηγάνου**. But the renderings of **אשפר** and **אשישה** have apparently been transposed: for **λάγανον ἀπὸ τηγάνου**=**אשישה** in Samuel.

⁴ 'Vox aliunde incognita, cuius loco **ἀμορίτης** (= **אשישה** 1 Ch. LXX) ex **ἀμόρα** (quod Hesychio est **σεμίδαλις ἐφθῆ σὺν μέλιτι**, Athenaeo autem **μελίτωμα πεπεμμένον**) fortasse reponendum' (Dr. Field).

⁵ = **נתח** Ez. 24, 4 (Payne Smith, *Thes. s. v.*).

חר; Ch. (late) **אשתא בתורא** (= a sixth part of a bullock)¹; (f) Abu'l Walid, col. 742 (Rouen gloss) **قطعة لحم** (*segmentum carnis*); (g) Rashi (in agreement with Targ. Ch.) **אחד מששה בפר**; (h) Kimchi **אחד מבשר**, חלק, but mentioning also as a possible explanation the view of the Rabbis (*Pesahim* 36^b), also found in Targ. Ch. and Rashi, that it is a compound word (**מִירְכַבֶּת**) signifying **אחד בששה בפר**. It is evident that these renderings are either conjectures based upon the context, or depend upon an absurd etymology, as though **אשפר** were in some way compounded of **שש** and **פר** and meant the sixth part of a bullock! Upon Kimchi's explanation are based the renderings of Seb. Münster (1534-5), 'frustum carnis unum;' and of the Geneva Bible (1560), 'a piece of flesh.' AV. 'a good piece (of flesh)' depends evidently on a combination of **אשפר** with **שפר**²; but the application of the root, in such a connexion, is questionable: granting that **אשפר** = 'something fair,' its employment to denote in particular 'a fair piece of flesh' is not a probable specialization of its meaning. Lud. de Dieu, perceiving the impossibility of the Rabbinical etymology, endeavoured to reach the same general sense by a derivation from the Ethiopic **ሰፈረ**: *safara*, to measure, **መፍረ**: *masfart*, measure (Matth. 7, 2 al.), supposing **אשפר** to have thus denoted '*dimensam sacrificii partem unam, quantum nempe unius sextae partis, in quas sacrificium aequaliter dividi solebat, mensura continebat.*' Ges. and Roed. (in *Thes.*) adopt the same derivation, though not limiting the 'measure,' as was done by De Dieu, to a particular fraction of the sacrifice. But irrespectively of the fact pointed out by Lagarde that Eth. **ሰፈረ** = Heb. **ספר** (not **שפר**), the sense obtained is insufficient and lame: between two words denoting distinctly two kinds of food, the narrator would have placed a word denoting simply 'a measure' — 'a cake of bread, a measure, and a cake of raisins' — both the amount, and the nature, of the substance measured being left undefined. Under such circumstances, it is wisest to acknowledge that

¹ Cf. the marg. of the Reuchl. Cod. (Lagarde, p. xix. 3) **חד מן שיתא בתורא**.

² Cf. in the *Michlol Yophi* (Dan. 4, 24) **אור"ל חלק יפה מן מלכי ישפר עליך**.

we do not know what the word means, and cannot propose for it a plausible etymology¹.

20. [נגלות] Upon analogy of the construction with the finite verb, this would be the *inf. abs.* which is actually sometimes written with ת, as נשתות Is. 22, 13; אלות Hos. 10, 4; ערות Hab. 3, 13 (König, p. 536): for the form of the *inf. abs.* with נ, cf. נקרא (I, 6), נשאל (I 20, 6), נגף, etc. Ewald, however, § 240^c, supposes the *inf. abs.* to have passed into the *inf. c.* by a species of attraction, under the influence of the preceding כ; and this is not, perhaps, impossible. Ol., p. 600, Stade, p. 343, suspect an error of transcription. It is, however, to be observed that though the *inf. abs.* follows the finite verb—especially in the imperative, and of course, also, though the instances are not numerous, in the impf. with 'ל conv.—it does not appear to occur elsewhere in combination with the *inf. cstr.* נגלה נגליתי occurs; but whether כהנלות נגלה would actually have been said in preference to כהנלות נגלות (whether the -oth be explained with König as due to assonance², or with Ewald to attraction) is more than can be positively affirmed.

[הרקדם] So Jud. 9, 4. 11, 3. (LXX τῶν ὀρχουμένων = הרקדם.)

21. [לפני יהוה] LXX 'Before Jehovah will I dance! Blessed be Jehovah, who hath chosen,' etc., which is adopted by Th. We.; and it is true that a scribe's eye might readily have passed by error from the first יהוה to the second. However, the two clauses ושחקתי לפני יי' and לפני יי' ארקד, which are parallel in thought, would, with this reading, be interrupted by a sentence introducing a different idea (*Blessed be J., who etc.*). Probably, therefore, it is better to adopt only ארקד לפני יי' after LXX, and to suppose that *Blessed be Jehovah* is a rhetorical addition made by them.

22. The verse is difficult. (a) Ew. We.: 'and I am too slight

¹ Ewald, *Hist.* iii. 173 (E. T. 127), suggests that it may be formed from שפר = שרף and renders *roast meat*; but שרף is not *to roast* but *to consume by fire*; and David would surely have desired to offer his subjects something better than *burnt meat*!

² So also Bö. ii. 227: and before him Maurer (ap. Then.), '*inf. abs. pro נגלה*, ut paronomasiam faciat cum praecedenti *הנלות*.'

even for this (even to dance before J.), and am humble in mine own eyes; and with the handmaids whom thou hast spoken of, with them should I get me honour?' David says that he is unworthy even to play and dance before J., and the opinion which the maidservants may entertain of him is of no consequence. (*b*) AV. Kp. RV. (substantially): 'and I will deal lightly with myself, even more than this (more than I have done to-day), and will be humble in mine eyes; and with the handmaids, etc., with them may I get me honour!' Michal's taunt that he had degraded himself in the eyes of the maidservants, David says, is unfounded: he might humble himself yet more deeply, and they would still, he feels sure, continue to honour him ¹. עם *with* = before, in the sight of, almost = in the judgement of. אשר אמרת, cf. on I 24, 5. עם . . . עם, the resumption for the sake of emphasis, exactly as with את Dt. 13, 1. Is. 8, 13; מן Lev. 25, 44; ב Ez. 18, 24 al. (*Tenses*, § 123 *Obs.*). The cohort. אכבדה expresses a *desire* or *hope*, not a certain fact (*I shall be held* in honour, AV. RV.).

23. ולמיכל לה . . . לא היה לה resumes עם, as עם resumes עם 23, but in an *unemphatic* position, and merely for the purpose of lightening the sentence: see on I 9, 20.

ולך Kt.] i.e. ולך, as Gen. 11, 30†. If dependence can be placed on two isolated passages, and both are not rather due to an accidental error of ו for י, the primitive form with ו (וֹלַךְ, וֹלַךְ:) will have not entirely fallen out of use in Hebrew. The Qri is the normal ילך.

7. *Nathan's prophecy to David. David's thanksgiving and prayer.*

Ch. 7 = I Ch. 17.

7, 1. [הניח-לו מסביב מכל איביו 1.] A Deuteronomic expression: Dt. 12, 10. 25, 19. Jos. 23, 1 (in a section of Joshua belonging

¹ Keil gives to עם the sense *together with*, supposing clause *b* to mean that David, together with the handmaids, would be honoured, sc. before Jehovah. But in this case, the emphasis on *together with* (which is repeated) would be unexplained, and the most important thought of the verse would not be expressed in the Hebrew.

to the Deuteronomic editor): cf. הניח ל' מסביב Jos. 21, 42. 1 Ki. 5, 18.

2. היריעה] collectively, as העולה 6, 18: in 1 Ch. 17, 1 יריעות (We.).

3. [כל אשר בלבבך] I 9, 19. 14, 7: cf. also 2, 35 (כאשר בלבבי), and 2 Ki. 10, 30.

5. . . . האתה] *shouldst thou . . . ?* Chron., explicitly, לא אתה.

6. [למיום] So, with infin., Jud. 19, 30. Is. 7, 17+. . . . היום אשר למן היום 11. Dt. 4, 32. 9, 7. Jer. 7, 25. 32, 31. Hag. 2, 18+. Comp. on 19, 25.

לך] expressing forcibly the idea of continuance.

7. [שבטי] Read, with 1 Ch. 17, 6, שִׁבְטִי. There is no indication of any *tribe* having been commissioned to govern Israel. Keil, objecting that, had שִׁבְטִי stood originally in this passage, the substitution of שבטי would be inexplicable, does not sufficiently allow for the *accidental* confusion of letters,—a confusion against which even the best-preserved text is not invariably proof: I 14, 18 Keil himself is not unwilling to accept לפני instead of MT. ובני.

8. [הנה] See on 15, 25.

מֵאַחֵר] 'The very rare מֵאַחֵר (instead of מאַחֲרֵי, cf. 1 Ch. 17, 7 [מן-אחרי]) is remarkably confirmed, just for the present passage, by ψ. 78, 7 ובישראל נחלתו עמו ביעקב לרעות הביאו מאחר עלות' (We.).

9^b. [ועשתי] The prophet here turns to the future.

גדול' after שם is absent rightly in LXX, and 1 Ch. 17, 8; for it weakens the force of the following words, out of which it might easily have arisen' (We.).

10. [תחתיו]=*in its place*: cf. Is. 25, 10. 46, 7; Zech. 12, 6 (Klo.).

[ובני עולה] 3, 34, and in the citation ψ. 89, 23 (לא יעננו).

11. [ולמן] ו is not expressed in LXX; both the sentence and the sense are improved by its omission: 'shall no more afflict it as aforetime from the day when I appointed judges,' etc. As the text stands, the reference in 10^b will be to the sufferings of Egypt; but this is a thought alien to the context, in which rather the blessings secured by the settled government of David are contrasted with the attacks to which Israel was exposed during the period of the Judges.

והניחתי לו מכל-איביו [והניחתי לך מכל-איביו] Ew. We. 'and I will give it rest from all its enemies,' in better agreement with the context.

11^b. Here Nathan comes to the main subject of his prophecy—the promise relating not to David himself, but to his *posterity*, and the declaration that it is not David who will build a house for Jehovah, but Jehovah who will *build a house* (i. e. a family) *for David*.

12. [כי ימלאו ימיו] Before כי, LXX here and 1 Ch. 17, 11 express והיה, which has fallen out after יהוה at the end of v. 11.

[אשר יצא ממעך] 16, 11. Gen. 15, 4[†].

13-15. Though v. 13 was fulfilled by Solomon, the terms are general—even in this verse הוא points back not to בנך but to זרעך—and the reference is to the *line* of David's descendants, of which it is said that if, in the person of any of its individual members, it commits iniquity it will be punished, as men in general are punished, but Jehovah's favour will not be withdrawn from it permanently, as it was withdrawn from Saul. Hence v. 16 the promise of perpetuity is conferred upon it. Comp. 1 Ki. 2, 4. ψ. 89, 31-38. 132, 12, where the terms of Nathan's prophecy are expressly interpreted of David's *sons*¹.

14. [בשבט אנשים וג'] i. e. with punishments such as all men incur when they sin, and from which the seed of David will not be exempted. Comp. the poetical paraphrase, ψ. 89, 31-34.

15. [לא יסור] LXX and 1 Ch. 17, 13, more pointedly: לא יסור.

[כאשר הסרתי מעם שאול אשר הסירתי מלפניך] LXX here כאשר הסירתי מאשר היה לפניך. Ch. 17, 13: כאשר הסירתי מאשר הסירתי מלפניך.

¹ V. 13 is in any case parenthetic, even if it be not, as We. supposes (*Eint.* 1878, p. 223), a subsequent insertion in the prophecy. Elsewhere in the promise *house* has the sense of 'family' (v. 11. 16: and so v. 18. 19. 25. 26. 27. 29), and the point of the whole prophecy is not that Solomon rather than David is to be the builder of the house for Jehovah, but (as stated above) that it is not David who is to build a house for J., but J. who will build a house for David. V. 14 ff. describe how David's descendants will be dealt with in such a manner as to give effect to this promise; and the reference to the *material* temple in v. 13 interferes with the just sequence of the thought.

The *repetition* of הסירתי is not an elegancy, and the non-mention of Saul's name would seem certainly to be original: on these grounds Berth. and We. both prefer the reading of Chronicles.

16. [לפניך] LXX לפני; cf. *sv.* 26. 29; and *ψ.* 89, 37^b.

19. [אל] with reference to, as I 3, 12.

[למרחוק] from afar, i. e. long before the history of בית עבדך was completed: comp. 2 Ki. 19, 25 (= Is. 37, 26). 'It was not enough in Thine eyes to honour me: Thy regard extends also to my house, and even in view of the distant future¹.'

[וזאת תורה האדם] As the text stands, the best explanation is that of Hengstenberg and Keil: 'and this is the law for men,' i. e. to evince such regard for me is in accordance with the law prescribed by God to regulate men's dealings with one another (not as Kp.); displayed by God, therefore, it argues unwonted condescension and affection. ('This is the *manner*—*mos*, *consuetudo*—of men,' Ges. Th., gives to תורה a sense which it never has, and which would rather be expressed by משפט.) But Hengst.'s explanation is somewhat artificial: and it is doubtful if the text is correct. Ch. has וראיתי כבוד האדם המעלה, which is more obscure than the text here, and indeed cannot be intelligibly construed. We., following a suggestion of Ewald's, *Hist.* iii. 180 (E. T. 132), would read וּמִרְאֵי 'and hast let me see the generations of men' (i. e. given me a glimpse into the fortunes of my descendants). Klo.'s extraordinary suggestion is, of course, quite out of the question.

21. [גדולה] The word does not occur besides except in late Hebrew (1 Ch. 29, Esther, *ψ.* 71. 145). The meaning of the expression 'done *all this greatness*' is here (unlike *v.* 23) obscure; and the verse is certainly improved by the transposition proposed by Reifmann: להודיע את עבדך את כל-הגדולה הזאת 'for thy servant's sake, and according to thine heart hast thou done, to make thy servant know all this greatness' (עשה absol., as Is. 48, 11 al.).

22. [יהוה אלהים] 'This stands in Ch. everywhere for אדני יהוה of

¹ Not, as Keil, 'hast spoken . . . of that which is far future,' for though ל may = *of*, מרחוק cannot be a subst. = τὸ μέλλον.

our text: here and *v.* 25 it has found its way into this as well, as in I 6, 11. 17 'טחרים' (We.).

23. Geiger (*Urschrift*, p. 288) and We., partly following LXX and I Ch. 17, 21, suppose the original text to have been: ומי בעמך ישראל גוי אחר בארץ אשר הלך אלהים לפדות לו לעם ולשום לו שם ולעשות להם גדולה ונוראות לנגד מפני עמו גוי ואלהיו. 'On the one hand, the reference being to heathen gods, the sing. הלך was changed to the pl. הלכו; on the other hand, a difficulty was found even in supposing that another god had chosen and done great things for a nation, and all was referred back again to the true God, hence לשום לו in Ch. while Sam. has preserved לו, hence also לכם and לארצך in Sam., עמך with the addition ממצרים (לך) אשר פדית (לך) [based on לו לפדות just above] in both, and finally, as not one nation merely but several were driven out before Israel, גוי for גוים, which, however, is not certain in the case of Sam. [on account of the suff. in אלהיו]' (Geig.). It will be observed that while the question itself implies a reference to false gods, the terms in which it is put allude covertly to what had been done by the true God: hence the endeavour to accommodate them to it, if possible, explicitly. As regards the changes in detail, הלך for הלכו is strongly supported by the לו following¹: להם and לנגד are both imperative—the former, because a word addressed to *Israel* is here out of place, the latter (as Chr.) in order to restore מפני to its right [*before* in AV. RV. gives to מפני² the sense of לפני or לפני], הגדולה ונוראות is a combination as indifferent in style as לשור והמחלות in I 18, 6 (in support of the restored text see Dt. 10, 21: also ψ. 71, 19. 106, 21), and the enallage of numbers in גוים ואלהיו is alien to the practice of Hebrew prose. As regards the other expressions in the verse, with the opening question, comp. Dt. 4, 7. 34; with

¹ LXX ὡδήγησεν αὐτὸν = הלכו has nothing to recommend it, and does not harmonize with the following לפדות.

² In מפני the sense of מן is never lost: Lev. 19, 32 שיבה חקום מפני not merely to rise up *in the presence of* (לפני) the hoary head, but to rise up *from before it*, out of respect for it; Is. 26, 17 כן היינו מפניך so were we—not *in*, but—*through* Thy presence.

שם לו שם Jer. 32, 20; Is. 63, 12^b. 14^b; Neh. 9, 10; Dan. 9, 15 (all with עשה: for שום cf. *ch.* 14, 7); and with מפני Ex. 34, 11. Jos. 24, 18. ψ . 78, 55.

28. . . . אתה הוא Is. 37, 16. 43, 25. ψ . 44, 5 al. (*Tenses*, § 200).

אמת] *truthfulness*,—the abstract subst., instead of the adj.: so ψ . 19, 10 (*ib.* § 189. 2).

29. מברכתך מן = *through, from, in consequence of*: Ges. *Thes.* 803^b. Is. 28, 7 מדהיין נבלעו.

8. *Summary of David's wars; and list of his ministers.* (Close of the history of David's *public* doings: comp. I 14, 47–51 of Saul.)

Ch. 8 = I *Ch.* 18.

8, 1. את מתן האמה] Probably 'the bridle of the mother-city' (so Ges. Ke. Stade), i. e. the authority of the metropolis or capital, אמ has the sense of *mother-city*, or *capital*, in Phoenician; see the coins figured in Ges. *Jesaja*, i. p. 755 (= *Monum. Phoen.*, Tab. 34 N; p. 262) לצר אמ צדנן; Tab. 35 בננען אמ בננען of Laodicea, a *mother-city* in Canaan: and the fem. אמה appears to be used here similarly. מתן *bridle*, metaph. of authority, jurisdiction; cf. in Arabic the use of زمام *a nose-rein, bridle*: Schultens, on Job 30, 11 (quoted by Ges. *s. v.* אמה), cites from *Hist. Tam.* [II. 228 Mangey] زمامها قايضين holding the bridle of those (countries), with other exx.; see also Lane, *Arab. Lex.* p. 1249. For an explanation of the manner in which I *Ch.* 18, 1 נת ובנותיה may have arisen from the text of Samuel, see We.

2. בַּחבֵּל] On the art., see on I 19, 13; and on the *fem.* ותהי, on I 17, 21.

השכב] The inf. abs., defining *how* David 'measured' them, as I 3, 12; Ew. § 280^a.

מנחה] Cf. I Ki. 5, 1. The word denotes properly *a present*,—in different applications. As a sacrificial term, of the particular gift known as the 'meal-offering:' in a connexion such as the present, of gifts offered to a prince or other person, whose good-will it is desired to secure, whether voluntarily (Gen. 32, 14. 43, 15. 2 Ki.

8, 8), or as something expected or exacted (as here), so that it nearly = *tribute*.

3. [הדרעור] LXX Ἀδπαῶζαp: some MSS. also הדרעור. That הדרעור is right 'appears from a recently found Aramaic seal with the inscription להדרעור, in which ד and ר are clearly distinguished¹. Comp. also the Assyrian equivalent (Schrader, *KAT.* p. 201) *Dad-idri*, and the n. pr. בן־הדר. Hadad was the name of a Syrian deity, though little is known respecting the attributes attached to him. This name, therefore, (as pointed) will signify *Hadad is help*: cf. יועֶזֶר *Yah is help*, and אֱלִיעֶזֶר. The vocalization of LXX would suggest the form הִדְרִיעֶזֶר (like יְהוֹשָׁפָט, etc.) *Hadad helpeth*.

[להשיב ידו ב'] The phrase is difficult, and affords no satisfactory sense. להשיב יד על means to turn one hand *against* (Am. i, 8. ψ. 81, 15), and though להשיב יד ב' might have a similar sense, this would not suit with the object בנהר. And though יד in itself might be used metaph. = *dominion*, להשיב ידו certainly could not express the idea '*recover his dominion*:' for להשיב with יד would suggest not the idea of *regaining, restoring*, but simply of *bringing back*, with which the *metaphorical* sense of יד would not harmonize. Hence it is best to read with Ch. להציב ידו *to stablish his hand*,—a phrase in which, from the nature of the verb להציב, יד would naturally be understood in the sense of *power, dominion*. The subject will be Hadad'ezer.

[בנהר] (Kt. בְּנֶהֱרַר) 'by the River,' sc. κατ' ἐξοχῆν, i. e. the Euphrates (see 10, 16; so e. g. Gen. 31, 31. ψ. 72, 8—always in this sense with a capital R in RV.). The Qri בְּנֶהֱרַר פָּרַת agrees with LXX here and with 1 Ch. 18, 3.

5. [לעזר ל'] as 21, 17; and frequently with the same verb in late books (especially Chronicles).

7. [אל] = על (on I 13, 13). Not *that belonged to*: אל is not used in the sense of ל.

7^b, 8^b. On the additions here in LXX, see We.

¹ Baethgen, *Beiträge* etc., p. 67; Euting, *Berichte der Berl. Akad.* 1885, p. 679.

8. [ומבטח] Ch. ומטבחה—and this order of consonants is supported by LXX here ἐκ τῆς Μασβας. Cf. Gen. 22, 24.

9. [תעי] Ch. תעו, as also LXX (Θουου), the more probable form philologically. The termination וי characterizes many Semitic proper names, especially of the tribes bordering on Canaan (e. g. in Nabataean, גלחמו, גדרו, בענו, מלכו, etc.): cf. in OT. גשמו the 'Arabian.' It is the Arabic nominative termination (cf. p. 15).

10. [יורם] Ch. הדורם, supported, at least in part, by LXX here (Ἰεδδουραν).

[איש מלחמות תעי] 'a man-of-battles of Toi' = a man engaged often in conflict with Toi: for the construction, comp. Gen. 14, 13 בעלי נעים ומירות ישראל; Is. 41, 12 אנשי מלחמתך; ch. 23, 1 נעים ומירות ישראל; and see Ew. § 291^a. LXX appears to express כי איש מלחמות היה (Is. 42, 13. 1 Ch. 28, 3) is merely a warrior, not an antagonist.

12. [מארם] LXX, Pesh. here, and Ch. מאדם. From the fact that the conquest of Edom has not yet been mentioned, it is probable that מארם is right: cf. v. 6. The order, however, favours מאדם.

13. [ויעש . . . שם] Cf. Gen. 11, 4 ונעשה לנו שם, where Delitzsch argues that שם, from the context, requires a more concrete sense than 'name,' and would render—in accordance with the supposed primary meaning of שם, something lofty, conspicuous—'monument,' comparing the present passage (as also Is. 56, 5. 55, 13) for a similar sense. But whatever the primitive meaning of שם, it is in actual usage so largely and constantly 'name,' even in conjunction with עשה (see the references on 7, 23), that it is difficult to think that it can have a different sense here. It is safest, therefore, to render 'gat him a name,' comparing the similar phrase ויעש חיל used of Saul, I 14, 48. It will be observed that in the text as emended (see the following note) ויעש שם is connected with David's victory (either over Edom, or over Syria), not as in MT. with his return after the victory, when his 'fame' would have been already made, and the erection of a monument to commemorate it might have been rather supposed to be referred to.

[בשבו מהכותו את-ארם בניא מלח] Ch. באבשי בן צרויה הכה את-אדום.

אֲדָם (supported also by LXX, Pesh. here) is unquestionably the true reading before בְּנֵי הַמִּלְחָה: for this valley was in Edom (see 2 Ki. 14, 7), and far from the scene of the Syrians' defeat. Even, however, with אֲדָם for אֲרָם, the text is still defective: for v. 14 presupposes a *positive* statement of the victory over Edom in v. 13, and not merely a notice of what David did when he *returned* from smiting it. Keil would read בִּשְׁבוּ מִהֲבֹתָיו אֶת־אֲרָם וְיָךְ אֶת־אֲדָם בְּנֵי הַמִּלְחָה, supposing the three words added to have dropped out through the (virtual) homoioteleuton: We. prefers to read with LXX וּבִשְׁבוּ הֵכָּה אֶת־אֲרָם, which does not, however, account so well for the existing text (הֵכָּה for מִהֲבֹתָיו). In any case, as We. observes, דָּוִד here is more original than either Joab (ψ.) or Abishai (Ch.); for throughout the summary which this chapter contains everything is ascribed to David *personally*, and וַיַּעַשׂ דָּוִד שֵׁם immediately precedes. For שְׁמֹנֶה, here and Ch., ψ. 60, 2 has שְׁנַיִם.

15. עָשָׂה . . . וַיְהִי [Cf. 1 Ki. 5, 1. 24, and on I 2, 11.

17. אַבִּיאתָר בֶּן־אֲחִימֶלֶךְ Read with Pesh. אַבִּיאתָר בֶּן־אֲחִימֶלֶךְ. Abiathar is mentioned *before* David's accession as priest: he is mentioned also *during* David's reign and at the beginning of Solomon's reign as priest; and though it is no doubt possible, as Keil suggests, that for some temporary cause, such as sickness, his place might have been taken by his son, it is not likely that in a formal and official list of David's ministers, his name should be superseded by that of his son. It is, indeed, not impossible that the transposition in the text was made intentionally: see We.'s note. 1 Ch. 24, 3. 6. 31 (where *Alimelech* is named by the side of *Zadoq*) are probably dependent upon this passage, *after* the original reading had become corrupted. Most modern scholars accept the correction.

שְׂרִיָּה LXX 'Ασα. In 20, 25 Kt. שִׂיא, Qri שְׂרִיָּה (LXX 'Ιησους), 1 Ch. 18, 16 שְׂרִיָּה (LXX 'Ιησους), 1 Ki. 4, 3 שְׂרִיָּה (LXX Σαβα). שְׂרִיָּה is the form least attested of all: some such word as שִׂיא seems to be the most original, though the vocalization must remain a matter of uncertainty.

18. וַיִּהְיֶה כִּי [For ו, read as in Ch. and the parallel passage *ch.*

על 20, 23. On the name, comp. on I 30, 14. The body-guard of הכרתי והפלת (who are mentioned, under this title, only during the reign of David: *ch.* 15, 18. 20, 7. 23 Qri [see note], 1 Ki. 1, 38. 44) must have been composed of foreigners. הכרתי is in form a *gentile* noun, so that even on this ground alone a connexion with הכרית *to cut off* would be doubtful. פלתי can only be another *gentile* name; it does not, however, occur except in this phrase, so that what nationality is denoted by it must remain uncertain. The supposition that it is contracted from פלשתי, though it has found some support from modern scholars, is not in accordance with philological analogy.

[כהנים] The Chronicler, unable to understand how any could be priests except sons of Aaron, paraphrases (1 Ch. 18, 17) הראשנים ליד המלך; but the sense of כהן is so uniform in Hebrew, that it is next to impossible to think that it can have expressed, to those who heard it, any idea but that which *priest* would convey to us. There is no trace of the word having connoted any merely *secular* office: in Phoenician, Aramaic, and Ethiopic it has the same meaning as in Hebrew: in Arabic the corresponding word means a *soothsayer*. The etymology of כֹּהֵן is uncertain. To say that it is derived 'from a root meaning *to serve* or *minister*' (Kp.) suggests an incorrect idea: in Hebrew the root (in Qal) does not occur at all; in Arabic it means *to give oracles*. It has been thought possible that it may be a by-form of כון (cf. מֹהַל beside מוֹל; Aram. בִּהַת beside בוש), and hence may mean properly one who *stands up* with an affair, *manages*, *administers it* (Fleischer, *ap.* Delitzsch on Is. 61, 10), or one who *stands before* Jehovah in serving Him (Stade, *Gesch. Isr.* i. 471)¹. But these opinions have only the value of

¹ כון, however, does not itself mean 'to stand'; to judge from its derivatives, it must have meant *to be established firmly*, *to subsist*: in Phoen. Arab. Ethiop., in a weaker sense, *to exist*, *be* (for which in these languages it is the term in ordinary use, as היה, הוא are in Heb. and Aram.). In Syr. the adj. כֹּהֵם and subst. כֹּהֵם have the sense of *prosperous*, *prosperity*, *opulence*, etc. (= εὐθηρία, κατεσθύνων Jer. 15, 11; εὐθρία, εὐμερία, εὐπαργία): which Fleischer seeks, with questionable success, to connect with the supposed root meaning *to stand* (as though properly 'wolbestellt,' 'Wolstand').

conjectures. Whatever be the ultimate etymology of the term, it was so limited by usage as to denote one who exercised certain *sacred* offices, whom we should term a 'priest.' The term recurs, in the same application, 20, 26. 1 Ki. 4, 5¹.

What relation, however, did these כהנים bear to the כהנים of v. 17? Were both sacrificing priests? From 20, 26 (היה כהן לרוד), 1 Ki. 4, 5 (כהן רעה המלך), it may be inferred that they stood in some special relation to the king. Were they 'domestic priests' (Ew. *Hist.* iii. 367 [E.T. 268]), or did they represent the king at public religious ceremonies? In Egypt, we are told², the king's responsible advisers were chosen from among the priests; and Delitzsch³ supposes that the office here referred to was one to which members of the priesthood had the first claim, but which was sometimes conferred upon others, of good family, but not of priestly descent. But in Egypt the king's advisers *were* priests: is it probable that, in a newly-established monarchy, a title should have been adopted denoting a minister by a qualification which he did not possess? The term כהן could hardly have been applied to a minister who was not a priest, unless, by long usage of priests who acted specially as ministers, it had come to denote the *non*-priestly duties discharged by them, and could thus be applied to persons other than priests, to whom the same duties were entrusted⁴.

9—20 [with the sequel in 1 Ki. 1—2]. *History of events in David's court life, shewing how Amnon, Absalom, and Adonijah failed in turn to secure the succession: viz. 9 Mephibosheth (see*

¹ The Arab. and Heb. senses of כהן have a meeting-point in the early function of the Hebrew 'priest' to *give answers* by the אוריים והמים, or the אסור (I 30, 7f. etc.; also Jud. 18, 4—6), as well as to *pronounce authoritative decisions* (הוקרה) on cases submitted to him. Comp. Kuenen, *Hibbert Lectures*, 1882, pp. 66, 81—87; Wellhausen, *Skizzen und Vorarbeiten*, iii (on primitive Arabian institutions), 1887, pp. 130, 132 f.; and the *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 9), s. v. Priest, p. 727.

² Diod. Sic. i. 73; Wilkinson-Birch, *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians* (1878), i. 168.

³ *Zeitschr. für kirchl. Wissenschaft und kirchl. Leben*, 1880, p. 63.

⁴ Notice in 20, 26 the words 'and also,' which likewise imply that Ira, as 'priest,' stood on no different footing from the כהנים of v. 25.

16, 1-5; 19, 25-31); 10—12 *the war with Ammon (showing how David became acquainted with Bathsheba, and narrating the birth of Solomon)*; 13 *circumstances which led to the murder of Amnon*; 14—19 *rebellion and death of Absalom*; 20 *revolt of Sheba (an incident springing out of the revolt of Absalom)*¹.

9, 1. [חכי] Gen. 29, 15. Comp. on *ch.* 23, 19.

3. [חסד אלהים] Cf. חסד י"י I 20, 14.

7. [שאול אביר] 'Cf. בן אדניך *v.* 9 f., מפיבשת בן שאול, 19, 25. Πατρός σου of LXX here has the same value as their υἱός υἱοῦ Σαουλ 19, 25. אביר אביר פלוני does not occur, though naturally it would be no impossible combination' (We.).

8. . . . [מה עבדך כי] 2 Ki. 8, 13.

[אשר כמוני] אשר in a phrase of this sort is idiomatic: Gen. 44, 15; Jer. 5, 9 (= 5, 29. 9, 8). כמוני alone would read baldly.

11^b. The words are unsuited to the mouth of Ziba: the ptc. will not permit the rendering of AV., 'As for M., said the king, he shall eat,' etc.—to say nothing of the awkward and improbable position for such a remark on the part of David, after Ziba in 11^a has signified his assent. LXX for שלחן דוד שלחני express ἀβλ ἡσθεν. With this reading, which is adopted by Keil and We., the words are a remark of the narrator: 'and M. ate at the king's table, as one of the sons of the king.' We. indeed observes that they are even then out of place, anticipating *v.* 13: however, *v.* 13 states the new fact that Mephibosheth dwelt at Jerusalem, his eating at the king's table being merely referred to as the ground of his residence there.

Ch. 10=1 *Ch.* 19.

10, 3. . . . [המכבד דוד] Gen. 18, 17 . . . המכסה אני מאברהם; Nu. 11, 29 לי המקנא אתה *Tenses*, § 135. 4.

5. [עד וג'] See on I 1, 22.

¹ The sequel to this group of chapters is 1 Ki. 1-2, which has every appearance—except in the verses 2, 3-4 which must have been added by the Deuteronomic compiler of the Book of Kings—of being by the same hand, and which narrates the failure of David's *third* son Adonijah to secure the throne, and the confirmation of Solomon as his father's successor.

7. [הַצָּבָא הַגִּבּוֹרִים] 'the host, (even) the mighty men.' A case of apposition. LXX *πάσαν τὴν δύναμιν τοὺς δυνατοὺς*.

9. [הִיתָה] פְּנֵי הַמִּלְחָמָה being treated as a *collective*: comp. Job 16, 16 Kt. *פְּנֵי חֲמִרְמִירָה*; and see on I 4, 15.

[בַּחֲוֹרֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל] See on I, 21. The combination is, however, unusual in *prose*: Jud. 8, 11 *הַשְּׂכֹנִי בְּאַהֲלִים* is very strange. True, as Th. remarks, it is *more* admissible here than it would be in I 26, 2: but no doubt I Ch. 19, 10 preserves the original reading *מִכָּל בַּחֲוֹרֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל*. The Massorah corrects *מִכָּל בַּחֲוֹרֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל*, which is read also by many MSS.; but the *ב* is supported by the text of Ch.: see also *ch.* 6, 1.

14. [מַעַל] *from attacking*: 2 Ki. 3, 27 *וַיִּכְעֻז מַעַלּוֹ*; 18, 14 *שׁוּב מַעַלּוֹ*. See I 28, 15 *foot-note*.

16. [הַדְּרַעֲזֹר] Both here and in *ch.* 8 there is great confusion and variation in the MSS. between *הַדְּרַעֲזֹר* and *הַרְרַעֲזֹר*. Here MS. authority preponderates in favour of *הַדְּרַעֲזֹר*, as in *ch.* 8 it preponderates in favour of *הַרְרַעֲזֹר*. The name must evidently be the same throughout. Both in Inscriptions (Phoen. and Hebrew) and in MSS. *ד* and *ר* are often not distinguishable, and only the context enables the reader to know which is intended. For the reason stated on 8, 3, the correct form is here, doubtless, *הַדְּרַעֲזֹר*.

[חִילָם] Taken rightly by LXX, Pesh. Targ. as a pr. n., written *חִילָם* in *v.* 17.

18. [פְּרָשִׁים] Probably a *lapsus calami* for *אִישׁ*: cf. I Ch. 19, 18 *אִישׁ רִגְלִי*. The number of *horsemen* is disproportionately large.

Ch. 11, 1 = I Ch. 20, 1^a (*ch.* 11, 2—12, 25 is passed by in Ch.).

11, 1. [הַמִּלְאכִים] = *הַמִּלְכִּים*: comp. 10, 17 beside 16; and p. 133 *foot-note*.

3. [בַּת־שֶׁבַע] I Ch. 3, 5 *בַּת־שֶׁבַע*, no doubt to be pronounced *בַּת־שֶׁבַע*, and probably merely an error for *בַּת־שֶׁבַע*. LXX has everywhere the strange corruption *Βηρσαβее*.

[אֲלֵעָם] in I Ch. 3, 5 *עֲמִיאל*, which (We.) supports MT. against LXX *Ἐλιαβ*.—*וַיֹּאמֶר* sc. *הָאוֹמֶר* (on I 16, 4).

4. [וְהִיא מַתְקַדֶּשֶׁת וְג'] A circumstantial clause, defining the state of Bath-sheba at the time of *וַיִּשְׁכַּב עִמָּה* = 'as she purified herself from

her uncleanness' (cf. 13, 8). This is the only rendering of the words consistent with grammar. To express, 'and when she was purified etc., she returned . . .', the Hebrew would have been **הָיָא הִתְקַדְּשָׁה . . . וְהָיָא שָׁבָה** (Jud. 18, 3 etc.) **וְהָיָא שָׁבָה** . . . and **וַיֵּשְׁבֵב עִמָּהּ**, a finite verb, not the ptc., would have been employed. The *athnah* is thus in its right place (against Th. We.)¹. Comp. *Tenses*, § 169 note.

6. **לֹא מֵרָחוֹק** 'Without far, as 19, 15, cf. Nu. 23, 7 before **לֵבָנָה**' (We.).

8. **מִשְׁמַחַת הַמֶּלֶךְ** Comp. Gen. 43, 34.

11. **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי** = 'and shall I enter into my house?' etc., the juxtaposition of two incongruous ideas, aided by the tone in which the words are pronounced, betokening surprise, and so suggesting a question. So not unfrequently, as Jer. 25, 29 **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי**. Jon. 4, 11 **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי**. Ez. 20, 31 **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי**. Jud. 14, 16^b **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי**. Zech. 8, 6. *ch.* 15, 20. Comp. on I 11, 12 and *ch.* 18, 29.

וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי This form of the oath does not occur elsewhere, and the tautology implied makes it improbable. LXX for **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי** = **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי**. 'But thus absolutely, as it seems, **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי** could at most stand—at least that is the case in Arabic—when what here is placed before at the beginning of the verse *followed* as a circumstantial clause with **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי**. Either, therefore, read for **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי** [followed by **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי**, as I 20, 3. 25, 26 al.], or omit **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי** as an explanatory gloss on the uncommon **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי**' (We.).

12. **וּמִמָּחָרָה** 'and on the morrow' (not as Th.: see Lev. 7, 16). A specification of time is, however, desiderated in *v.* 13 for **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי**; and as even in MT. the promise **וּמִמָּחָרָה** is not carried out by David, it is better to end *v.* 12 at **וּמִמָּחָרָה וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי** will then begin *v.* 13 ('1 as I 4, 20). So We.: also LXX (Luc.) and Pesh.

16. **בְּשִׁמּוֹר . . . אֶל** Comp. (in a *friendly* sense) I 26, 15.

¹ **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי** is explained rightly by Lucian ἐξ ἀφ' ἑδρου αὐτῆς, Pesh. **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי** (see Lev. 15, 19. 20. 25 LXX and Pesh.): Rashi **וְהָיָא אֲבוֹא אֶל בֵּיתִי**. For a probable explanation of the ground of the remark, see W. R. Smith, *Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia* (1885), p. 276.

17. מן העם] *partitively*: *v.* 24. *Ex.* 16, 27.

19. לְדָבַר] *preceded* by its object: *comp.* *Dt.* 28, 56. *Lev.* 19, 9, and the Aramaic examples cited in *Tenses*, § 208. 3 *Obs.*

21. יִרְבֵּעַל] *For* יִרְבֵּעַל. Unlike Ishbosheth and Mephibosheth, however, the correction in this case has been made only in a single passage.

22. את כל-דברי המלחמה:] *LXX* continues: ויחר לדוד על יואב ויאמר אל המלאך למה נגשיתם אל העיר להלחם הלא ידעתם את אשר תבין מעל החומה: מי הכה את אבימלך בן ירבעל הלא אשה השליכה עליו פלח רכב מעל החומה וימת בתבין למה נגשיתם אל (v. 23) ויאמר וג' (v. 23) in other words, the text of *LXX* describes in detail how what Joab anticipated *vv.* 21–2 took place. The addition is a necessary one: for as the text stands, the terms in which the messenger speaks in *v.* 23^a are unexplained (notice especially his opening words, *Because* etc., which presuppose a question to have been asked).

23. ונהיה עליהם] 'appears to be correct. *Comp.* e.g. the use of היה with אחרי *I* 12, 14. *Ex.* 23, 2: the stress rests upon the preposition, the idea of which it is simply the purpose of היה to render verbal' (We.).

25. את הדבר הזה] אל-ירע . . . את הדבר הזה, though grammatically a nominative, is construed κατὰ σύνεσιν as an accusative. *Comp.* *I* 20, 13 (if יִיטֵב be read); *Jos.* 22, 17; *Neh.* 9, 32: *Ew.* § 277^d *end.*

26. בָּזָה וְכָזָה] *So* *Jud.* 18, 4. *I Ki.* 14, 5⁺.

27. ויחזקו] 'and strengthen—i.e. encourage (*Dt.* 1, 38 al.)—him,' *sc.* Joab. Th. strangely and needlessly alters the text.

28. ויאספה] *as* *Jos.* 2, 18 תִּאסְפוּ אֵלָיו הַבֵּיתָה; *Jud.* 19, 15 (Piel).

29. 2. לְעֵשִׂיר] לְעֵשִׂיר would be expected.

30. וַיַּחְיֶה] *and kept alive*: *Ex.* 1, 17. 18. *I Ki.* 18, 5.

31. תֹּאכַל וג'] The impff. expressing significantly its *habit*.

32. לְאִישׁ הָעֵשִׂיר] The punctuation (for לְאִישׁ) is anomalous. *Comp.* on *I* 6, 18; and *Ew.* § 293^a.

33. אֲרֵבֶעֶתִים] *LXX* ἐπταπλασίονα = שְׁבַעֲתִים, in all probability the original reading. As Th. remarks, David speaking impulsively is

more likely to have used the proverbial 'sevenfold' (cf. Prov. 6, 31), than to have thought of the law Ex. 21, 37: ארבעתים will be due to a corrector who noticed the discrepancy.

7^b. Observe the emphatic אנכי: compare—likewise in a reproach—Amos 2, 9. 10.

8. [ואספה] 'then would I add' (not 'would have added,' AV.). There is a similar mistake in AV. of ψ. 81, 15. 16.

The ך, as thus used, is rare: but see Gen. 13, 9 (*Tenses*, § 136β*).

11. [לרעך] The *yod* is not the *yod* of the plural, but is due to the fact that רע is properly רעה *re'ay* (cf. רעהו): comp. קפתיקה *alluring her* Hos. 2, 16: עשיה Is. 22, 11 (Ew. § 256^b: Ol. p. 250).

12. [נגר] *in front of*, expressing more strongly than לפני the idea of being *conspicuous before*: comp. Nu. 25, 4; 1 Ki. 21, 13.

13. [העביר] The same figure, lit. *to make to pass away*, in 24, 10: comp. Zech. 3, 4 העברתי מעליך עונך. Job 7, 21.

14. [את איבי י'] נאץ does not elsewhere mean *to cause to blaspheme*: so doubtless Geiger is right (*Urschrift*, p. 267) in supposing the original reading here to have been את י': cf. the insertion of איבי in I 25, 22.

16. [ובא ונ'] A series of perfects with *waw* conv., indicating that David acted as here described repeatedly.

18. [אין נאמר . . . ועשה רעה] The two verbs are coupled together under the government of אין, exactly as Gen. 39, 9 (*Tenses*, § 115 s. v. אין), though the change of *subject* makes a literal rendering hardly intelligible in English. RV. text and margin are merely two different paraphrases, designed to meet the exigencies of English idiom.

21. [בעבור הילד חי] for the sake of the child (when) alive: LXX rightly *ἐνεκα του παιδουσιου ετι ζωντος*.

22. [מי יודע יתנני] Kt.; [מי יודע יתנני] Qri] *who knows?* = peradventure. The correction of the Qri is unnecessary: the Kt. is exactly like Joel 2, 14. Jon. 3, 9. In Esther 4, 14 we have מי יודע . . . אם.

23. [למה זה אני צם] adds point to למה (on I 10, 11): cf. Gen. 25, 22 למה זה אנכי wherefore should I (yet be)?

12, 26 = 1 Ch. 20, 1^b (abridged); 12, 30-31 = 1 Ch. 20, 2-3.

28. [פָּן אֶלְכֶּד אֲנִי] 'Lest I (emph.) take the city,' etc.: comp. Ex. 18, 19. Jud. 8, 23. 2 Ki. 10, 4. Is. 20, 6. Jer. 17, 18. ψ. 109, 28 al. *ch.* 17, 15 [יַעֲצֵתִי אֲנִי]; and comp. on I 17, 56. 23, 22.

[וְנִקְרָא שְׁמִי עָלֶיהָ] 'And my name *be called over it*'—in token viz. of its conquest by me. The passage shews the genuine sense of the phrase, often occurring (especially in Dt. and dependent books) with reference to the nation, the city, or the Temple, 'over which Jehovah's name is called,' in token viz. of the right of possession or ownership by Him (generally paraphrased obscurely in AV. 'called by My name'¹). See Am. 9, 12 אֲשֶׁר נִקְרָא שְׁמִי עָלֵיהֶם (in allusion to the nations embraced by David in the dominion of Israel). Dt. 28, 10 וְרָאוּ כָל עַמֵּי הָאָרֶץ כִּי שֵׁם יְיָ נִקְרָא עָלֶיךָ. 1 Ki. 8, 43 (עַל הַבַּיִת). Jer. 7, 10. 11. 14, 9. 15, 16 (of the prophet). 25, 29 al. Is. 63, 19 we are become as those *over whom Thy name has not been called* (i. e. whom Thou hast never owned).

30. [מַלְכֶּם] LXX—probably rightly. In the whole context, no allusion is made to the *king* of Rabbah; nor has there been any mention of the people, but only of the city, so that, with the Massoretic punctuation, the suffix ם־ is without an antecedent.

[וְאֵבֶן יִקְרָה] Read, with Pesh. Targ. here, and 1 Ch. 20, 2: וְבֵה אֵבֶן יִקְרָה.

31. [חֲרָצִי הַבְּרוֹל] Cf. Am. 1, 3 חֲרָצוֹת הַבְּרוֹל.

[בְּמַלְכָּן] So Kt., which Th. following Kimchi defends, supposing the meaning to be the place in which victims were sacrificed to Molech (punctuating either בְּמַלְכָּם in their 'Molech,' or בְּמַלְכָּם in the Molech-image). But such a sense for either מַלְכָּה or מַלְכָּם is without analogy—at least in Hebrew; and the Qri בְּמַלְכָּן must, no doubt, be adopted. The meaning of מַלְכָּן is, however, far from certain. From its form (with מ prefixed), it would naturally be supposed to denote either a *place* (like מִכְתָּשׁ) or *instrument* (like מַכְתָּח) of making bricks, but not the one rather than the other. It is, indeed, commonly rendered as though it meant the former, viz.

¹ Which really expresses a *different* phrase בְּשֵׁמִי Is. 43, 7: cf. 48, 1.

brickkiln: but this rendering lacks support either in the use of the word elsewhere or in the renderings of the ancient Versions. In an elaborate study on the word¹, Georg Hoffmann has shewn that in post-Biblical Hebrew, it is used firstly of a *brickmould*, and then metaphorically of different objects of the same *rectangular* shape, such as the *frame* of a door, sofa, window, or again, of a garden-bed, but not of a *brickkiln*. In Arabic and Syriac the corresponding words are used similarly: مِلْبَن denotes a *brickmould* (Freytag), and occurs also in Saadyah's version of Is. 6, 4 of the *framework* of a door; مَحْبِل signifies a *brickmould* (PS. col. 1887), as also a *quadrangle* or *square* (Hoffmann, p. 65): but for neither language is the meaning *brickkiln* quoted. Nor is this meaning required for either of the two other passages in the OT. in which מַלְבֵּן occurs. In Nah. 3, 14 החזיקי מַלְבֵּן the rendering 'lay hold of the brickmould' (in preparation for a siege, immediately following 'go into the clay, and tread the mortar') is as suitable as 'make strong the brickkiln'; and in Jer. 43, 9 a 'brickkiln' in front of Pharaoh's palace would be by no means so suitable a spot for the prophet to deposit in it his symbolical stones, as a *square*, or open quadrangle, in the same position, especially if, as appears from v. 10, the stones were to mark the site *upon which* Nebuchadrezzar's throne was to be erected. Nor again, is the meaning *brickkiln* recognized by any of the ancient Versions. Here, LXX have διήγαγεν αὐτοὺς διὰ τοῦ πλινθίου², Luc. περιήγαγεν αὐτοὺς ἐν μαδεββα, Pesh. سَحْبِل (سَحْبِل) ³ حصصسد, Targ. ונרר יתהון בשוקיא and he dragged them *through the streets*, Vulg. et traduxit in typo laterum: in Nah. 3, 14 LXX κατακράτησον ὑπὲρ πλίνθον, Pesh. سَحْبِل مَحْبِل (brickmould), Targ. אתקפי בנייניך (thy building), Vulg. tene laterem: in Jer.

¹ ZATW. 1882, pp. 53-72. See also Levy, *Neuhebr. Wörterbuch*, s. v.

² 'Led them through the brickmould,' the sense being, at least, not worse than that of Jerome's 'traduxit in typo laterum,' or of countless other passages in the LXX Version. Πλινθιον has been supposed to mean 'brickkiln:' but no such sense is recognized in the last edition of Liddell and Scott's Lexicon.

³ By or through measure. Obscure (see PS. col. 2238); but in any case not *brickkiln*.

43, 9 במלט במלבן LXX probably omit ¹, οἱ λοιποὶ ἐν τῷ κρυφίῳ ἐν τῷ πλινθίῳ, Pesh. **במלבן במלט** (quadrangle), Targ. **במפל בניינא** in the mortar of the building, Vulg. in crypta quae est sub muro latericio. Thus usage, whether of Hebrew or of the cognate languages, or as interpreted by ancient authority, offers no support to the meaning *brickkiln* for **מלבן**. Hence Hoffmann, in the article referred to, holds the common interpretation of this passage to be incorrect, and reading **העביר** for **העביר** would render, 'And he brought forth the people that were therein, and set them *to* saws, and *to* harrows of iron, and *to* axes of iron, and *made them labour at the brickmould*:' in other words, instead of torturing them, employed them in different public works. This view of the passage is accepted by Stade (*Gesch. Isr.* i. 278), and is represented on the margin of the Revised Version. **שם ב'** in the sense of *to set among*=*to employ about*² may be illustrated from I 8, 11 **וישם לו במרכבתו**. I Ch. 20, 3 has indeed **וישך** and *sawed* for **וישם**: but this may be either a textual *corruption*, or a mistaken interpretation of the compiler. Certainly, if we could honestly relieve David of the act of cruelty, which the Hebrew text here appears to attribute to him, we should be glad to do so: no doubt, it may be shewn to be in harmony with the manners of the age (Am. 1, 3 of the Syrians of Damascus), but it is alien to all that we know of the personal character and temper of David. Hoffmann's view is unquestionably an attractive one; and the only ground which leads the present writer to hesitate in accepting it, is the circumstantiality in the mention of three separate kinds of instruments, 'saws' and 'harrows' and 'axes,' and the character of the instruments themselves, both of which might have been expected to be somewhat more general, had the narrator merely intended to state that the Ammonites were put to forced work by David. On the other hand, it is true that the sense *brickkiln* cannot be shewn to be expressed

¹ Or express by ἐν προθύροις. But ἐν προθύροις ἐν πύλῃ are more probably a double rendering of בפתח,—the former in accordance with the rendering elsewhere in Jer. of סתח (1, 15. 19, 2. 26, 10. 36, 10), and ἐν πύλῃ a correction.

² Under (AV.) is a paraphrase of ב' in no way necessitated by the Hebrew.

by מלבן in any other passage where it occurs in either Biblical or post-Biblical Hebrew, or even in the cognate languages. The correction of העביר into העביר is, of course, no source of difficulty. The terms employed in the first part of the verse favour the common interpretation of the passage: the term מלבן—so far as our knowledge of it goes—favours as decidedly—not to say more so—Hoffmann's view. Still, the possibility, though a *slight* one, remains that מלבן (or מלכן) may have been the name of the place through which the Ammonites themselves 'caused their children to pass in fire' (¹העבירו באש) to Molech: and circumstances may have happened during the war—the Ammonites are charged by Amos (1, 13) with barbarity in warfare (comp. 2 Ki. 8, 12 *end*, of the Syrians)—which prompted David to treat them with exceptional severity. The state of our knowledge is not sufficient to enable us to arrive at a decision with entire confidence. But those who refuse to allow the meaning *brickkiln* for מלבן may at least claim to have a sound philological basis for their opinion.

[יעשה] Luc. rightly ἐποίησεν. Comp. the same tense in the description of the behaviour of an invading army, 2 Ki. 3, 25.

13, 2. [ויצר לאמנון להתחלות] 'And Amnon was distressed (Josephus χαλεπῶς δέικνυτο: cf. I 13, 6. 28, 15), so that he made himself sick,' etc. The *alhnah* would stand better at אחתו (Th. Ke. We.), what follows stating the reason why Amnon felt such distress: 'Because she was a virgin, and (this being so) it was hard,' etc.

3. [חכם] 'subtil' (AV. RV.) is scarcely a fair paraphrase: the text says that Jonadab was *wise*. (*Subtil*=ערום Gen. 3, 1.)

4. [את תמר . . . אני אהב] The regular order with the ptc. and pronoun: Gen. 37, 16. 41, 9 etc. (*Tenses*, § 208. 3).

5. [והתחל] 'and *make thyself sick*'—here and *v.* 6 in pretence, *v.* 2 in reality.—On ובא אביך . . . ואמר see on I 19, 3.

9. [משרת] Only here. The etymology is not apparent: but the meaning appears to be established by the Aram. מסרית, which clearly signifies *plate* or *pan* (Lev. 2, 5; Ez. 4, 3 al. Targ.). Geiger

¹ Lev. 18, 21. Jer. 32, 35. 2 Ki. 23, 10. Ez. 20, 31.

(*Urschrift*, p. 382) would read מִשְׁאָרֶת (from שאר: not משארת) *dough-trough*: which, however, *after* the cakes were baked, would seem not to be required.

לְמוֹעֵד [הוֹצִיאוּ כָל אִישׁ מִעֵל] So Gen. 45, 1. מִעֵל = *from attendance on*.

10. [הִתְקַדְּרָה] The lengthening of the ה of הִתְקַדְּרָה in pause involves the change of the preceding ה to הֶ, the collocation הֶהְיָ being avoided. So אֶחָד becomes in pause אֶחָי; הֶחָרִיב, הֶחָרִיב; הֶחָי, etc.

12. [כִּי לֹא־יַעֲשֶׂה כֵן] The impf. as Gen. 34, 7; cf. 20, 9.

[אֶל־תַּעֲשֶׂה] Ges. § 75 Rem. 17; Ew. § 224^c; Stade, § 143^d (3); Delitzsch on Is. 64, 3; König, p. 531.

[נָבֵל] Jud. 19, 23 תַּעֲשֶׂוּ הַנְּבֵלָה הַזֹּאת; and comp. the phrase נָבֵלָה בִּישְׂרָאֵל Gen. 34, 7; Dt. 22, 21 (נַעֲשִׂתָהּ); Jer. 29, 23 (each time of a sexual offence); Jos. 7, 15 (of Achan's impiety). The word expresses more than 'folly.' Just as נָבֵל (2, 33: cf. on I 25, 25) denotes one who lacks all regard for God or man, so נָבֵלָה means *godlessness, impiety*. The ideas which the Hebrews associated with the word appear with especial distinctness in Isaiah's description of the נָבֵל (32, 6).

13. [כַּאֲחֵר הַנְּבֵלִים] For the form of the comparison, comp. 2, 18.

14. [וַיַּחֲזֹק מִמֶּנָּה] 'and overpowered her.'

[וַיִּשְׁכַּב אֹתָהּ] When שָׁכַב is used of illicit intercourse, the pronoun with אֹת is regularly pointed by the Massorites as though it were the *object* of the verb in the accus. (Gen. 34, 2. Lev. 15, 18. 24. Nu. 5, 13. 19. Ez. 23, 8). It is doubtful whether this is not an arbitrary distinction on the part of the punctuators, and whether in all cases the word was not originally intended to be the prep. אֶתָּה¹. (1) There is no other indication of שָׁכַב being construed with an accus.—the *Qri* in Dt. 28, 30 יִשְׁכַּבְנָה obviously proving nothing as to the usage of the living language; (2) שָׁכַב עִם is used constantly in the same sense (11, 4; Lev. 15, 24; Dt. 22, 22–29, etc.), and if so, עִם and אֹת being closely synonymous, there is a strong presumption that אֹת שָׁכַב was understood in a similar sense.

¹ In Ez. the form is indeed אֹתָהּ; but in this book (as in Jer.) the *prep.* is constantly written אֹת־ instead of אֶת־ (e.g. 3, 22): see on *ch.* 24, 24.

15. מַהֲאֶהְבָּה] מַהֲאֶהְבָּה is what would be expected.

16. אֶל־אֲדוֹת וּ' Keil renders: 'Let (there be) no cause for this great evil (greater) than (the) other that thou didst unto me, namely, to send me away;' but the ellipses involved are greater than are probable: nor is אֲדוֹת construed elsewhere except with על = *on account of* (10 times). RV.—both text and margin—is open to the same objection of depending upon improbable ellipses. The Hebrew text, as it stands, cannot be legitimately construed. The text of LXX in this verse has been corrected to agree with the Hebrew: but what is evidently the fragment of a genuine rendering has been preserved out of its place in v. 15, viz. μείζων ἢ κακία ἢ ἐσχάτη ἢ ἡ πρώτη = מְהֵרָאֲשֶׁנָּה הַאֲחֶרֶת גְּדוֹלָה הָרַעָה הַאֲחֶרֶת. Lucian's recension of LXX has Μή, ἀδελφέ' ὅτι μεγάλη ἢ κακία ἢ ἐσχάτη ὑπὲρ τὴν πρώτην ἢν πεποίηκας μετ' ἐμοῦ, τοῦ ἐξαποστείλαι με; and similarly the Old Latin, Noli frater expellere me, quoniam maior erit haec malitia novissima quam prior quam fecisti mecum, ut dimittas me, i. e. אֶל אֶחִי כִּי גְדוֹלָה הָרַעָה הַזֹּאת מִהֲאֶחֶרֶת אֲשֶׁר עָשִׂית עִמִּי לְשַׁלְּחֵנִי. This substantially must be adopted, the only question being whether in the middle clause we accept הַזֹּאת מִהֲאֶחֶרֶת or הַאֲחֶרֶת מִהֲרָאֲשֶׁנָּה (as in cod. B). The former deviates least from MT.: but We. prefers the latter, arguing that MT. מִהֲאֶחֶרֶת (without the art.) attests indirectly the reading of cod. B הַאֲחֶרֶת, and considering that the corruption of הַאֲחֶרֶת into מִהֲאֶחֶרֶת necessitated its transposition, and the alteration of מִהֲרָאֲשֶׁנָּה to הַזֹּאת. Either form, it is evident, expresses substantially the same sense. For אֶל in deprecation, comp. Jud. 19, 23.

17. אֶת־זֹאת] See on I 10, 27.

מעֲלִי] not מֵאֶתִּי, but מֵעֲלִי, the word used of dismissing a menial (v. 9), or one whose presence was obnoxious, Ex. 10, 28 לֵךְ מֵעֲלִי.

18. 19. כְּתַנֵּת פָּסִים] Only besides, Gen. 37, 3. 23. 32. As to the meaning, the earliest authorities are divided; and it cannot be said to be established beyond reach of doubt. LXX in Gen. χιτῶν ποικίλος (so Pesh. here), here χιτῶν καρπωτὸς (i. e. with sleeves *reaching to the wrist*: so Pesh. in Gen.); Luc. here χιτῶν ἀστραγάλωτος (i. e. *reaching to the ankles*); Aq. in Gen. χ. ἀστραγάλων, here χ. καρπωτός; Symm. in both

places χ . $\chi\epsilon\iota\rho\epsilon\delta\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$ (i. e. *sleeved*: Hdt. 7. 61); Jerome in Gen. (following LXX) tunica *polymita*, here (as Aq. in Gen.) tunica *alaris*. Targ. Onq. and Jon.¹ כִּיתוּנָא דְּפָסֵי, transliterating. פֶּס in Aram. means the *palm* of the hand (Dan. 5, 5. 24; cf. the *fem.* I 5, 4 al. Targ.), or *sole* of the foot (Dt. 2, 5 Pesh.). Thus both alternative renderings have ancient authority in their favour. On the whole, however, as the explanation '*parti-coloured tunic*' implies a sense of פֶּסִים (*patches*), which has no sufficient philological basis, the other explanation '*a tunic reaching to the hands and feet*' (= '*a long garment with sleeves*,' RV. marg.)—notwithstanding that *wrists* or *ankles* might have been expected to be named, rather than פֶּסִים (if the word be rightly explained as = Aram. פֶּס)—is the more probable.

19. וַחֲלָךְ הַלֹּךְ הַזֶּה The *waw* conv. and the pf. indicating reiteration, Jos. 6, 13. Comp. on *ch.* 16, 13, and I 19, 23.

20. [אֲמִינוֹן] אֲמִנוֹן is not a *compound* pr. n., and hence אֲמִינוֹן can be no alternative form (as אֲבִיר and אֲבִירָא, אֲבִישִׁי and אֲבִישִׁיָא, אֲבִישִׁלֹם and אֲבִישִׁלֹםִי). In Arabic, the *ī* is used to form *diminutives* (as *kalb* dog, *kulaiḥ* little dog: Wright, i. § 269), even in pr. names; and it has accordingly been supposed (Ew. § 167^a, Bö.) that the form *Aminon* here is a diminutive used intentionally by Absalom, for the purpose of expressing his contempt for Amnon². It is true, as We. remarks, that '*the Arabic inner diminutive-formation is akin to tendencies in that language which are foreign to Hebrew*:' nevertheless, there are examples of forms and constructions occurring in *isolation* in Hebrew, which are idiomatic only in Arabic; so that this explanation of אֲמִינוֹן must not be pronounced altogether impossible. The alternative is to treat the *ī* as a clerical error.—עִם, as Gen. 39, 10. 14 (Th. Ke.).

וְשִׁמְיָהָ 'and that desolate.' The *ו* is peculiar, though just defen-

¹ Targ. Jerus. and Ps.-Jon. on Gen. מְצוּיָר מְצוּיָרָא *a variegated tunic*.

² So also Dr. Wright, *l. c.*, who adds, with Ew., as another example from Hebrew שְׁפִיפֹן, remarking that the *ī* in these two words must be regarded as a weakening of *ī* (orig. *ī*), as in שְׁפִיפֹת in Heb., and حُفْلٌ *a youth*, in Syr., are almost certainly diminutives.

sible. In form שָׁמַם is a ptc. *Po'el*, which 'when it becomes a mere adj. or subst. sometimes loses the 'מַ' (Ew. § 160^a): comp. עוֹנֵן (beside מְעוֹנֵן), עוֹלֵל *child* (beside מְעוֹלֵל Is. 3, 12), שׁוֹבֵב (*Po'el*) Mic. 2, 4; שְׂרִירִים *insidious eyes* (from שָׁרַר) in the Psalms, often. The fem. with pre-tonic *šere* is found in ptcpp. used as adjectives or substantives (Stade, § 214^c), so כְּחֶרֶת ψ. 91, 4; בְּגֶרֶת Jer. 3, 8; רִמְמָה ψ. 118, 16.

21. עָצַב אֶת־רוּחַם LXX after these words express אֶמְנֹן בְּנוֹ בִּי אֶחָבוּ בִּי בְכוֹרוֹ הוּא: which are accepted by Ew. Th. We. as part of the original text. For עָצַב see 1 Ki. 1, 6; and Is. 54, 6 עֲצִיבֶת רוּחַ (Th.). The words, if a gloss, are at any rate an instructive one.

22. [לֹא דָבַר . . . לְמַרְעֵה וְעַד טוֹב] Cf. Gen. 31, 24. 29.

23. [שְׁנַתִּים יָמִים] 'two years, days.' So 14, 28. Gen. 41, 1. Jer. 28, 3. 11+: for the pleonastic יָמִים, cf. חֹדֶשׁ יָמִים, יָרַח יָמִים, and (in late Hebrew, Dan. 10, 2. 3) שְׁבוּעִים יָמִים: and see Ges. *Thes.* p. 585^b; *Tenses*, § 192. 1.

[עַם אֶפְרַיִם] *עם*=*beside* is used to denote proximity to a town or other spot, as *עַם יְבוּס* Jud. 19, 11. 1 Ki. 1, 9, but not to a large area such as 'Ephraim:' were the tribe intended, as Th. rightly observes, the phrase used would be *אֲשֶׁר לְאֶפְרַיִם* (I 17, 1 etc.), not *אֲשֶׁר עַם אֶפְרַיִם*. Either *אֶפְרַיִם* is the name of some place not otherwise named, or the text is false. The supposition (Bö. Th. Ke.) that the place meant is עֶפְרֹן 2 Ch. 13, 19 (עֶפְרֹן Qri) derives support from LXX (Luc.) Γοφραῖμ (Klo.), though it is true that the *ע* in 2 Ch. and Jos. 15, 9 is not represented by Γ. Grätz (*Gesch.* i. 265) conjectured רַפְאִים *בעמק*.

26. [וְלֹא יֵלְדָנָה] 'Precisely analogous examples of the same construction are Jud. 6, 13. 2 Ki. 5, 17. 10, 15: the latter demonstrates incontrovertibly the correctness of the punctuation, and obliges us to render: *And if not*, let Amnon go with us,' We., excellently. Observe the disjunctive accent at וְלֹא¹.

¹ And so in 2 Ki. 5. In 2 Ki. 10, however, the accentuation expresses a false interpretation and is misleading. Render, 'And Jehonadab said, It is. *And if it is*, give thine hand.'

27. ויעש אבשלום משתה כמשתה המלך [כל־בני המלך. LXX adds] The words may, indeed, be an addition, suggested by a reminiscence of I 25, 36: at the same time an express notice of the feast prepared by Absalom is quite suitable, and their omission may be due to *homoioteleuton*.

28. ואמרתי . . . טוב [כטוב . . . ואמרתי] with כ is of course the infin. of the verb טוב (I 16, 16. 23 etc.; Est. 1, 10 as here). The tense ואמרתי as I 10, 8. I Ki. 2, 37 etc. (*Tenses*, § 118). טוב, applied to the heart, as in Jud. 16, 25 כי טוב לבם (Qri (כטוב לבם); 19, 22 הם לבם מיטיבים את לבם; and comp. on I 25, 36.

כי Cf. 9, 1. Observe that *I* is emphatic.

31^b. LXX וכל עבדיו הנצבים עליו קרעו בגדיהם

32. [כירעל־פי . . . שימה . . . על פי] may denote *by the appointment of* (AV.: see Ex. 17, 1 etc.), or *in the mouth of* (Ges.: cf. Ex. 23, 13. ψ. 50, 16): שִׁמָּה (Kt.) will here be the ptc. pass. of שָׁם (cf. Nu. 24, 21), with the sense of *settled*. The sense thus obtained is not unsuitable, though על פי is not, perhaps, quite the phrase that might have been expected to be used with שימה, and some clearer statement of the nature of the intention then harboured by Absalom is certainly desiderated (cf. the addition להמית 3, 37). Ewald's suggestion respecting the word, *Hist.* iii. 234 (E.T. 172), deserves mention. Comparing the Arabic *sinister et infaustus fuit alicui شومٌ inauspiciousness, ill-luck*, he supposes it to signify *an inauspicious expression*, an expression boding misfortune (Anglice, *a scowl*),—‘For upon the mouth of Absalom there hath been *a scowl* since the day when Amnon humbled his sister Tamar.’ The suggestion is an exceedingly clever one: the only doubt is whether a word meaning in itself simply *unluckiness* (Lane, p. 1490) could be used absolutely to signify *a token of unluckiness* (ein Unglückszeichen) for others. It is accepted by We. and W. R. Smith (*Encycl. Brit.*, ed. 9, art. David, p. 840^b note).

33. [אל ישם . . . אל לבו דבר] ‘let not my lord the king take aught (דבר, not הדבר) to heart, saying’ etc.: שם אל לב as 19, 20. In form, as well as in the use of דבר, the sentence resembles I 22, 15 אל ישם המלך בעברו דבר בכל בית אבי.

[כי אם] So Kt.: כי Qri. כי is sufficient; and אם may have arisen by dittography from the following word: but כי אם is defensible, the context suggesting the negative to be understood: Ges. (minime,) sed solus Amnon mortuus est. Comp. on I 26, 10.

34. [מדרך אחריו] Both words are suspicious. מדרך without the art. is presumably in the *st. c.*: אחריו *behind him* is explained by Th. Ke. as 'behind—i.e. to the west of—the watchman,' but הלך אחריו signifies commonly *to follow*, and a description of the direction in which the people were coming with reference to the watchman does not appear to be probable. LXX has an insertion, which enables We. both to restore a text satisfactory in itself, and at the same time to remove the difficulties attaching to MT. The text as thus restored reads as follows: וַהֲנֵה עִם רַב הַלָּכִים בְּדֶרֶךְ הָרָנִים : בְּמוֹרֵד וְיָבֵא הַצֶּפֶה וְיָגֵד לְמַלְכָּה וַיֹּאמֶר אֲנָשִׁים רָאִיתִי מִדֶּרֶךְ הָרָנִים מֵצֵד הַהוּר . מדרך is now provided with the desiderated genitive; and אחריו is seen to be a corruption of הרנים. The omission in MT. arose from a copyist's eye passing from בדרך to מדרך. The dual form הרנים does not occur elsewhere in MT.: but from the fact of an Upper and Lower Beth-horon being spoken of, it is probable in itself, and it actually occurs in LXX of Joshua (10, 10. 11 ὁρωνεω).

37. [עמיהור] Qri עמיהור, which has the testimony of the Versions in its favour.

37-38^a. 38^a is tautologous after 37^a: at the same time, 37^b—as the *subject* of ויתאבל shews—connects closely with *v.* 36. In all probability a transposition has taken place, and the original order was 37^b, 37^a, 38^b, 39:—38^a being no part of the original text, but due to a scribe who, having accidentally in the first instance passed over 37^b, discovered his mistake, inserted it after 37^a, and then repeated as much of 37^a as was necessary in order to render 38^b ויהי שם שלש שנים intelligible.

39. [ותכל דוד המלך] Untranslateable; Keil's attempted rendering 'And it (fem. as neuter) held David the king back (בָּלָה in the sense of בָּלָא from going out,' etc.—even if ויתבל *Pi'el* for ויתבלא *Qal* were defensible—requiring imperatively מִצָּאָת in place of לִצָּאָת. The connexion with 14, 1 shews that the verse must describe the

preparatory or initial stage in the desire which Joab soon afterwards perceived to be stirring in David's mind towards his absent son. Ewald, *Hist.* iii. 234 (E.T. 173), conjectured *וַתִּכָּל חַמַּת דָּוִד הַמֶּלֶךְ* 'and David's anger *ceased* to manifest itself towards Absalom.' On this conjecture, We. observed: 'Though it satisfies the conditions imposed by the context, it is open to the objection that the sense assumed for *חַמַּת* is not substantiated, and that *דָּוִד* ought not to be combined. For the unusual *order* *דָּוִד הַמֶּלֶךְ* (1 Ki. 2, 17. 12, 2. 2 Ki. 8, 29=9, 15¹) shews that it must be in *דָּוִד* that the feminine required as the subject of *וַתִּכָּל* lies concealed. It follows that instead of combining *דָּוִד חַמַּת דָּוִד*, *חַמַּת דָּוִד* should have been changed into *חַמַּת*, if no other feminine subst. is to be found which more closely resembles *דָּוִד* graphically.' The acuteness and justice of this criticism were brilliantly confirmed, when We. discovered subsequently (p. 223) that codd. 19, 82, 93, 108 (i.e. the recension of Lucian), as well as many others, actually expressed the substantive *רוּחַ*! Read, therefore, '*וַתִּכָּל רוּחַ הַמֶּלֶךְ וְנָ*' 'And the spirit of the king longed² to go forth unto Absalom.' Keil must have overlooked p. 223 of *Der Text der Bücher Samuelis*: otherwise it is incredible how he could have written, 'Other attempted emendations need no refutation.'

14, 1. *וַיָּדַע*] *came to know*=perceived: I 18, 28. Jer. 32, 8.

2. *הַתִּכָּל*] Cf. *הַתִּכָּל* 13, 5.

זֶה יָמִים רַבִּים] The *זֶה* is very idiomatic: I 29, 3.

3. *וַיִּשֶׁם יוֹאָב אֶת־הַדְּבָרִים בַּפִּיָּה*] Ex. 4, 15. Nu. 22, 38. Ezr. 8, 17 al.

4^a. *וַתִּכָּל*] Clearly *וַתִּכָּל* must be read, with LXX, Pesh. Targ. Vulg., as well as many MSS.

הַמֶּלֶךְ] LXX express *הַשְׁעָה* a second time, after *הַמֶּלֶךְ*,—perhaps rightly. The repetition would be 'in thorough harmony with the affected emotion which the woman displays in speaking to the king' (Th.).

¹ And in *late* Hebrew, as I Ch. 24, 31. 29, 1. 9. 24. 29. 2 Ch. 26, 18. 21, etc.

² Lit. *failed* with longing to . . . : comp. *ψ.* 84, 3. 119, 81. 82. 123.

5. אשה אלמנה] So 1 Ki. 7, 14. 17, 9: comp. *ch.* 15, 16 נשים פלגשים. 1 Ki. 3, 16 נשים זנות; etc.

אֲנִי] Observe the pausal form with *Tifḥa*, where a pause in the voice is appropriate to the sense. So 18, 22: cf. Gen. 15, 14 יַעֲבֹדוּ; Dt. 13, 5 תִּלְכּוּ; Hos. 8, 7 יִזְרְעוּ, etc.; and regularly in חִי־אֲנִי.

6. וַיִּכּוּ הָאֶחָד אֶת־הָאֶחָד] 'And he smote him—the one (namely) the other.' Such an anticipation of the object by the pronoun (see on I 21, 14) produces here, however, a singularly awkward sentence; and it is difficult to discover any reason why it should have been adopted. The theory of Keil that it is to be explained 'from the diffuseness of ordinary conversational style' is destitute of foundation: had this been the true explanation, the form would assuredly have occurred more frequently in the course of the many examples of such style to be found in the O.T.,—which is *not the case*¹. Probably the consonants ויכו were meant originally to express a *plural*, which arose through a false interpretation of האחד האחד (as though this were = *one another*); and וַיִּכּוּ הָאֶחָד אֶת־הָאֶחָד should be restored from LXX² (We.).

7. וְנִשְׁמְדָה] In defence of this, against וְהִשְׁמִירו of Pesh., see We.

נַחֲלָתִי] Ges. compares ζῶπυρον 'de spe generis ad paucos redacta, v. c. de iis qui diluvio erepti erant, Lucian, *Timon*, § 3' (ζῶπυρόν τι τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου σπέρματος).

10. הַמְדַּבֵּר אֵלַי וְהִבְאֵתוּ] Construction exactly as Ex. 4, 21. 12, 44. Is. 56, 6-7, etc. (*Tenses*, § 123 a). Against מִי הַמְדַּבֵּר (LXX, Pesh. Th.) there is (in addition to the ground urged by We., that the king thinks of a definite מְדַבֵּר, viz. the *Go'el*, v. 11) the syntactical objection that . . . מִי would not be followed by וְהִבְאֵתוּ (Zech. 4, 10 is doubtful), but by הִבְאֵי (or יְבִיאֵי): comp. on I 11, 12.

11. מִהֶרְבֵּית] Qri מִהֶרְבֵּית: the punctuators apparently treating the

¹ From Gen. to 2 Sam. the only examples are the few quoted in the note on I 21, 14, which are clearly not numerous enough to establish a principle such as Keil assumes. The usage is somewhat more frequent in later books; in genuine Hebrew it was never idiomatic except in the one expression אֲנִי, אַתָּה (see *ib.*).

² Which has here a doublet,—τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτοῦ being the original rendering, τὸν ζῆνα a correction after MT.

word as the cstr. form of the abs. inf. הִרְבָּה Gen. 3, 16, 10, 22, 17† (Ew. § 240^e note). In fact, however, the Kt. מִהֲרִבִּית is probably merely an error for the normal מִהֲרִבּוֹת (so Ol. § 258^b; Keil; König, p. 537).

[משערת בנך] See on I 14, 45.

12. [תִּרְבֶּרְנָא שִׁפְחָתְךָ אֶל־אֲדֹנִי הַמֶּלֶךְ דָּבָר] ‘Let thy handmaid, I pray thee, speak a word unto my lord, the king.’ Observe the difference between the Hebrew and English order of words: the Hebrew order would, in English, be stiff and artificial; the order which in English is idiomatic would give rise to a weak and feeble sentence in Hebrew (דָּבָר אֶל־אֲדֹנִי הַמֶּלֶךְ). The object at the end, to the Hebrew ear, completes and rounds off the sentence. So regularly, as Gen. 42, 30 קִשּׁוֹת אֲתָנוּ הָאָרֶץ (not קִשּׁוֹת אֲתָנוּ as in Engl.); 43, 16 וַיֵּרָא יוֹסֵף אֶתָּם אֶת־בְּנֵימִין 32; 32 לֹא תִכְרַת לֶחֶם וְלֹא־לִהְיֵהֶם בְּרִית 32; Ex. 32, 32 הָעֶבְרִים לֶחֶם 26, 16^b; Jud. 1, 24 וַעֲשִׂינוּ עִמָּךְ חֶסֶד 8, 15 *end*; I 16, 1 *end*; 20, 34^b; *ch.* 3, 20^b; 10, 2; 12, 17^b; 13, 33^a; 17, 13, 14^b; ψ . 15, 3; 24, 4; 25, 15^b; 26, 6, 9; 33, 7^b; 34, 17^b, etc. Comp. on I 1, 4, and add there Ex. 8, 17^a.

13. [וַיִּמְדָּבֶר] = וַיִּמְדָּבֶר, as Nu. 7, 89. Ez. 2, 2, 43, 6†, according to the punctuators.

[כַּאֲשֶׁם] ‘as one guilty’—in thus speaking the king condemns himself.

[לְבַלְתִּי] not ‘*in* not bringing back’ (Keil), but *in order not* to . . . The clause is epexegetical, not of כַּאֲשֶׁם, but of כֹּזֵאבִית—the explanatory inf. at the *end*, as 13, 16, 19, 20 (We.).

14^a. The application of the truth is to Absalom. Life may end at any moment: when it is past it cannot be recalled: thou mayest find this to be too true in the case of thy son, if thou leavest him in banishment. ‘And God doth not take away life but thinketh thoughts in order not to banish (further) from him one that is banished,’ *i.e.* and even God acts more mercifully than thou art acting. But the text of clause *b* is doubtful. The antithesis is imperfect (doth not *take away* life, but *recalls from banishment*); and the expression *thinketh thoughts* (in this con-

nexion)¹ is of doubtful propriety, as applied to God. No entirely satisfactory restoration has, however, been proposed. The best, as also the simplest, is that of Ew., who, substituting הוֹשֵׁב for וְהוֹשֵׁב², obtains the not unsuitable sense: 'and God will not take away the life of him that thinketh thoughts, in order not to banish from him one that is banished,'—the words being understood as an encouragement to David to take steps for recalling Absalom.

לְבַלְתִּי יֵדָה with the impf. (virtually, of course, a *relative* clause), instead of the usual *inf. c.*, as once besides, Ex. 20, 20. Cf. מִן־יְקִימִין once, Dt. 33, 11, in place of the normal מְקִיִּים³.

15. [וְעַתָּה אֵשֶׁר] 'and now (it is) that I am come,' etc. The construction is very unusual, אֵשֶׁר being in fact superfluous. See, however, Zech. 10, 20 . . . עַד אֵשֶׁר. 23. . . . אֵשֶׁר . . . בִּימֵי הַהֵמָּה אֵשֶׁר.

16^b. Keil's constr. is too forced: restore הַמִּבְקָשׁ (LXX) before לָהּ.

17. [כַּמְלֹאךְ הָאֱלֹהִים] 'The comparison as v. 20. 19, 28. I 29, 9.

19. [אִם אֵשׁ לְהַמִּין] אֵשׁ softened for יֵשׁ: comp. Mic. 6, 10 הָאֵשׁ + לְיֵשׁ. There are analogies for the softening in the *middle* of a word in Hebrew (e.g. מְלָאִים, מְלָאִים for מְלָאִים; Stade, § 122): but the softening at the beginning is very anomalous, and has really no analogy except in Syriac (as ܐܝܫ itself = ܐܝܫ: ܐܝܫܐ, ܐܝܫܐ; Nöld. *Syr. Gr.* § 40 C). Ew. § 53^c cites as a parallel אֵשׁ־י 1 Ch. 2, 13 for יֵשׁ (as the name is written in v. 12). Probably both there and here the א is not original, but due to a late transcriber⁴. The construction of אֵשׁ (יֵשׁ) as 2 Ki. 4, 13 (*Tenses*, § 202).

20. [לְבַעְבוֹר] 17, 14. Ex. 20, 20⁺.

21. [עָשִׂיתִי] *I have done* = I do.

25. [לְהַלֵּל מְאֹד] lit. 'in respect of praising greatly:' the clause defines the *tertium comparationis*: Gen. 3, 22 ye shall be as one of us לְרַעַת in respect of knowing, etc. Is. 21, 1 as whirlwinds in

¹ Jer. 18, 11 is evidently different: so also are Mic. 4, 12; Is. 55, 8. 9.

² For the misplacement of ו, cf. Jer. 2, 25 Kt. 17, 23 Kt. 32, 23 Kt. al.

³ כָּמִיָּה, Targ. הָא כָּמִיָּה, which illustrates Dan. 4, 43 כְּכֹרֶס הָא. The pleonastic use of הָא *behold* in comparisons is frequent in the Targums: Gen. 49, 4 הָא כָּמִיָּה. Dt. 32, 33 הָא כְּמִרְחַת חֲנִינִי. ch. 23, 4. Is. 5, 28. 9, 4. 18, 1. 21, 3. 10. 29, 16. 32, 6. 35, 6. 59, 5. 6. 60, 8. Nah. 2, 12 etc.

⁴ The Massorah has the note יֵשׁ סְבִיר: above, p. 71.

the South *לְחַלּוֹף* in respect of sweeping up, 1 Ch. 12, 8 *עַל כַּצְבָּאִים* (Tenses, § 205).

26. [ובגלחו וג'] The constr. is involved: 'And when he shaved his head—now it used to be from time to time when he shaved it, because it was heavy upon him, that he shaved it—he would weigh' etc. והיה after an intervening temporal or other clause, is always resumed either by the bare impf., or by the pf. and *waw* conv., so that *אשר יגלח* . . . והיה cannot be rendered 'And it used to be from time to time that he shaved it:'. והיה can only be resumed by *וגלחו*. It is true, *אשר יגלח* or *וגלחו* is logically superfluous, but the case is one in which the tautology is not out of harmony with Hebrew style: cf. Lev. 16, 1.

32. [טוב לי עד אני-ישם] 'it were well for me (that) I were still there.' עד אני שם defines that in respect of which Absalom says טוב לי. Comp. Ew. § 338^c.

15, 1. [מאחרי כן] as 3, 28. 2 Ch. 32, 23[†]. Usually אחרי-כן.

[ויעש וג'] Cf. of Adonijah, 1 Ki. 1, 5^b. See on I 12, 6.

2^a. [והשכים . . . ועמד] Notice the pff. with *waw* conv. indicating what Absalom *used* to do. From 2^b to 4, however, the narrator lapses into the tense of simple description, only again bringing the *custom* into prominence in v. 5, and 6^a (יבא).

2^b. [ויהי כל האיש אשר . . . ויקרא] Exactly as 2, 23^b, except that a subst. and rel. clause takes here the place of the ptc. and art.

3. [מאת המלך] thou hast none to hear *on the part of* the king. AV. excellently, 'deputed of the king.' Comp. מאת of a grant *from*, or due *rendered by*, a person; Gen. 47, 22. Lev. 7, 34. Nu. 3, 9. 8, 11.

4. [מי ישמני] *who* will make me . . . ?=O that one would make me . . . ! so 23, 15 מי ישקני מים=O that one would give me to drink water, etc. ! and constantly in the phrase מי יתן; Ew. § 329^c.

[ועלי יבא] 'that *to me* might come' etc. Note the position of עלי. 1 Ki. 2, 15; 2 Ki. 5, 11 behold, I thought יצא ויעמד that he would come out *to me*, and stand, and call, etc.; Gen. 30, 16. על נצב, עמד are said of one standing *by* (lit. *over*) another (Gen. 18, 2), especially of servants in attendance on a superior (Jud. 3, 19. I 22, 7. 17, etc.: of the people standing about Moses, as he sat to

judge them, Ex. 18, 13^b. 14^b): but construed with a verb of motion, על is probably merely = אל: cf. I 2, 11 על-ביתו . . . וילך.

[והצדקתיו] The pf. and *wave* conv. in continuation of an impf. with the force of a Latin imperf. subjunctive; exactly so Amos 9, 3.

6. וַיָּגֵב יַעֲקֹב אֶת לֵב לָבָן Gen. 31, 20 [וַיָּגֵב . . . אֶת לֵב].

7. אַרְבַּע (שָׁנִים) LXX (Luc.), Pesh. —*forty* years evidently cannot be right.—The accentuation in 7^b, placing the greatest break after המלך at ליהוה rather than at נדרי, connects נדרתי with ואשלם נא אלהה rather than with נדרתי.

8. אִם יָשִׁיב יֵשְׁבִי Kt. 'if he brings back, brings me back,'—an utterly un-Hebraic sentence. Qri יֵשֵׁב, from יָשַׁב *to dwell*, unsuitable beside יֵשְׁבִי will *bring back*. LXX ἐὰν ἐπιστρέψω ἐπιστρέψῃ με, Targ. אִם אֶחָבֵא יִתִּיבִינִי, Pesh. אִם אֶחָבֵא יִתִּיבִינִי, i. e. אִם הָשִׁיב יֵשְׁבִי in entire accordance with idiom (for instance, I 1, 11).

10. וַיִּשְׁלַח 'The sending out of the spies is to be regarded as taking place simultaneously with the departure of Absalom for Hebron, so that וַיִּשְׁלַח is used quite regularly, and there is no ground for rendering it [as Th. had proposed to do] as a pluperfect,' Keil, rightly. To render by a plup. would be indeed contrary to grammar: the plup. (see on I 9, 15) would have been expressed by וַאֲבִשְׁלוּם שְׁלַח.

11. [לְחַפְּזָם] The same idiom in 1 Ki. 22, 34 לחמו. The ל is expressive of condition or norm (Ew. § 217^d): comp. לְבָטַח *in a condition of* trustfulness, לחלי Is. 1, 5 etc.

ולא ידעו כל-דבר] = 'and knew nothing at all.'

12. [וַיִּשְׁלַח ונ'] It is clear that Absalom did not, as he would do according to MT., send Ahitophel *out of* Giloh, but that he sent *for* him *from* Giloh. Probably a word has dropped out after אבשלום,—either וַיִּבֵּא (cf. I 16, 12 Bö.) or, better, וַיִּקְרָא (We. with LXX (Luc.) καὶ ἐκάλεσε). וַיִּקְרָא ל' is more common than וַיִּקְרָא אֶת: but אֶת is perfectly admissible: see the similar passage I 22, 11. With הולך ורב cf. 3, 1.

[הַגִּילִי] The form of the gentile adj. shews that גִּלָּה stands for an original גִּלָּה, and that the root, therefore, is גִּל or

גול, not גלה (from which גָּלִיּוֹן, גָּלִיָּו, or גָּלֹן might be formed, but not גָּלָה). So שילוני from שִׁילָה, root שול or שיל, not שלה.

14. [והדיח] *set in motion, drive, impel* evil upon us: comp. the *Nif.* in Dt. 19, 5 ונרחה ידו בגרון. Usually the Hif. signifies to expel (especially of Israel expelled from their country).

16. [ברגליו] as I 25, 27.

17 f. We. points out how here the genuine LXX rendering of 17^b–18 stands ‘wedged in’ between the two halves of another Greek translation agreeing closely with MT., the concluding words of the first half being repeated at the beginning of the second: [καὶ ἔστησαν ἐν οἴκῳ τῷ Μακράν. 18. καὶ πάντες οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ ἀνὰ χεῖρα αὐτοῦ παρῆγον καὶ πᾶς Χеттеи καὶ πᾶς ὁ Φελετθει,] καὶ ἔστησαν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐλαίας ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ. 18. καὶ πᾶς ὁ λαὸς παρεπορεύετο ἐχόμενος αὐτοῦ, καὶ πάντες οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν καὶ πάντες οἱ ἄδρῳι καὶ πάντες οἱ μαχηταί, ἑξακόσιοι ἄνδρες, καὶ παρῆσαν ἐπὶ χεῖρα αὐτοῦ. [καὶ πᾶς ὁ Χερεθθει καὶ πᾶς ὁ Φελεθθει καὶ πάντες οἱ Γεθθαίοι, οἱ ἑξακόσιοι ἄνδρες οἱ ἐλθόντες τοῖς ποσὶν αὐτῶν εἰς Γεβ, καὶ πορευόμενοι ἐπὶ πρόσωπον τοῦ βασιλεως]. The unbracketed words in the middle are the genuine version of LXX, in which, however, the close of v. 18 has dropped out, for καὶ παρῆσαν ἐπὶ χεῖρα αὐτοῦ is merely a doublet to παρεπορεύετο ἐχόμενος αὐτοῦ. The only variation, however, with a claim to be preferred to MT., is עבדיו for העם in 17^a, and העם for עבדיו in 18^a. The עבדי המלך are influential persons, in immediate attendance upon the king, and distinguished from ‘the people’ generally (cf. e.g. 16, 6). Hence ‘the reading of LXX is right. The king and his attendants (עבדיו כל) remain at the last house of Jerusalem, in order to let the people (העם כל) and the body-guard pass. Only in v. 23 does David with his attendants resume his progress.’ We. further points out how probably a notice of *Ittai* stood originally in v. 18^b before והגתים, to whom the following words would, in that case, have immediate reference, and the mention of whom here would be a natural introduction to 19^a.

19. [וגם גלה אתה למקומך] Keil: ‘and art also wandering in exile to thy place’—which he explains by the paraphrase of Seb. Schmidt: *‘tanquam exul migras per terram, ubicunque invenis*

locum, ubi concedatur tibi habitare, habitandum tibi.' But the thought that Ittai was in *search* of a resting-place—admitting it to be a probable one, in the present connexion—could scarcely be more awkwardly and artificially expressed. Read, with LXX, Vulg. for למקומך, ממקומך 'and art an exile *from* thy place,'—i. e. from Gath.

20. [והיום אניעך] 'and to-day shall I make thee wander with us in going?' For נוע in the sense of wandering up and down with no settled home, cf. Nu. 32, 13 ויניעם במדבר Am. 9, 9. ψ. 59, 12 הניעמו בחילך והורידמו (where Gen. 4, 12 נע ונר makes Lagarde's emendation¹ והנידמו for והורידמו highly plausible).

[ואני הולך על אשר אני הולך] See on I 23, 13.

[חסד ואמת] Explicable grammatically as an adverbial accusative, 'and take back thy brethren *in* mercy and faithfulness:' but such a use of the accus., except in two or three familiar expressions (as מאד, מעט, בטה: Ew. § 279^c), scarcely occurs in prose. Keil and RV. (neglecting the *Tifha* עמך) render: 'with thee be mercy and faithfulness.' Though not impossible, however, the construction which this rendering implies is harsh: עמך is almost demanded by את אחיך as its complement, and יהי is desiderated with חסד ואמת. The difficulty of the verse is at once solved by LXX: שוב והשב את אחיך עמך ויהיה יעשה עמך חסד ואמת 'Return, and take back thy brethren with thee; and *Jehovah* shew toward thee mercy and faithfulness:' comp. 2, 6. The three words supplied have simply dropped out of MT. by homoioteleuton.

21. 'כי אם וג' The Qri is here right: כי has been changed into אם by a scribe, who omitted to notice how the sentence ended. Without אם, the sentence following the oath is in form (כי במקום...) exactly like 3, 9.

23. [בוכים] κατὰ σύνεσιν, as Dt. 9, 28 (land, as here): cf. on I 17, 46 (earth).

[על פני דרך את המדבר] על פני דרך את המדבר is an unparalleled and untranslatable expression. We. in his note on the passage sug-

¹ *Prophetæ Chaldaice* (1872), p. xlvihi.

gested על פניו דרך המדבר, but added 'It is probable that between the *st. c.* דרך and the genitive המדבר another word once stood, of which את is a fragment.' Again, his conjecture was found afterwards to be confirmed by Lucian's recension, which reads *πρὸ προσώπου αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς ἐλαίας τῆς ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ* = על־פְּנֵי דֶרֶךְ הַיֵּית אֲשֶׁר בַּמִּדְבָּר והמֶלֶךְ just before, should however in all probability be עַל פְּנֵי. This is required, not merely by the restoration עֲמִיד, but by the *context*, especially *vv.* 24–29. David *stood* in the valley of Qidron, while the people passed on before him : amongst them came Zadoq and Abiathar, who *set down* the ark while the rest of the people passed on ; there followed the conversation with David, *vv.* 25–28. All this presupposes that David was *stationary* at the time. (On the interchange of ב and מ, see the Introduction, § 4.)

24. [וַיִּצְקוּ] in spite of Jos. 7, 23 (where, however, the idea of *pouring out* would not be inapplicable : cf. הִתִּיף 2 Ki. 22, 9), the verb that would naturally be expected here is וַיַּצְנִי : comp. 6, 17. I 5, 2.

[וַיַּעַל אֲבִיתָר] The words are obscure, and where they stand interrupt the connexion¹ ('they set down the ark *until* all the people,' etc.): Luc. does not express them. It is strange, also, that Abiathar is not mentioned in the early part of the verse by the side of Zadoq (as *v.* 29). The text appears to be mutilated : perhaps the name of Abiathar was once more prominent than it now is, and the words quoted are a misplaced fragment. We. holds its present imperfection to be due to an attempt, made in post-exilic times, to eliminate the name of Abiathar from it.

25. [וַאֲתָ נֹהוּ] נֹהָ, as 7, 8 shews, properly denotes *an abode of flocks* ; comp. Is. 65, 9 וְהָיָה הַשְּׂרֹן לְנֹהָ צֹאן : Ez. 34, 14 תִּרְבֶּצְנָה בְּנֹהָ טוֹב. It is, however, of frequent use in poetry in the sense of *abode* generally : thus Ex. 15, 13 נֹהָ קְדִשְׁךָ of Canaan, Is. 33, 20 נֹהָ שְׂאֲנָן of Jerusalem, Job 5, 3. 24 of the abode of an individual person. In prose, the word occurs only in 7, 8 (= I Ch. 17, 7)

¹ Unless indeed עָלִית be supposed to have fallen out (6, 17. I Ki. 3, 15), and the words be rendered, 'And Abiathar offered burnt offerings.'

and in the present passage, where it is used in the same general sense that is otherwise confined to poetry.

26. [וּאִם כֹּה יֹאמֶר] See on I 14, 9.

27. [הֲרֹאָה אַתָּה] 'Seest thou?' (Ez. 8, 6) i. e. dost thou see how matters are? But the text excites suspicion; and many attempts have been made to correct it. Keil would read הֲרֹאָה, and render *O seer*: but the priest is never identified with the prophet; nor is the term *seer* ever applied to him. LXX has ἰδεε, which may either represent רֹאֶה (Abiathar as well as Zadoq being supposed to be addressed: cf. the pl. in 27^b. 28) or be a misrendering (or misreading) of רֹאֶה: see, return thou to the city, etc.: comp. רֹאֶה in 15, 3. Gen. 41, 41 etc. The objection to this is that רֹאֶה used similarly occurs v. 28^a; and the repetition of the same expression, in two contiguous verses, where no special stress rests upon it, is an inelegancy, of which the writer of these chapters of Samuel is not likely to have been guilty.

We suggest for הֲכֵהֶן הָרֹאֶשׁ, 'unto Zadoq the chief priest' (2 Ch. 31, 10. Ezra 7, 5), supposing the expression (which otherwise does not occur before 2 Ki. 25, 18 הֲכֵהֶן הָרֹאֶשׁ) to be an addition made by one of the last redactors of the book.

28. [בַּעֲבֵרוֹת] *at the fords of*. So Kt., which ch. 17, 16 shews to be more probable than בַּעֲרֵבוֹת *in the plains of*, the reading of Qri and the Versions¹, and which is preferred, after Böttcher, by most moderns (Th. Ke. We. Kp.). The word occurs only here, 17, 16, and 19, 19 (see note), the usual term being מַעְבַּר, מַעְבְּרָה.

30. David here commences the ascent of the Mount of Olives. The *ptcp.* serve to represent the scene vividly, as well as state what was happening at the time when David received the intelligence related in v. 31.

[חֲפוּי . . . חֲפוּי] The word is an uncommon one. It recurs, joined with ראש, Jer. 14, 3. 4. Est. 6, 12.

31. [וְדֹר הַנִּיד] Read וְדֹר הַנִּיד (sc. הַפְּנִיד), or, following LXX,

¹ Cf. the עֲרֵבוֹת מִוָּאב Nu. 22, 1 etc., and עֲרֵבוֹת יִרְחוֹ Jos. 4, 13 etc.

וּלְדוֹר הַנֶּזֶר is never construed with an accus. of the person to whom a thing is told.

32. [אֲשֶׁר יִשְׁתַּחֲוֶה שָׁם] The subj. may be either הַמִּשְׁתַּחֲוֶה or דוֹר—‘to the place where *men were wont* (or *he was wont*) to worship God:’ the former is more probable. The reference is to some spot at the top of the Mount of Olives, which was frequented as a sanctuary, or place of worship. וְהָנָה לְקִרְאָתוֹ as I 10, 10.

[הָאֲרִכִּי] LXX ὁ ἀρχιταῖρος Δαυὶδ = דוֹד הָאֲרִכִּי רַעָה (cf. v. 37; 16, 16), no doubt rightly, the title being added naturally on the *first* occurrence of the name. In LXX the gentile name has been strangely Graecized—either by the original translators, or by a scribe, too anxious to improve his author’s text (comp. above, p. 60 *note*)—and combined with ἐταῖρος, so as to produce the compound ‘*Chief companion*.’

[קָרַע בְּתִנּוּד] ‘torn as to his tunic:’ Ew. § 284^c, 288^b *end*.

33. [וְהָיָה עָלַי לְמִשָּׁא] Is. 1, 14 הָיָה עָלַי לְמִטָּה Job 7, 20.

34. [וְאָם הָעִיר תֵּשׁוּב] For the position of הָעִיר, cf. on *ch.* 17, 13.

[עֵבֶרְךָ וְ] The accents must be disregarded. ‘If thou returnest to the city, and sayest to Absalom, “Thy servant will I, O king, be: thy father’s servant, I was *that* formerly, and now, *now* I will be thy servant,” thou wilt defeat for me the counsel of Ahithophel.’ The ו before אָנִי (twice) must introduce the predicate, though both are extreme examples of its use for that purpose: cf. Ew. § 348^a; *Tenses*, §§ 124, 125 *Obs*.

35. [וְהָיָה כָּל . . . תִּנּוּד] Similarly 1 Ki. 20, 6^b.

37. [רַעָה דוֹד] The same anomalous punctuation (for רַעָה in *st.c.*), according to Norzi, is found also in the best MSS. 16, 16 (where Hahn has רַעָה) and 1 Ki. 4, 5. Elsewhere the form in use is always רַע, except in Prov. 27, 10 Kt. (Qri רַע), the form רַעָה being only presupposed in רַעָהוּ (cf. לְרַעֲיָךְ 12, 11).

16, 1. [מַעֲט] only here of *space*.

[וּמֵאֵה קִיץ] The numeral referring to the cakes into which the summer fruit was pressed: cf. the construction of לָחֶם.

2. [מֵהָ אֵלֶּה לָּךְ] ‘what are these to thee, with reference to thee?’ AV. idiomatically and excellently, ‘What meanest thou by these?’

So Ez. 37, 18 *end.* Gen. 33, 5. 8 מי לך כל המחנה הזה; and similarly Ex. 12, 26. Jos. 4, 6.

[ולהלחם] The ל affords an example of the accidental repetition of a letter from a preceding word, such as has probably taken place—though it is not there corrected by the Massorah—in Is. 32, 1^b.

לעבר נאולים Is. 51, 10 : לשחות העם Cf. Ex. 17, 1 [לאכול הנערים]

3. [ממלכות] See on I 15, 28.

5. [ובא] irregularly for ויבא.

הלך הלך ובכה Comp. Jer. 41, 6 [יצא יצוא ומקלל] The type is unusual : יצא יצוא would be the ordinary one : see 2 Ki. 2, 11 והלכים הלך ודבר, and with the finite verb often, as *ch.* 3, 16 וילך הלך ובכה.

8. [והנה ברעתך] 'and behold, thou art in thy calamity.'

10. Kt. [בִּה יקלל בִּי] Qri ; בִּי יקלל וְכִי There is no occasion for the correction of the Qri ; the Kt. may be rendered, 'If he curseth, and if Jehovah have said to him, Curse David, who, then, shall say . . . ?'

12. Kt. [בעוני] i.e. בְּעוֹנִי on mine iniquity, i.e. the iniquity done to me. But this would be rather חֲסִי ; and the sense expressed by LXX, Pesh. Vulg. upon my affliction, i.e. בְּעָנִי, is altogether preferable. The expression ראה בְּעָנִי (את־עָנִי) פ' is a common one : I 1, 11 : Gen. 29, 32. (Qri בְּעֵינִי upon mine eye, which is interpreted by the Jews—see AV. marg.—to mean my tears !)

[קללתי] my curse may be naturally understood to signify the curse uttered upon me : here, therefore, the Kt. need not be deserted.

13. [הלך . . . הלך] Another irregular type. We should expect וְקָלַל. Comp. I 19, 23, and 13, 19 where in lieu of the expected inf. abs. (וְזָעַק) we have the frequentative tense : ותלך הלך וְזָעַק.

[לעמתי] 'over against him' AV. RV. : more exactly, parallel with him, alongside him : Ez. 1, 20. 21.

[ועפר] frequentative (I 1, 3). וְסָקַל for ויסקל would make the sequence more regular.

14. [עיפים] The name of a place is imperatively demanded in clause *a* (on account of both ויבא and שם in clause *b*). Either

עִיפִים is this place—though it has not the appearance of a prop. name, and would naturally signify *wearied* (LXX ἐκλελυμένοι)—or the name has disappeared from the text, having either been corrupted into עִיפִים, or fallen out beside it, owing to its graphical similarity with it. Lucian after עִיפִים has παρὰ τὸν Ἰορδάνην = הַיַּרְדֵּן.

[וַיִּנְפֹּשׁ] Ex. 23, 12. 31, 17⁺.

15. [וְכָל הָעָם אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל] ‘and all the people, even the men of Israel.’ But הָעָם is superfluous and is not expressed in LXX. It is further to be observed that throughout the narrative בָּל הָעָם are regularly with David: כָּל אִישׁ יִשְׂרָאֵל are with Absalom. No doubt the word has come into the text by error from the line above.

18. [לֹא] Here, of course, the Qri לוֹ is necessarily right (cf. on I 2, 3). Notice the emphatic position of both לוֹ and אֲתוֹ: so e.g. Dt. 6, 13. 13, 5.

20. [הָבוּ לָכֶם דָּבָר וְעֵצָה הֵלֶם] Jud. 20, 7. הָבוּ לָכֶם עֵצָה. also Dt. 1, 13. Jos. 18, 4.

22. [לְעֵינֵי כָל יִשְׂרָאֵל] Cf. 12, 11^b. 12^b.

23. [כַּאֲשֶׁר יִשְׁאַל] sc. הַשְׁאֵל. The Qri אִישׁ is not needed.

17, 1. [אֲבַחֲרֶהֱנָא לִי] LXX. The reflexive לִי is idiomatic with this verb, especially where one person's choice is opposed, expressly or by implication, to that of another: Gen. 13, 11. Jos. 24, 22. 1 Ki. 18, 23 etc.

2. [רַפָּה יָדַיִם] Comp. on 4, 1.

3. [כְּשׁוּב הַכֹּל וְג'] ‘as the return of the whole, is the man whom thou seekest; all the people shall be at peace’ (Keil, and substantially RV., disregarding the accentuation, which places the greatest break in the clause at הַכֹּל). This is explained to mean that if the person of David be secured by Absalom's adherents, it will be tantamount to securing the return of the people generally. But it is unnecessary to point out how awkwardly, and inaccurately, the comparison is expressed, and how little consonant with Hebrew style is the abruptness with which the last clause is attached to the one containing the comparison. The difficulty is removed by the reading of LXX, which exhibits the full text, of which MT. has preserved only a mutilated fragment: ὃν τρόπον ἐπιστρέφει ἡ νύμφη

πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα αὐτῆς· πλὴν ψυχὴν ἐνὸς ἀνδρὸς σὺ ζητεῖς, καὶ πάντι τῷ λαῷ
 ἔσται ἐν εἰρήνῃ = כְּבֹשׁ אִישׁ אֶחָד אֶתָּה מְבַקֵּשׁ כְּשׁוֹב הַכֹּלָה אֶל-אִישָׁהּ רַק נַפְשׁ אִישׁ אֶחָד אַתָּה מְבַקֵּשׁ
 'וְכָל-הָעָם וְג.' And I will bring back all the people unto thee as a
 bride returneth to her husband: thou seekest but the life of one man,
 and all the people shall be at peace.' A copyist's eye passed from
 אִישָׁהּ אֶל to אִישׁ; and the letters which remained were re-grouped
 (הַכֹּלָה אִישׁ for הַכָּל הָאִישׁ) and altered, for the purpose of extracting
 from them the best sense possible under the circumstances.

שָׁלוֹם] a (virtual) accus., though not adverbial (Keil), but as
 predicate to יִהְיֶה. The substantive verb, as Arabic shews, is
 construed—in pointed opposition to the principles of Greek and
 Latin syntax—with an *accusative*¹. Elsewhere שָׁלוֹם itself often
 constitutes the predicate: see on I 16, 4.

5. קְרָא] Better, with LXX, קְרָאִי.

6. אִם אֵין] 'if not, speak *thou*:' אִם אֵין as Gen. 30, 1
 וְאִם אֵין מֵתָה אֲנִי. Ex. 32, 32. Jud. 9, 15. 20. 2 Ki. 2, 10².

9. כְּנַפֵּל] sc. הַנַּפֵּל: cf. I 2, 13 הַבְּשֵׁר הַבָּשָׂר.

וּשְׁמַע הַשְּׁמַע] See on I 16, 4.

10. וְהוּא וְג.] 'and he (שְׁמַע v. 9), even (though) a man of valour,
 whose heart is as the heart of a lion, will melt away.' מָסַס, except
 in the poetical passages, Is. 10, 18. ψ. 58, 8 (יִמָּאֵס). 112, 10, is
 always, when used figuratively, joined with לָב (Jos. 2, 11. 5, 1. 7, 5.
 Is. 13, 7. 19, 1 al.): perhaps here the preceding לָב, though not
 in grammatical construction with יָמַס, was felt by the writer to be

¹ Strictly an accus. of limitation—'will subsist *as peace*,' the accus. defining
 the manner in which the subsisting takes place (Wright, *Arab. Gr.* ii. pp. 123,
 125, 129, 213, ed. 2).

² The athnah appears to be right (against We.). Had the meaning been
 'Shall we do after his saying, or not? speak thou' (i. e. had a *verb* to be sup-
 plied mentally after אִם, אִם לא, אִם אין, would have been in accordance
 with usage: see Gen. 24, 21 לא אִם דְּרָכָה אִם. Ex. 16, 4 בְּחֹרְרִי הֵיכָל
 הַיֵּלֶךְ מִצֻּרֵי אִם לא. Nu. 11, 23 אִם דְּרָכָה אִם. Dt. 8, 2 אִם דְּרָכָה אִם. Jud. 2,
 22. אִם אין in a disjunctive question is only used where אִם precedes, and
 where, therefore, a *subst.*, not a *verb*, has to be mentally supplied: Ex. 17, 7
 הִשָּׁבַח בְּעַץ אִם אין 13, 20 הִשָּׁבַח בְּעַץ אִם אין, הִשָּׁבַח בְּעַץ אִם אין
 is to be taken in a pregnant sense: Absalom invites Hushai not merely to say *whether* he agrees
 with Ahitophel's advice or not, but *if* he disagrees to state his views in full.

sufficiently near to indicate what part of the *בן חיל* the words *המם ימם* referred to.

11. *וּפְנִיךָ הַלָּכִים בְּקָרֶב* *battle* is an Aramaic word, in Hebrew mostly, if not entirely, confined to late writers (ψ. 55. 68. 78. 144. Job 38. Qoh. 9. Zech. 14+). No doubt *בְּקָרְבָם* *in their midst* should be read with LXX, Pesh. Vulg.

פָּנִיךָ = thy presence: comp. Ex. 33, 14. Dt. 4, 37 brought thee forth *בפניו* *with His presence*.

12. *וְנִחְנוּ* and we will light upon him. Others take *נִחְנוּ* as = *אֲנִיחְנוּ* (as Gen. 42, 11. Ex. 16, 7. 8. Nu. 32, 32. Lam. 3, 42+); but a *verb* is desiderated. The verb *נִחַח* is chosen on account of the comparison with *dew*: cf. Is. 7, 19. *כִּאֲשֶׁר יוֹפֵל* the impf. in a comparison, expressing what is *usual*, as regularly, e.g. 19, 4. Dt. 1, 44. Is. 29, 8 etc.

וְלֹא נִתַּר The jussive form is unusual: I 14, 36 (*Tenses*, § 50 *Obs.*).

13. . . . *וְאֵם אֶל עִיר* immediately after *אֵם* for emphasis. Cf. I 2, 25 (*וְאֵם לִיהוּה*); Ex. 21, 9.

וְהִשִּׂאוּ אוֹתָם עֹן The *Hif.* only Lev. 22, 16 besides, in a different application *וְהִשִּׂאוּ אוֹתָם* *cause them to bear* guilt. Here *cause* (men) *to bring* ropes = *cause* ropes to be brought.

נִמְצָא The fut. perf. after *עַד*, as after *אֵם* Gen. 24, 19; *עַד* *אֲשֶׁר אֵם* *ib.* 28, 15 al.

15. *כִּזְאוֹת וּכְזֹאוֹת* So Jos. 7, 20. 2 Ki. 5, 4. 9, 12+. Cf. 11, 25.

יַעֲצֵתִי אֲנִי 'I (emph.) counsel: ' 12, 28. 2 Ki. 10, 4 *וְאִיךָ נִעְמַד* Is. 20, 6 *אֲנַחְנוּ* Ez. 16, 60. 62.

16. *בְּעִבְרוֹת הַמַּדְבָּר* See on 15, 28.

לֹא יִבְלָע מֶלֶךְ 'lest it be swallowed up to the king' = lest the king be swallowed up (i. e. *fig.* undone, destroyed: 20, 19. 20, and often in poetry). Impersonal passives occur, though rarely, in Hebrew: Nu. 16, 29 *יִבְקַר עֲלֵיהֶם כָּל הָאָדָם* if *it be visited upon* them with (cogn. accus.) . . . Dt. 21, 3 *אֲשֶׁר לֹא עָבַד בָּהּ* wherewith *it had not been worked*. 4 *אֲשֶׁר לֹא יַעֲבֹד בּוֹ* Is. 14, 3 the hard labour wherewith (accus.) *it was worked* with thee. 16, 10. 53, 5 Ez. 16, 34 *וְאֶחָד לֹא זָנָה* Lam. 5, 5 *לֹא הִנָּחֵנוּ לָנוּ*

we are wearied, *it is not respited to us*=we are not respited. יָבִלַע ל' would be the passive of בָּלַע ל' (as הִנִּיחַ ל' in Lam. of הִנִּיחַ ל', the ל' being the *nota accusativi*, as I 23, 10.

17. [עֹמְדִים . . . וְהִלְכָה וּנ'] 'were standing at En-rogel, and a maid *used to* go and tell them, and they *would* go and tell the king; for they could not, etc.' The tenses are frequentative, and express how communication was *regularly* maintained between David and his friends in the city. Keil, not noticing the character of the tenses, has misunderstood the verse. הַשְּׂפָחָה the maid—defined in the narrator's mind by her being chosen for this office: from our point of view, *a* maid (comp. on I 19, 13).

18. [וַיֵּרָא] On this particular occasion, however, a lad saw them and told Absalom. The tense used, unlike those in *v.* 17, describes *a single act*.

19. [פָּנִי] מִפִּי הַחִירֶת, as Nu. 33, 8 מִפִּי הַחִירֶת (so Sam. Onq. Pesh. Vulg.) for מִפְּנֵי הַחִירֶת. See above, on I 12, 5.

20. [מִיכַל] The word is doubtful. מִכַּל, even supposing that מִיכַל were a legitimate formation from it, is a word used of a well, meaning *to contain black and muddy water*: not only, however, is מִיכַל not a legitimate formation from a root מִכַּל, but the sense obtained would be questionable and unsatisfactory: Ges. rivulus *parum aquae* continens is arbitrary. Friedrich Delitzsch¹ compares the Assyrian *mēkallu*, small water-channel; but the connexion between Hebrew and Assyrian is not so close as to lend a high degree of probability to the explanation of obscure Hebrew ἀπαξ εἰρημένα from the Assyrian. The versions render no help. LXX παρηλθάν μικρόν τοῦ ὕδατος; Luc. διεληλύθασιν σπεύδοντες; Targ. כְּבַר עָבְרוּ וַיִּדְּנָא; Pesh. حَبَسَ لَمْ يَجِدْ (‘they have passed on hence,’ continuing ‘because they sought water and found none’); Vulg. (cf. Luc.) Transierunt festinanter, gustata paululum aqua. If the word be not corrupt, it is one of which the meaning is unknown.

22. [עַד אֶחָד] Anomalously for אֶחָד: so Gen. 48, 22. Is. 27, 12.

¹ *Prolegomena eines Neuen Heb.-Aram. Wörterbuches zum A. T.* (1886), p. 47.

Zech. 11, 7. Obviously the form, though in appearance that of the *st. c.*, cannot be so really; though why in these four instances the vowel of the ultima should remain against custom unlengthened in the *st. abs.* (and so the *pathah* of the penultima be preserved) it is impossible to say: the passages do not resemble each other in any other common feature; and the form אָחַר occurs elsewhere too frequently in 'the flow of speech' (Ew. § 267^b) for it to be reasonably attributed to that cause, as Ew. suggests, in these four passages. As in many other cases, the anomalous form is due in all probability to an accidental corruption in the tradition which the punctuation represents.

23. [ויצו אל ביתו] i. e. gave his last directions to his house: cf. 2 Ki. 20, 1 (= Is. 38, 1) צו לביתך.

[וַיִּחְנֶק] In pause for וַיִּחְנֶק: cf. on I 15, 23. The word exemplifies well the reflexive sense often expressed by the Nif'al.

25. [הַיִּשְׂרָאֵלִי] The *Israelite*! No doubt הַיִּשְׁמַעֲלִי the *Ishmaelite* must be read, with 1 Ch. 2, 17 and LXX (cod. A) here; for a notice of another Ishmaelite among David's subjects, see 1 Ch. 27, 30.

[בַּת נָחַשׁ] On these words, see We.

26. [אַרְצֵן הַגִּלְעָד] 'in the land of Gil'ad:' cf. p. 29 note.

27^b-29^a. [וּשְׁבִי . . . מִשְׁכַּב . . . הַגִּישׁוֹ] For the order, which is unusual (*Tenses*, § 208. 3), but adds emphasis to the subj. and obj., comp. 2 Ch. 31, 6. There is, no doubt, an incongruity in the text, as amongst the articles which David's friends . . . הַגִּישׁוֹ are some (מִשְׁכַּב וּסְפּוֹת וְכֵלֵי יוֹצֵר) which would evidently be unsuitable for that purpose: but the list is a long one, and the writer may have supposed that the reader would naturally refer לִמְנוֹחַל mentally only to the latter (and longer) part of it. The alternative would be to read with LXX הַבְּיֵאִי before מִשְׁכַּב, and then וַיִּנְיִשׁוּ for הַגִּישׁוֹ, in which case the entire list would not be the *direct* object of the latter verb. מִשְׁכַּב is construed, of course, collectively. After מִשְׁכַּב LXX have καὶ ἀμφιράτους = וּמִרְבָּרִים (Pr. 31, 22).

28. [וְקָלִי . . . וְקָלִי] The second וְקָלִי is not expressed by LXX or Pesh., and has no doubt been repeated by error.

18, 3. **כִּי עֲתָה וְג'** 'for now there are ten thousand such as we,'—which yields no sense agreeable to the context. Read with LXX, Symm. Vulg. **אַתָּה** for **עֲתָה**: 'for thou art the like of us (being) ten thousand'=for thou art worth ten thousand of us. **עֲתָה** and **אַתָּה** are elsewhere confused, cf. 1 Ki. 1, 18. 20 MT. and Versions.

עור [Kt.] i.e. לְעֹזֵיר (as I 2, 28). But a *Hif.* of עור is doubtful (on 2 Ch. 28, 23, cf. on I 21, 7), and the yod may have readily found its way into the word through the influence of the preceding עיר. Read with the Ori the *Qal* לעוזר.

4. למאות Cf. I 29, 2.

5. לאט-לי ל in לאט as in לבטח (on ch. 15, 11)=*gently*. לי lit. *for me*=I pray: comp. 2 Ki. 4, 24 העצר-לי לרכב slacken *me* not the riding, except I tell thee.

6. אפרים] Luc. *Maavav*=מַחַנִּים, which Klo. adopts.

7. ... שם. 'And the slaughter was there great on that day,' etc. (not, as RV., 'And there was a great slaughter there that day:,' notice the art.). The שם, however (*together with* **היה**), overweighs the clause, and is not expressed by LXX. Probably it was introduced here by error from the line below where it is in place.—After **עשרים** add, with LXX, **איש**.

8. נפצות] The punctuation נפצות is hardly probable: it is better to follow the Qri נפצות, and to suppose that ו has become misplaced: cf. on *ch.* 14, 14.

9. [וַיִּקְרָא . . . לִפְנֵי] 'And . . . happened by chance (1, 6) before . . .', i. e. came in front of them accidentally.

[ייתן] and *he was set* or *put*. LXX καὶ ἐκρεμίσθη, Pesh. ܐܬܬܬܝܬܐ = ܐܬܬܐ, perhaps rightly. At least ܐܬܬܐ does not occur elsewhere in a similar connexion.

II. [וְהִנֵּה רֹאֵת וּמַדּוּעַ] 'and lo, thou sawest . . .,' a more vivid way of expressing 'and *if* thou sawest:' comp. on I 9, 7; and וְהִנֵּה Ex. 4, 1.

‘and it would have been *incumbent on* me, would have devolved upon me to give,’ etc.: על as Neh. 13, 13 ועליהם לחלק ועלי נדריד ψ. 56, 13; cf. Ki. 4, 7^b; 1 Ki. 4, 7^b; cf. ψ. 56, 13; etc.

12. [וְלֹא אֲנֹכִי שָׁקַל . . . לֹא אִשְׁלַח] The sequence of tenses exactly as ψ. 81, 14-17; 2 Ki. 3, 14 (with לֹלִי): *Tenses*, § 145. וְ is used as in v. 11, to subjoin an emphatic exclamation: see on 24, 3.

[שְׁמֹר־מִי בְנֵעַר] 'Have a care, *whosoever ye be*, of the young man.' Such, if the text be correct, must be the sense of מִי, on the analogy of מה v. 22. I 19, 3, though no example occurs even of מה entirely parallel. LXX φυλάξατέ μοι, Pesh. ܠܝܫܡܪܝܢܝ, i.e. שְׁמֹר־לִי as v. 5, probably rightly.

13. [או עֲשִׂיתִי בְּנַפְשׁוֹ שָׁקַר] 'Or if I had dealt against his life falsely (lit. had wrought falsehood against his soul)—and nothing is hid from the king—then thou wouldst stand aloof' (i.e. wouldst do nothing to shield me). LXX joins the first three words to v. 12^b, reading μὴ ποιῆσαι κ.τ.λ. i.e. מִעֲשׂוֹת בְּנַפְשׁוֹ שָׁקַר—'Have a care, I pray you, of the young man, even of Absalom, so as not to deal against his life falsely.' But this does not agree with what follows: for וְאַתָּה תִּתְּצֵב מִנֶּנֶדְךָ cannot mean 'and thou wouldst have to stand before him (the king):' מִנֶּנֶדְךָ never means simply *in the presence of*, but either '*from the presence of*' (Is. 1, 16) or (absolutely) *at a distance* (Gen. 21, 16. 2 Ki. 3, 22. 4, 25), *aloof*.

14. [לֹא־כֵן אַחִילָה לְפָנֶיךָ] 'Not so would I fain wait before thee,' i.e. I will not delay here in your presence—while you are making up your mind—on any such pretexts as you allege.

[עֹוֶרְנוּ חַי] Cf. 12, 21; 1 Ch. 12, 1: *Tenses*, § 161 *Obs.* 2.

[בִּלְבָּב הָאֵלֶּה] לב as in the phrases בִּלְבָבִים Ex. 15, 8 al. in the *heart* of the sea; ψ. 46, 3 al.: עַד־לֵב הַשָּׁמַיִם Dt. 4, 11.

18. [לָקַח] For this use of לָקַח, cf. 17, 19. (In Nu. 16, 1 יָקַם must be read: so Bö. We. Dillm. etc.)

[אַח־מַצֵּבֶת] The same form, Gen. 35, 14. 20 (in the *st. c.*). But the absence of the art. is irregular (on I 24, 6; *ch.* 1, 10); and it has probably fallen out.

[יָד אֲבִשְׁלוֹם] יָד as I 15, 12 in the sense of *sign, monument*.

19. [כִּי שָׁפְטוּ יְהוָה מִיַּד אִיבָיו] Cf. v. 31, and on I 24, 16.

20. [כִּי עַל כֵּן] (Gen. 18, 5 al.) must be read with the Qri: כֵּן has fallen out before the following בֵּן.

21^b. [בושי] Probably הכושי should be read, as *vv.* 21^a. 22. 23. 31. 32.

22. [ויהי מה] as Job 13, 13 ויעבר אני ואדברה מה עלי = and let come upon me *what will*.

[למה זה אני צם] 12, 23 למה זה אתה רץ.

[ולכה] Merely an orthographic variation for וילך: see on I 1, 26.

[אין בשרה מצאת] Probably 'no message *finding* or *attaining* (aught),' i. e. no message that will secure you a reward. But the expression is peculiar: and it is far from certain that the text is sound.

23. [ויהי מה] Prefix, with LXX, ויאמר, which is required by Hebrew idiom.

[דרך הכנר] by the way to the 'Circle' or Plain, viz. of Jordan. The word bears a specific geographical sense: Gen. 13, 12 ערי הכנר. 19, 17. 25. Dt. 34, 3: כנר הירדן Gen. 13, 10. 11. 1 Ki. 7, 46.

24. [בין שני השערים] i. e. in the space between the outer and inner gates of the city gateway.

26. [אל השער] 'to the *porter*.' LXX, Pesh. Vulg. vocalized אל השער, which is accepted even by Keil as preferable to MT.: the king was sitting *within* the gateway, *v.* 24, the watchman called out directly to him, *v.* 25, and here, *v.* 26^b, receives from him an immediate reply: he called, therefore, not to the porter, but *into the gate*, addressing himself directly to David.

[ויאמר הנה איש] Add, with LXX, אחר.

28. [ויקרא] We. cleverly ויקרב, — evidently unaware that his conjecture was supported by Lucian καὶ προσῆλθεν Ἀχιμαas. In 27, Ahima'az is still at a distance: his *drawing near* is just a point which a Hebrew narrator would mention, before stating that he addressed the king.

29. [שלום] The Massorah (see Norzi, *Minḥath Shai*, ad loc.) has a note ג' סבירין השלום (above, on I 12, 5), viz. here, I 16, 4, and 2 Ki. 9, 19. But see note on I 16, 4.

[ראיתי וג'] Keil: 'I saw the great commotion at Joab's sending the servant of the king and thy servant.' But the position of יואב makes this rendering impossible. In all probability את עבד המלך

is a correction, intended as a substitute for the less courtly *second* person **את עבדך**. The correction found its way into the text, in a wrong place, by the side of the original reading, and the conjunction ו was added, for the purpose of producing the semblance of a coherent sentence. Read, therefore, **ראיתי ההמון הגדול לשלח יואב, את עבדך**. So We. Kp. Stade, Klo.—For **מה**, cf. Pr. 9, 13. I 19, 3.

19, 1. **וירגז**] Of mental perturbation, usually through anger, but also sometimes through fear (Is. 32, 10. 11 : comp. the **לב רגז** of Dt. 28, 65). Here, not so much definitely in grief, as through the shock which paralysed and unnerved the king.

וכה אמר בלכתו וג'] The entire narrative is remarkable for both its minuteness and its vividness ; but especially so just here. We. (*Einleitung*, 1878, p. 227¹) calls attention to the graphic **בלכתו**. Observe in what follows the feeling which David throws into the expression of his sorrow by the addition of the pronoun **מי יתן מותי** **אני תחתך אבשלום בני בני**.

5. **לאת**] Only here : comp. **לויט**, **הליט** I 21, 10. I Ki. 19, 13. Is. 25, 7⁺. Prob. **לאת** should be pointed (We.) : cf. p. 132 note.

7. **כי לא . . . כי**] The second **כי** is resumptive of the first (on I 14, 39).

8. **רבר על לב**] as Is. 40, 2 al.

9. **לפני המלך**] The verse should end here. With the following words the scene changes, and a different subject is introduced.

10. **ויהי . . . נדון**] 'And all the people were *in a state of mutual strife*.' The *Nif.* of **דן** is not found elsewhere : but such would be its force : comp. **נוכח** Job 23, 7, and **נשפט** Pr. 29, 9. **ויהי** and the ptc., as explained on I 23, 26.

מעל אבשלום] The people picture David as having fled from Absalom, as from one whom his presence encumbered : cf. **מעל** in Gen. 13, 9. 11 ; 25, 6 ; Ex. 10, 28 ; Neh. 13, 28 **מעלי** **ואבריחתו מעלי**.

11. At the end of this verse, LXX expresses the clause which stands now in MT. as *v.* 12^b, viz. **ודבר כל ישראל בא אל המלך**. Evidently *v.* 11 is its right place ; it is required here to explain

¹ = *Die Composition des Hex. und der hist. Bücher des A.T.s* (1889), p. 262.

David's action described in 12^a: on the contrary, as 12^b, it interrupts the close connexion which subsists between 12^a and 13^a. (It is followed in 12^b by the words **אל ביתו** repeated by error from the middle of the verse: observe, **המלך** precedes each time.)

14. **תמרו**] See on I 15, 5.

תהיה לפני] **היה לפני** suggests the idea of being in a person's service: comp. 2 Ki. 5, 2^b; and *ch.* 16, 19 *end.*

17. **וירר**] viz. from the hill country of Judah to the depression through which the Jordan runs, *v.* 25. Cf. Luke 10, 30.

18. The first four words of this verse, describing who accompanied Shimei, belong to *v.* 17: the rest of *v.* 18 relates to *Ziba*, forming with 19^a a sort of parenthesis: the purport of the allusion to Shimei appears in 19^b ff.

ועלחו] Of uncertain meaning. The word does not otherwise occur in a sense appropriate here; elsewhere, it means in *Qal* to *come forcibly* (of a spirit, I 10, 6 al.), sometimes (though the *Hif.* is more common in this sense) to *advance unchecked*, to prosper (*ψ.* 45, 5. Is. 53, 10 al.). Here, the rendering in closest accordance with the general meaning of the root is to *rush down to*, *dash into* (comp. LXX *κατεῦθοναν* *came straight down to*: Vulg. *irrum-pentes Jordanem*). The word excites suspicion: but if correct, it must be intended to indicate the zeal with which Ziba and his men exerted themselves to reach the Jordan in time to conduct the king across¹. The first four words of *v.* 18 being joined to *v.* 17, **וְיָצִיבָא וְנ'** is left without a predicate: and as the pred. introduced by *simple* ו is barely defensible (2 Ki. 11, 1 Kt.: *Tenses*, § 129), it is better to suppose the ו to have arisen by dittography from **ואתו**, and to read simply **ועלחו**. Render, therefore, 'And Ziba etc. *sped down to* Jordan before the king, and *crossed over the ford* (see on *v.* 19) in order to bring the king's household over,' etc.

19. **והעברה העברה**] 'And the ferry-boat² *kept passing over*,' i. e. (?)

¹ In Arab. **עלה** is *recte se habuit*: in Aram. *to cleave* (I 6, 14 Targ. Pesh.; *ψ.* 136, 13 Targ.); whence Ges. (after Abu 'lWalid) *fiderunt transeundo* (RV. went through). But such a sense would be isolated in Heb., and imply a rather violent metaphor.

² *Had gone over* (Keil) would have been **והעברה עברה**.

crossed to and fro. But העברה is not found elsewhere with the meaning *ferry-boat*; and probably we should restore with We. (after LXX) וַיַּעְבְּרוּ הָעֶבְרָה 'and they crossed over the ford (15, 28) in order to bring the king's household over, and to do what he thought good.' The words will then describe the purpose with which Ziba and his attendants, *v.* 18^b, came down to the Jordan.—On לעביר, see on I 2, 28.

[בעברו בירדן] = 'as he was *about* to pass over Jordan' (so RV. *marg.*): cf. on I 18, 19. It is plain from *vv.* 34, 39 (Kimham *shall* pass over with me), 40 that David did not cross until *after* the conversation with Shimei.

23. לא יומת איש בישראל. [היום יומת איש בישראל] Comp. Saul's reply, I 11, 13. איש ביום הזה.

25. [עשה] as Dt. 21, 12^b.

לכת [למן-היום לכת המלך] 'from the day, the going of the king,' being in apposition with היום. An unusual construction: but another instance, exactly similar, occurs Ex. 9, 18. On היום אשר בא, see on I 24, 5.

26. [כי בא ירושלם] 'when Jerusalem—i. e. the inhabitants of Jerusalem—came,' etc.: comp. I 6, 13 ובית-שמש קוצרים. Nevertheless, the construction is unusual: and *Jerusalem* in the sense of the people of Jerusalem is not quite parallel to *Judah* for the people of Judah in *v.* 16: moreover, the sequel ויאמר לו almost requires that 26^a should contain some statement about *Mephibosheth*: after it has just been stated (25^a) that Mephibosheth expressly came down to meet David, we do not expect to be told that the king addressed him, as it were accidentally, when the Jerusalemites arrived *en masse* to greet him. Hence it is better to read מִירוּשָׁלַם 'when he came from Jerusalem . . .'

27. כי אמר עבדך לו. LXX, Pesh. Vulg. חֲבִשָּׁה-לִי. The text might express merely what Mephibosheth *thought*: the reading of the versions makes it clear that the command was actually given to Ziba, and affords a more substantial ground for וירגל בעבדך in *v.* 28.

29. [ומה . . . צדקה] See on I 26, 18.

30. [תרבר . . . דברך] with a touch of contempt: otherwise, of course, in the *first* person, Gen. 24, 33.

[אמרתי] I have said (viz. this moment) = *I say*: this is my decision.

32. [הירדן] *to* Jordan (see *v.* 37).

[לשלחו] *to escort* him (προσέμπευ), as Gen. 12, 20. 18, 16 al.

[את-הירדן] A mixture of two readings אֶת-הַיַּרְדֵּן (as *vv.* 37, 40) and בִּירְדֵּן (*v.* 19). Probably the less common ב is original. The Kt. is destitute of all philological analogy, and, in fact, meaningless. אֶת-בִּירְדֵּן cannot express '*alveum Jordanis*,' as Ges. strangely thought (*Thes.* 169): and if the narrator had wished to convey the idea τὸ ἐν τῷ Ἰορδάνῃ—though that would here have had no meaning—he would have written אֶת אֲשֶׁר בִּירְדֵּן. Keil's explanation (derived from Bö.) is totally inconsistent with Hebrew usage.

33. [בשיבתו] Probably an error for בְּשִׁבְתִּי. שִׁיבָה is a very irregular and doubtful form from יָשַׁב; and the י may have been introduced accidentally into the word through the influence of שִׁיבָה in *v.* 34 (We.). On גָּדוֹל, see on I 25, 2.

34. [את-שִׁיבְתְּךָ] LXX: see Ruth 4, 15.

36. [אל] = על: see 15, 33; and cf. 8, 7.

37. [כמעט ונ'] *with the like of a little* (= *just*) would, etc.

39. [תבחר עלי] choose (and lay) upon me: cf. Gen. 30, 28 נָקְבָה הָרָבוּ עָלַי מְאֹד מֶחֱרָ וּמִתֵּן 34, 12; שָׂכַרְךָ עָלַי.

41. [ויעבירו] Kt. וַיַּעֲבִירוּ (as I 14, 19); Qri הָעֲבִירוּ: LXX עָבְרוּ were *passing on with* . . . 'The meaning must be that all Judah and a part of Israel escorted the king from Gilgal to Jerusalem 20, 2. This is expressed *clearly* by the reading of LXX, by that of MT. it is expressed very indistinctly, if at all' (We.).

43. [אלי] Cf. *v.* 44, and on I 5, 10.

[האכול ונ'] i.e. have we obtained any advantage from our tribal connexion with David? A side-glance at the Benjaminites, who, it may be inferred from I 22, 7, had been benefited by their connexion with Saul (Th. from Michaelis).

[אם נשאאת נשא לנו] 'or has anything been carried away by us?' (Th. Keil). Such at least appears to be the meaning intended:

but it is very difficult to account for the form נִשְׂאָת grammatically. Ew. § 240^d treats it as an inf. abs. *Nif.* from נִשָּׂא with the feminine ending ת, formed on the analogy of the inf. abs. in ת which occurs occasionally with verbs ל'ה (on 6, 20). Such a form, however, unusual even in verbs ל'ה, is unparalleled in verbs ל'א; and the *gere* moreover would on this theory be inexplicable (König, pp. 632-4). König, following Ol. p. 598, regards the form as a fem. ptcp. (as it no doubt is, Zech. 5, 7. 1 Ch. 14, 2: cf. נִפְלְאָת Dt. 30, 11): but a fem. ptcp. is not here admissible syntactically—even if treated as a subst. (with נִשְׂאָת as a *Pi'el*), the sense obtained would be questionable in itself, and the clause would balance האכול אכלנו very imperfectly. There seems to be no alternative but to treat נִשְׂאָת as an error for נִשָּׂא, which would be the normal inf. abs. *Nif.*: the two clauses will then balance one another properly; and as נִשָּׂא may mean to *carry off, take away*, with the passive the meaning of the whole will be 'Or has there been aught carried away—gained—by us¹?'

44. [ידות] Metaph. (note the *fem.* pl.)=*parts*: so Gen. 43, 34.

וְגַם בְּדוֹד אֲנִי מֶמֶךְ 'and also in David I am (more) than thou.' וגם, however, points to something *additional*; whereas the sentence as thus understood adds nothing to what has been just said עֶשֶׂר בְּמֶלֶךְ : יְדוֹת לִי בְּמֶלֶךְ for it is evidently impossible to draw a distinction between המלך and דוד, as though 'David' expressed or meant more than 'the king.' LXX καὶ πρωτότοκος ἐγὼ ἢ σὺ², i. e. בְּכוֹר for בְּדוֹד 'and I am also *the firstborn* rather than thou: ' see 1 Ch. 5, 2. So Th. Ew. We. Stade, Klo. It is not true that בְּכוֹר מֶנ is 'a phrase incompatible with the meaning of בְּכוֹר' (Keil); for it does not imply that Judah was in some measure a firstborn: מֶנ may be

¹ AV. RV. 'Or hath he given us any gift?' *conceal* the difficulty of the clause: נִשָּׂא nowhere means *gave*, nor נִשְׂאָת *gift*! נִשָּׂא is rendered *furnished* in 1 Ki. 9, 11: but the construction there is altogether different: נִשָּׂא אֶת שְׁלֹמֹה בַעֲצֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל lit. *lifted up, supported, assisted* Solomon with cedar-trees; so Ezr. 1, 4 al. יִשְׂאוּהוּ אֲנָשִׁי מְקוֹמוֹ בַּחֶף let the men of his place *assist* him with silver.

² The following words καὶ γὰρ ἐν τῷ Δαυὶδ εἰμι ὑπὲρ σέ are a doublet representing the existing MT.

used to express the idea of *rather than*, and *not*: ψ . 52, 5 אהבת רע מוטב; Hab. 2, 16 קלון מכבוד שבעת thou art filled with disgrace *rather than* glory.

20, 3. [אלִמְנִית חַיִּית ' (*in*) widowhood of livingness'—the English is not more singular than the Hebrew. The punctuation can hardly express the sense intended by the writer. The application of the adverbial accus., which it implies, is unusually harsh; and the idea which the entire expression is supposed to convey is difficult, if not impossible, to seize¹. We would point אֶל־מְנוֹת חַיִּית, supposing that being treated as widows, although their husband was alive, they are called by a figure of speech, not without parallels in other languages, 'living widows' (so LXX $\chi\rho\alpha\iota \xi\omega\sigma\alpha\iota$).

5. [ויִיָּחַר Qri וְיִוָּחַר, which may be either *Qal* (so Ol. § 241^c: cf. וַיִּתְּחַן *v.* 9 from אָחַז) from אָחַר², or *Hif.* lit. *shewed, exhibited* delay (so Ges. *I.g.* p. 377; Stade, § 498^c; König, p. 397³). How the Kt. is to be vocalized is uncertain. Ol. suggests ('perhaps') וַיִּיָּחַר (for וַיִּאָּחַר), which is accepted by Stade, § 112^c (and adopted by him in preference to the Qri). We have indeed תָּחַלְתִּי for תָּאֲחִיל Jer. 2, 36, וַיִּתְּחַן for וַיִּאָּחַז Dt. 33, 21, and a few similar cases: but the *yod*—וַיִּיָּחַר for וַיִּאָּחַר = וַיִּאָּחַר—would be without parallel. On the whole, it seems best with König to suppose 'an error for ו, and to acquiesce in the correction of the Qri. In any case, there is no need to postulate a verb יָחַר = אָחַר, and to punctuate with Mühlau-Volck as a *Piel* וַיִּיָּחַר.

6. [אֲבִישִׁי Pesh. יִוָּאֵב rightly: otherwise, as *v.* 7 speaks only of the *men* of Joab, the mention of Joab in *v.* 8 is unprepared.

[פֶּן מֵצֵא 'lest he *have found* . . .': cf. 2 Ki. 2, 16, and *Tenses*, § 41 *Obs.* But the following וַהֲצִיל (perf. with *waw* conv., which regularly follows פֶּן with the *impf.*, e. g. 12, 28. Ex. 34, 15 f.) suggests that here מֵצֵא may be simply a clerical error for יִמְצֵא. In 2 Ki. 2, 16 the past tense is defended by the following וַיִּשְׁלִיכֵהוּ.

¹ AV. *living in widowhood* yields an excellent sense; but unfortunately is neither a rendering, nor a legitimate paraphrase, of the Hebrew.

² This is indeed וַיִּאָּחַר in Gen. 32, 5, but both וַיִּאָּחַב and וַיִּאָּהֵב occur from אָהַב.

³ In Aram. the *Afel* וַיִּיָּחַר, אִיחַר, is in use, which might support this view.

[והציל עינינו] LXX καὶ σκιάσει τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἡμῶν: Pesh. ܕܫܬܪܩ and pluck (*lit.* dig) out our eyes: Targ. (paraphrasing) ܕܫܬܪܩ and distress us: Vulg. et effugiat nos. Ewald, *Hist.* iii. 262 (E. T. 193), Keil, We. follow LXX, treating הציל as a denom. from צל 'and cast a shadow (or cloud) over our eye,' metaph. for 'occasion us anxiety.' For the eye, as the organ in which the Hebrew saw changes of emotion, or mental states, expressed, comp. I 14, 27. פס 6, 8. 88, 10. Job 11, 20. 17, 7 etc. In this case, however, הציל should be read, not הציל. AV. *escape us*, with marg. 'Heb. deliver himself from our eyes:' but this supplies more than is legitimate, neither *himself* nor *from* being expressed—or even implied—in the Hebrew! Ges. by a preferable method arrives at a similar sense: 'Singulare est פס הציל עין פס auferre oculum alicuius, i. e. eum fallere, subtrahere se oculis eius:' RV. 'and escape out of our sight' was no doubt reached similarly. Bö. Th., in agreement virtually with Pesh., 'and tear away our eye,' i. e. harm us irretrievably. It is true that הציל has usually the sense of tearing away so as to rescue; but the more primitive sense of the root *extraxit, evellit* (see Ges.: نَمَلَ *exemit, eduxit* rem, v. c. festucam ex oculo, dentem) is seen in passages such as Gen. 31, 9. 16 or Amos 3, 12 or in the *Hithp.* Ex. 33, 6 *to tear or strip off* oneself; and it is possible that it may have remained in use in this particular phrase, though this is the only example of its occurrence. With עין as object, some word might indeed have been expected, expressing more distinctly the idea of tearing or plucking out: but though it is impossible to dogmatise on the meaning of the phrase, this is perhaps, on the whole, the explanation least open to objection. The explanation of Ges. labours under the disadvantage of giving to הציל a *metaphorical* sense in no apparent connexion with the ordinary usage of the word (to take away for the purpose of *rescuing*). Ewald's explanation is clever: but *to cast a shade* over the eye is not quite the same as *to cloud* it.

7. [אנשי יואב] LXX ἀνδρες Ἰωάβ rightily.

8. [הם עם . . . ועמשה בא] exactly as Jud. 19, 11; cf. on I 9, 5.

[ויואב וג'] 'and Joab was girt with his garment (Lev. 6, 3), his

clothing, and upon it was the girdle of a sword fastened (i. e. the sword) upon his loins in its sheath.' The sentence is involved and obscure: though the fact is effectively concealed in the free rendering of RV. מְרוּ לְבוֹשׁוֹ is a strange combination; and *warrior's dress*, the sense that seems to be required, is elsewhere expressed by the punctuation מְרוּ (מְרִי), I 4, 12. 17, 38. 39. 18, 4. Jud. 3, 16: whether however מְרוּ or מְרִי be read, חָגַר לְבוֹשׁ would be the verb naturally used with it: חָגַר also (the *fem.* מִצְמַדָּת referring only to the *sword*) appears to be superfluous. The text is in some disorder. The most plausible restoration is that of Klo., who supposes a word to have fallen out: וַיֹּאבֶד חֶרֶב בְּיָדוֹ מִתַּחַת לְבוֹשׁוֹ 'and as for Joab a sword was in his hand underneath his warrior's dress (cf. Jud. 3, 16), and upon it (i. e. outside) he was girt with a sword fastened upon' etc. The words will then mention the fact that Joab held a sword concealed in his (left) hand, which indeed seems required by the sequel (v. 10): the sword girt outside was the one which fell just afterwards to the ground, and so no doubt prevented 'Amasa's suspicions being aroused. The Old Latin, which We. here follows, yields a heavy and encumbered sentence, which can scarcely be original.

וְהָיָא יֵצֵאָה וְתִפֹּל, [וְהוּא יֵצֵא וְתִפֹּל] Read, with LXX, and it (the sword) came out, and fell. The text is contrary to idiom. With the emph. הוּא, the form of the sentence would be וְהָיָא יֵצֵא וְתִפֹּל: (see on I 9, 5).

10. [נִשְׁמַר ב'] reflexively, *guarded himself*: so 2 Ki. 6, 10.

[וְלֹא שָׁנָה לוֹ] I 26, 8.

11. [עָלָיו] *over* or *by* him, i. e. by 'Amasa.

[מִי אִשֶּׁר . . . לְדוֹר אַחֲרֵי יוֹאָב:] in form as Ex. 32, 26: cf. on I 11, 12.

12. [וַיֵּסֶב . . . הַשָּׂדֶה] *into* the field: cf. on 6, 10.

[כָּל הַבָּא עָלָיו וְעָמַד] is the pf. with *waw* conv., carrying on (Ges. § 132 Rem. 2), as a frequentative, the ptc. כָּל-הַבָּא (=whosoever came) in *past* time, just as it does in *present* time (e. g.) Jer. 21, 9 הַיּוֹצֵא וְנָפַל whoso goeth out and falleth to the Chaldaeans, etc. (*Tenses*, § 117).

14. [אבלה ובית מעכה] Probably אַבְלָה בית מעכה 'to Abel of Beth-Ma'achah' should be read with Ew. Th. We. Klo. as in *v.* 15.

[ובל-הברים] No place or people named הברים is known: and after the mention of Abel and (*or of*) Beth-Ma'achah as the goal of Sheba's movements, the words *and all the Berites*, if treated as coupled to them, yield no intelligible sense. The athnah, then, must be moved back to מעכה. The sense of what follows turns upon the meaning of אַחֲרָיו אִף. ויבאו אַף בֵּא אַחֲרִי is not a mere synonym of either הֵלֵךְ אַחֲרָיו (to *follow*), or רָדַף אַחֲרָיו (to *pursue*): it means to *enter after some one* into a place, as Ex. 14, 17 ויבאו אַחֲרֵיהֶם viz. into the sea (as *vv.* 23, 28, explicitly); I 26, 3 Saul *came in* after him into the wilderness; 2 Ki. 11, 15; 2 Ch. 26, 17; so בֵּא אַחֲרֵי Nu. 25, 8. Hence 'וַיָּבֹאוּ אַף' will mean, '*and went in after him*,' viz. as is required by the context, into Abel of Beth-Ma'achah. This shews that the subject of ויעברו, as well as the object in אַחֲרָיו, is Sheba; and lends at the same time plausibility to Klo.'s proposal to read, instead of the obscure כָּל הַבְּרִיתִים (after LXX καὶ πάντες ἐν Χερρεῖ), וְכָל-הַבְּכָרִים *and all the Bichrites* (the following 'ל' as I 14, 19)¹. Sheba is described in *v.* 1 as בֶּן-נָכְרִי; and the meaning of the verse will then be that the members of his family or clan took part with him and *went in after him* into the city in which he had taken refuge². The narrative reverts to Sheba's *pursuers* in *v.* 15.

אִף] אִף simply = גַּם (not as = *how much more*: on I 14, 30) is very unusual in plain narrative, being confined chiefly to poetry, and where it occurs in prose having generally some rhetorical force³. Here it does not in fact appear to be required, and perhaps arose by error out of the first two letters of אַחֲרָיו: it is not expressed by LXX.

¹ Though it does not usually follow the subject *immediately* (Jer. 44, 25).

² Most moderns read (after Vulg. omnesque viri electi) וְכָל-הַבְּכָרִים *and all the young men* (viz. followed after him [Joab]; or pursued after him [Sheba]): but this seems to be inconsistent with the meaning of בֵּא אַחֲרֵי.

³ אִף Gen. 18, 13, 23, 24: with a pron. אִף אֲנִי Gen. 40, 16 and with singular frequency in Lev. 26 (*vv.* 16, 24, 28, 41, and וְאִף *vv.* 39, 40, 42, 44); אִף הֵם Dt. 2, 11, 20, אִף הוּא 2 Ki. 2, 14: alone, Nu. 16, 14. Dt. 15, 17 and here. These are all the occurrences in prose from Gen. to 2 Kings.

15. [וישפכו] alluding to the earth of which the סללה was constructed. So regularly, as 2 Ki. 19, 32. Anglice, 'threw up.'

[ותעמד בחל] The ב is difficult. חל is explained to mean the outer and smaller wall surrounding a city, between which and the principal wall there would be a space, consisting, at least partly, of a moat. Perhaps the word may have been understood to include this space (Ges. Keil), a view which would be supported by 1 Ki. 21, 23, if the text there be sound (see 2 Ki. 9, 10). Render, then (with Keil), 'And it (the סללה) stood in the moat.'

[משחיתם להפיל החומה] 'were destroying, to cause the wall to fall,' i. e. were battering it. Cf. Ez. 26, 4 וישחתו חומות צר : the ptcp. here of course implying that the action was only in *process*, and not completed. The expression is, however, a little peculiar; and Ew. Bö. Th. treat the word as a denom. of שחת *pit*—were making a *pit* to cause the wall to fall, i. e. were *undermining* it (RV. marg.). LXX have ἐνοοῦσαν, which may represent מַחְשְׁבִים Prov. 24, 8 (We.)—'were devising to bring the wall down.' Perhaps this is the true reading: it is adopted by Klo.

18-19. [רבר ירברו ונ'] 'They were wont to speak aforetime, saying, Let them but enquire at Abel, and so they finished (a matter). I (consist of) the peaceable (and) faithful ones of Israel,' etc.; i. e. Abel was famed from of old for the wisdom of its inhabitants, hence a proverb arose advising people to consult them in any difficult undertaking. In 19^a the woman, in saying אנכי, speaks in the name of the community: hence she uses 1 ps. sg. (as I 5, 10), though the predicate is in the plural (referring to the individual members of it: comp. Gen. 34, 30 ואני מתי מספר). ואני מתי is a 'suspended' *st. c.*, to be explained on the principle of אשת בעלת אוב I 28, 7 where see note. LXX have ἡρωτημένους ἡρωτήθη ἐν τῇ Ἀβελ καὶ ἐν Δαν εἰ ἐξέλιπον ἃ ἔθεντο οἱ πιστοὶ τοῦ Ἰσραὴλ [ἐρωῶντες ἐπερωτήσουσιν ἕνα ἐν Ἀβελ καὶ οὕτως, εἰ ἐξέλιπον. ἐγὼ εἰμι εἰρη-νικά τῶν στηριγμάτων Ἰσραὴλ], σὺ δὲ ζητεῖς, κ.τ.λ. Here the bracketed words are evidently a correction made to express a text resembling the existing MT. and introduced already into cod. B by the side of the original LXX version, which precedes. The text presupposed

by the original LXX would read as follows:—שְׂאוּל יִשְׂאֵל בְּאַבֶּל וּבְדָן 'Let them ask in Abel and in Dan whether that had ever come to an end which the faithful of Israel had established!' which is adopted by Ew. *Hist.* iii. 264 (E. T. 195) and We.; i. e. if one desired to find a place in which old Israelitish institutions were most strictly preserved, he was told to apply to Abel and to Dan: why should Joab seek to destroy a city that was thus true to its hereditary character and nationality?

[שְׂאוּל יִשְׂאֵל] The inf. abs. in *Qal*, while the principal verb is in a derived conjugation, as happens occasionally (Ew. § 312^b): with Pi'el, as here, Jos. 24, 10²; with Hif. I 23, 22. Gen. 46, 4. Is. 31, 5; with Hithpo'lel and Hithpo'el Is. 24, 19; most frequently with Nif., *ch.* 23, 7. Ex. 19, 13. 21, 20. 22, 11. 12. Is. 40, 30. Jer. 10, 5. 34, 3. 49, 12 (contrast 25, 29). Mic. 2, 4. Nah. 3, 13. Zech. 12, 3. Job 6, 2, and with Hof. in the formula מוֹת יִמָּוֶת Ex. 19, 12 (and frequently). But the statement in Ges. § 131. 3^b Rem. 2 that the infin. in such cases is 'oftener' in *Qal* than in the conj. of the principal verb is incorrect: with Pi'el and Hif., the inf. *Qal* is extremely exceptional, and even with Nif. it does not predominate.

21. [הנה . . . משלך] The fut. instans. with a *passive* ptcp.: cf. I 19, 11.—On מועל, here and *v.* 22, see I 28, 15 *foot-note*.

22. [ותבוא . . . העם] 'In LXX there is a doublet: καὶ εἰσῆλθε πρὸς πάντα τὸν λαὸν and καὶ ἐλάλησε πρὸς πᾶσαν τὴν πόλιν, the latter is genuine, and the Hebrew text to which it points (וַתְּדַבֵּר אֶל-כָּל-הָעִיר) is preferable to MT. Cf. the interchange of ותבוא and ותאמר 14, 4' (We.).

23. [אל] a strong case of אל = על: contrast 23^b and 8, 16.

[כל-הַצָּבָא יִשְׂרָאֵל] Of course יִשְׂרָאֵל cannot be a *genitive* after הַצָּבָא: it must therefore be in apposition with it. This appositional construction, however, 'all the host, Israel' is harsh, and, since no relation of *identity* subsists between *the host* and *Israel* (as in 10, 17 between הַצָּבָא and הַנְּבוֹרִים), unsuitable. Grammar will only admit one of two alternatives: כָּל-הַצָּבָא יִשְׂרָאֵל, or simply כָּל-הַצָּבָא (cf. 8, 16).

¹ We.'s הַשִּׁמּוֹיִם is a form not in use.

² בָּרַךְ might indeed be inf. abs. Pi'el (as רָפָא); but this is elsewhere בָּרַךְ.

[הכרי] Kt. הַכְּרִי: Qri assimilates to 8, 16 הַכְּרִי recurs 2 Ki. 11, 4. 19 (הַכְּרִי וְהַרְצִים), and probably signifies *Carians*. The king's body-guard appears to have consisted of foreigners. The derivation from כּוּר *to dig* (?) is altogether precarious.

24. [אדרם] LXX Ἀδωνειραμ, as 1 Ki. 4, 6. 5, 28 אֲדוֹנִירָם. The form אֲדוֹרָם occurs also 1 Ki. 12, 18 where LXX cod. B Ἀραμ, cod. A Ἀδωνειραμ; in the parallel passage 2 Ch. 10, 18 הָדוֹרָם (LXX Ἀδωνειραμ). The variation is not greater than attaches to many less familiar names, when they occur in parallel texts: see e.g. Nu. 26, or Ezra 2 *passim* (RV. *marg.*). The true name here is probably אֲדוֹנִירָם (cf. מַלְכִּירָם); הָדוֹרָם is a *Hamathite* name (see on 8, 10).

[המס] The derivation of מַס is uncertain, but the meaning is clear. It denotes (a) *forced labour, task-work*, such as an Eastern monarch is wont to exact from his subjects; (b) a body of men engaged in task-work. The מַס appears first as an institution in Israel at the end of David's reign: it was more fully organized by Solomon, who needed it for the purpose of carrying on his buildings: Adoniram was the officer who superintended it: how unpopular it was, may be inferred from the fact that the populace, disappointed at Rehoboam's refusal to relax his father's imposts, wreaked their vengeance on Adoniram and stoned him (1 Ki. 12, 18). Phrases used in connexion with it are הָעֵלָה מִמִּשְׂרָאֵל מַס to bring up (=to levy) a מַס out of Israel 1 Ki. 5, 27, cf. 9, 15 הָעֵלָה לְמַס עֶבֶד to bring up (levy) for the forced service of a labourer, *ib.* 21: הִיָּה לְמַס Dt. 20, 11 al. to become (subject) to forced service: הִיָּה לְמַס עֶבֶד Gen. 49, 15 to become (subject) to the forced service of a labourer. In Jud. 1, 28. 30. 33. 35 it is applied to denote the state to which certain Canaanites were reduced by their Israelitish conquerors.

26. [הַיָּתִירִי] i. e. of Jair, a Gileadite family, Nu. 32, 41 al. But Pesh. יָצַח יָצַח, whence Th. Klo. would restore הַיָּתִירִי of *Jattir* (in Judah: see I 30, 27. Jos. 15, 48. 21, 14). This *may* be correct: but it is rash to argue in support of it from the assumed identity of 'Ira the לָדוּד here with 'Ira הַיָּתִירִי (so MT.: but Pesh. הַיָּתִירִי) the *warrior* of 23, 38. (Luc. δ'Ιεθρ, i. e. הַיָּתִירִי.)

21—24. *An Appendix to the main narrative of the Book, of miscellaneous contents: (a) 21, 1–14 the famine in Israel stopped through the sacrifice of the sons of Saul by the Gibeonites; (b) 21, 15–22 exploits against the Philistines; (c) 22 David's Hymn of Triumph (= ψ. 18); (d) 23, 1–7 David's 'Last Words'; (e) 23, 8–39 further exploits against the Philistines, and list of David's heroes; (f) 24 David's census of the people¹.*

(a) **21, 1–14.** *Saul's sons sacrificed by the Gibeonites.*

וְאֵל בֵּית הַדָּמִים [and for his bloody house] would require imperatively **וְאֵל בֵּית הַדָּמִים אֲשֶׁר לוֹ**: the pron. could not in a case like the present be dispensed with. LXX καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον αὐτοῦ ἀδικία διὰ τὸ αὐτὸν θανάτῳ αἱμάτων = **וְאֵל-בֵּיתָה דָּמִים**² 'upon Saul and upon his house (rests) blood, because he slew the Gibeonites.' The words in MT. have simply been wrongly divided (cf. *z.* 12; 5, 2): **בֵּיתָה** is the old orthography for **בֵּיתוֹ**, no doubt once written uniformly in Hebrew (as in Moabitic), but afterwards, except in a few sporadic instances, modernized. See the Introduction, § 2.

בַּמָּה Cf. Mic. 6, 6 **יְהוָה אֶקְרָא**—In **וּבְרָנוּ**, the imper. is used instead of the more normal voluntative, for the purpose of expressing with somewhat greater force the intention of the previous verb: cf. *1 Ki.* 1, 12; *Ew.* § 347^a; *Tenses*, § 65.

לִּי Qri, assimilating to the next clause, **לְנִי**. But see on *I* 5, 10. 30, 22.

[**וְאֵין-לָנוּ וּג'** (against the accents) 'and it is not open to us to put any man to death in Israel.' **אֵין ל'**, as more frequently in the later language, *Ezra* 9, 15. 2 *Ch.* 22, 9 al.: *Tenses*, § 202. 1. Cf. *ch.* 14, 19. **אֵשׁ (יֵשׁ) ל'**

¹ In this Appendix, *a* and *f* in style and manner are closely related, as also *b* and *e*. Further, as the Appendix interrupts the continuous narrative *ch.* 9–20. *1 Ki.* 1–2 (p. 221 note), it may be inferred that it was placed where it now stands after the separation had been effected between the Books of Samuel and Kings. Its compiler, presumably, thus lived at a later date than the compiler of the main narrative of Samuel.

² ἀδικία αἱμάτων is a paraphrase of **דָּמִים**: **δὸς δὲ αὐτὸν θανάτῳ** is a partial doublet to **περὶ οὗ ἐθανάτωσεν** in the following clause.

לכם] 'מה אתם אמרים לעשה לכם' 'What say (think) ye (that) I should do for you?' So Ew. (§ 336^b), Keil, כי being (unusually) omitted. The constr. 'What do ye say? I will do it for you' = whatsoever ye say I will do for you (so in effect AV. RV.) yields a better sense: but וְאֵעֲשֶׂה (which is actually expressed by LXX) would in that case be more in accordance with usage (cf. on I 20, 4). See, however, Jud. 9, 48 מַה רָאִיתֶם עֲשִׂיתִי מֵהָרָו עָשׂוּ כַמֶּנִי (lit.) What have ye seen (that) I have done? hasten and do like me. (מה must not be treated as if it were equivalent to the late מִה־שֵׁי that which.)

5. [נִשְׁמְדִנוּ] 'that we *should* be destroyed' (RV.) is no rendering of a *perfect* tense: '(so that) we have been destroyed' (RV. *marg.*) would require עַד אֲשֶׁר to be expressed: moreover לָנוּ דְמָה does not mean 'devised against us.' Read with Ew. We. וְאֲשֶׁר דְּמָה לְהִשְׁמִידֵנוּ 'and who meditated *to destroy us* that we should not,' etc. So LXX (one rendering) ὅς παρελογίσατο ἐξολεθρεῦσαι ἡμᾶς. (What follows, viz. ἀφανίσωμεν αὐτόν, merely expresses MT. differently vocalized, viz. נִשְׁמְדִנוּ, —contrary to the sense.) לְדָמָהּ as Jud. 20, 5.

6. [יִתְחַלְנוּ] Kt. יִתְחַלְנוּ: Qri יִתְחַלְנוּ. Both conjugations are in use: the Hof. is perhaps somewhat more elegant (1 Ki. 2, 21. 2 Ki. 5, 17). The construction as below, v. 11.

[וְהוֹקַעְנוּם] only here, v. 9. 13. Nu. 25, 4 (cf. I 31, 10). The exact sense is uncertain, perhaps *to expose* (LXX here ἐξηλώσειν, in Nu. παραδειγματίζειν; Pesh. in Nu. 29); according to others *to impale* (Aq. ἀναπηγνύναι, Ges.), or *to crucify* (Targ. here צלב; Vulg. crucifigere, affigere; Saad. in Nu. صلب). Symm. *to hang* (κρεμάζειν); Vulg. in Nu. *suspendere*: but it is probable that the word expressed something more than the ordinary חָלָה. Comp. Dillmann's note on Nu. 1. c.

י"י] 'The hill (הַהָר) on which according to v. 9 the sons of Saul were hung can hardly be any other than the hill by Gibeon itself. If however בִּנְבֶעַן (LXX ἐν Γαβων) is thus to be restored for בִּנְבֶעַת (cf. 5, 25), י"י שְׂאוֹל בַּחִיר falls through of itself. י"י בַּחִיר (cf. v. 9) became corrupted into י"י בַּחִיר (E. Castle *ap.* Then.), and י"י בִּנְבֶעַת was understood in the sense of שְׂאוֹל בַּחִיר (We.). It is thus at least probable that the original reading

was בַּחִיר יְיָ. *Saul* is not elsewhere called בַּחִיר יְיָ: nor is it anywhere said that בַּחִיר בּוֹ יְיָ.

[אני אתן] With the pron. expressed, as in a reply a slight emphasis is not unsuitable: cf. *ch.* 3, 13. Jud. 6, 18. 11, 9. 1 Ki. 2, 18¹.

7. [שבעת י"י] See I 20, 42. 23, 18. The expression as Ex. 22, 10. 1 Ki. 2, 43.

8. [מיכל] a *lapsus calami* for מרב (so Luc., as well as other MSS. of LXX, and Pesh.²): see I 18, 19.

9. Kt. [שבעתם] 'they fell seven times together,' which is defended by Bö. Keil, and interpreted to mean 'they fell by seven similarly.' But the thought would be expressed most illogically: for though seven men fell together, this is by no means tantamount to a group of seven falling seven times, which is what the Hebrew would signify, the subject of ויפלו being the seven men. Read with Qri [ושבעתם] 'and the seven of them fell together:' and cf. [שלישתם] 'the three of them' Nu. 12, 4 al.; [ארבעתם] 'the four of them' Ez. 1, 8 al.

[בראשנים] so already LXX ἐν πρώτοις, but הראשנים is what would be expected. No doubt the ב is a *lapsus calami*. On the sing. נתן, see on I 1, 2.

11. [ויגיד . . . את] So Gen. 27, 42. See Ges. § 143, 1^a; Ew. § 295^b; and the *Journal of Philology*, xi. 227-229.

12. [תלום] Kt. תלום the regular form: Qri תלואים, as though from תלוא: Ew. § 252^a; Ges. § 75 Rem. 22; König, pp. 539, 544: cf. תלואים Dt. 28, 66. Hos. 11, 7.

[שם הפלשתים] Kt. [שם פלשתים] Qri. פלשתים occurs much more frequently than הפלשתים: but the latter is found (e.g. I 4, 7. 7, 13).

13. [ויאספו] In the same connexion, Jer. 8, 2. 25, 33 al.

14. [בנו] add with LXX ואת-עצמות הפוקעים.

(b) 15-22. *Exploits against the Philistines.*

15 f. 'From *vv.* 18, 19 [ותהי עוד המלחמה בנב] it is probable

¹ *Tenses*, § 160 foot-note.

² נב which, however, stands regularly in Pesh. for מרב.

that *v.* 15 also speaks of a battle in Gob: observe in those two verses the article *הַמַּלְחָמָה*, which is absent, so soon as the scene changes, in *v.* 20. No one, now, would read the words *וַיֵּשְׁבוּ בְנֵב* *v.* 16, regarded by themselves, otherwise than as *וַיֵּשְׁבוּ בְנֵב*; and it will be conceded that *נב* and *נב* may be readily interchanged with one another. As, however, a notice of the place at which the contest occurred is here required, the reading *וַיֵּשְׁבוּ בְנֵב* is in fact the correct one; the words are misplaced, and stood originally after *v.* 15. By their removal *וַיַּעַף דָּוִד אֲשֶׁר בִּילִידֵי וְג'* stand in juxtaposition: in *וַיַּעַף דָּוִד* is concealed the name of the Philistine, and perhaps a verb as well, such as *וַיָּקָם*, of which *וַיֵּאמֶר* 16^b would be the sequel. It is no loss to be rid of the name *Fishbo-benob*, and of the statement that David *grew wearied*; and, as has been remarked, the scene of the battle can least of all at the beginning remain unmentioned' (We.).

16. *הַרְפָּה*. [*מִיִּלִּידֵי הַרְפָּה*.] So *v.* 18 (in 1 Ch. 20, 4 *מִיִּלִּידֵי הַרְפָּה*), not of an individual, but (as the parallel in Ch. also shews) collectively, of the race: so *ש. 20. 22*. The sing. is found only in this context. The pl. *רְפָאִים* occurs in the names of certain parts of Palestine reputed to have been the abode of a pre-historic giant population: Dt. 2, 11. 20. 3, 13; 3, 11 ('Og *מִיִּתֵּר הַרְפָּאִים*: so in the Deuteronomizing sections of Joshua, Jos. 12, 4. 13, 12); Jos. 15, 8 al. the *רְפָאִים עֵמֶק* near Jerusalem; 17, 15; Gen. 14, 5. 15, 20.—With the unusual *יִלְדֵי* cf. the *יִלְדֵי הָעֵנָק* Nu. 13, 22. 28. Jos. 15, 14.

נַחֲשֶׁת. [*מִשְׁקַל נַחֲשֶׁת*.] Read *נַחֲשֶׁת*. (AV. RV. are obliged to supply *shekels* in italics!)

חֲדָשָׁה. [*'a new . . .'* either a subst. with which *חֲדָשָׁה* would agree has dropped out, or, which is more probable, *חֲדָשָׁה* is a corruption of the name of some rare weapon, which the Philistine wore. LXX *καρτύρη* a *club*.

17. *אֶת־נֵר יִשְׂרָאֵל*.] The burning lamp being a figure of the continued prosperity of an individual (*ψ.* 18, 29. Pr. 13, 9. Job 18, 6) or family (cf. the *נֵר* promised to the house of David, 1 Ki. 11, 36. 15, 4. 2 Ki. 8, 19 = 2 Ch. 21, 7†).

18-22 = I Ch. 20, 4-8.

18. סף] In I Ch. 20, 4 ספי. On the varying terminations of one and the same pr. n. in parallel texts, comp. p. 3, and Wellh. *De Gentibus*, etc. (cited *ib.*), pp. 37-39.

19] ויך אלחנן בן יערי ארנים בית הלחמי את גלית הגתי

Ch. ויך אלחנן בן יעור¹ את לחמי אחי גלית הגתי

It is evident that ארנים has found its way into the text here by accident from the line below, though the error must be older than LXX². But what of the other variants? Is בית הלחמי את the original reading, and את לחמי אחי a corruption of this, or correction made for the purpose of harmonizing with I 17 (where it is *David* who slays Goliath), or is את לחמי אחי the original text, and את בית הלחמי a corruption? When the character of the two alternative readings is considered, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the former is the more probable. It is scarcely credible that a scribe having before him a text identical with that of Ch., even supposing that some letters in it had become obliterated or obscure, could, with the knowledge of I 17 that he must have possessed, have so altered or emended it as to make it state that 'Elhanan the son of Ya'ir the *Beth-lehemite* slew Goliath of Gath!' It is not merely the case of a word אחי 'brother of' having *dropped out* of the original text (which could readily be imagined), which the latter supposition involves, but the *substitution* of את for אחי, and the still more remarkable one of בית-הלחמי 'the Beth-lehemite' for את-לחמי 'Lahmi.' On the other hand, a motive for the correction of the text of Samuel by the Chronicler—or even by a copyist of the Chronicles—is obvious. So even Bertheau (on Ch.), as well as Ewald (*Hist.* iii. 70), Thenius, Wellh. (*Hist. of Israel*, p. 266), Kuenen (*Onderzoek*, §§ 21. 10; 23. 4)³. Upon the historical ques-

¹ Qri יעיר as LXX, Pesh. (Jerome 'filius saltus,' i. e. יער, without the *plena scriptio*).

² Or, at least, than Codd. BA (Ἀριωγειμ). Some twenty others, however, have Ἀρωι; and Lucian reads καὶ ἐπάταξεν Ἑλλαναν υἱὸς Ἰαδδειν υἱοῦ τοῦ Ελεμὶ τὸν Γολιαθ.

³ Grätz (*Gesch.* i. 427) would explain the divergent readings by assuming as the original text ויך אלחנן בן יערי בית הלחמי את לחמי אחי גלית הגתי.

tion involved, if the reading of Samuel be accepted as original, this is not the place to enter.

20 Kt. מְדִין] i.e. probably מְדִין *vir mensurarum*: cf. אֲנָשֵׁי מְדוֹת Nu. 13, 32: the ך of the pl. might be defended by צִנְנִין 1 Ki. 11, 33. This ך, however, is rare, and chiefly late (Ew. § 177^a); and the *masc.* form of the pl. does not occur elsewhere. Qri מְדִין, so read already by LXX (καὶ ἦν ἀνὴρ Μαδων), but of uncertain signification. It is best to read מְדָה with Ch.; cf. אֲנָשֵׁי מְדָה Is. 45, 14.—Observe that here מִלְחָמָה, unlike *v. 18*, 19, is without the art., in agreement with the fresh scene of battle נָת (We.).

מספר] adv. accus. 'in number:' cf. on I 6, 4.

לְהַרְפָּא] So *v. 22*, and in 2 Ch. (לְהַרְפֵּא). The unusual retention of the art. after the prep.¹ may arise from הַרְפָּה being treated as a proper name.

21^a. וַיַּחֲרֶה] Cf. I 17, 25, of Goliath.

21^b Kt. שְׁמָעָה] So LXX (Σεμεει): Qri שְׁמָעָה in closer agreement with שְׁמָעָה 13, 3; שְׁמָה I 16, 9.

22. אֵת... יָלְדוּ] Ew. § 277^d compares Jud. 20, 44. 46. Ez. 14, 22. Jer. 45, 4: אֵת having nearly, as it seems, the force of *as regards* (*as regards* these four, they were, etc.), and being used sometimes 'in the transition to something new,' sometimes, as here, 'in the brief repetition of a thought.' Keil's explanation of אֵת is quite out of the question.

(c) 22. *David's Hymn of Triumph.*

This recurs (with textual variations) as *ψ.* 18, and has been so adequately dealt with in Commentaries on the Psalms accessible to the English student (especially those of Delitzsch², the Dean of Peterborough, and Prof. Cheyne), that a fresh series of explanatory notes does not appear to be required.

¹ Elsewhere (except in כַּהֵיּוֹם rare, and mostly late: *ch.* 16, 2 Kt. (the ל an error); I 13, 21 וַיַּהֲרֹרְמוּ (also probably an error: notice the following 'וַיַּהֲרֹרְמוּ'); 2 Ki. 7, 12 Kt.; Ez. 40, 25; 47, 22; *ψ.* 36, 6; Qoh. 8, 1; Neh. 9, 19; 12, 38; 2 Ch. 10, 7; 25, 10; 29, 27 being all the examples that occur.

² Translated from the fourth German edition by Rev. D. Eaton (London, 1887-9).

(d) 23, 1-7. *David's 'Last Words.'*

1. נָאָם] The genitive which follows is usually יְהוָה (occasionally a synonym, as הָאָדָם Is. 1, 24. 19, 4): except here, נָאָם is joined with the name of a human speaker only Nu. 24, 3. 15 (with הַנָּבִי in the parallel clause, as here). 4. 16 (of Balaam). Pr. 30, 1 (הַנָּבִי): ψ. 36, 2 the gen. is מִשְׁעַ personified.

הֶשֶׁם] The tone is thrown back from the ultima on account of the tone-syllable immediately following. Whether, however, the anomalous duplication of the ק (found in most editions) is correct, is doubtful: for the retrocession of the tone takes place, as a rule, only when the penultima is an *open* syllable (Ges. § 29. 3: Del. on Is. 1, 2). See Ol. § 259^b; Stade, § 394^b; König, p. 475 (who thinks the duplication defensible on the ground that the retrocession of tone may take place where there is, at least, a *virtual* duplication: as Lev. 5, 22 וְכִתְּשָׁה בָּהּ).

עַל] עַל is here a substantive (as in מַעַל Gen. 27, 39 al.), construed in the accus. after הָקָם 'raised up *on high*,' as Hos. 7, 16 עַל אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל they return, (but) not *upwards*; 11, 7 יִקְרְאוּהוּ they call it *upwards*.—On נָעִים וּזְמֵרוֹת יִשְׂרָאֵל, see on *ch.* 8, 10.

2. דַּבֵּר בִּי] דַּבֵּר is used similarly, of God (never of men¹) speaking with a person, Nu. 12, 2. 6. 8^a. 1 Ki. 22, 28. Hos. 1, 2^a. Hab. 2, 1; and in the phrase הַמֶּלֶךְ הַדָּבָר בִּי Zech. 1, 9. 13. 2, 2. 7. 4, 1. 4. 5. 5, 5. 10. 6, 4. The usual expression, even when the subject is God, is דַּבֵּר אֵל (e.g. Ex. 33, 11. Nu. 12, 4. Hos. 1, 2^b)²; and it is a question what is the exact force of 'דַּבֵּר בִּי'. In some of the passages the meaning *in* or *through*³ would be admissible; but these will not suit the phrase in Zech. Ew. (§ 217^f) understood the phrase on the analogy of 'שָׁחַק בִּי' to play *with*, 'עָבַד בִּי' to labour *with* (=to use as a labourer, Ex. 1, 14 al.), in the sense of *to speak with*, but with the collateral idea of a superior speaking *with* an inferior as his minister (so Nowack on Hos. *l. c.*: cf. C.H.H. Wright

¹ Except in other senses, as *against*, *about* (I 19, 3; 25, 39).

² Or sometimes אֵחַ דַּבֵּר, as Gen. 17, 3. 22. 23. Ex. 25, 22. Ez. 2, 1. 3, 22. 24.

³ Though this would be more properly בִּי: Is. 20, 2. Hos. 12, 11^b al.

on Zech. 1, 9). Others regard the ב' as having the force of a strengthened *to* (cf. ב' ראה ב', הביט ב' to look *at*: 'שמע ב')¹: others, again, suppose it to express the idea of speaking *into* a person (*hincinreden*)². On the whole, the explanation of Ewald appears to be the most probable. But, however it be explained, the phrase certainly appears to imply closer and more intimate converse than the ordinary דבר אל.

מלה [ומלתו] is properly an Aramaic word, in Heb. used only in poetry, ψ . 19, 5. 139, 4. Pr. 23, 9 and thirty-four times in Job.

3. צור ישראל Is. 30, 29: cf. *ch.* 22, 3. 32. 47; Dt. 32, 4. 15. 18. 31. 37.

‘מושל וג’ When one ruleth over men, as a just one,

When one ruleth (in) the fear of God,

(*v.* 4) Then is it as the light,' etc.

מושל is a ptc. absolute; cf. on I 2, 13; and Jud. 7, 17. 9, 33 (*Tenses*, §§ 126; 135. 6): for ו, marking the pred., comp. Job 4, 6 (Delitzsch); Pr. 10, 25; *ch.* 15, 34 (*Tenses*, § 125 *Obs.*). The accents must be disregarded: the chief break in clause *b* should be at צדיק.

4. וכאור בקר LXX καὶ ἐν Θεοῦ φωτί, which is adopted by Th. We. and Stade (*Gesch.* i. 297): ‘Then is it as the light of God (of Jehovah, We.), in the morning when the sun ariseth,’ etc. But אור and בקר are often conjoined in Heb.; and it is doubtful if the addition is an improvement.

לא עבות and בלי in poetry, and אין in prose as well, are construed with a following subst. as a circumstantial clause, in which case they become equivalent to the English *without*: Ex. 21, 11 ויצאה חנם אין כסף she shall go out free, *without* money; Job 24, 10 naked, they walk up and down בלי לבוש *without* covering; 12, 24 ברתו לא דרך=in a *pathless* waste (*Tenses*, § 164).

‘מננה ממטר וג’ Through brightness after rain the tender grass (springeth) out of the earth.’ The beneficent operation of a just and gracious rule is compared to the influence of the sun, on a

¹ König, *Offenbarungsbegriff des A. T.'s*, ii. (1882), p. 179.

² Riehm, *Die Messianische Weissagung*, ed. 2 (1885), p. 31.

cloudless morning after rain, in refreshing and invigorating the growing verdure of the earth. The style is unusually condensed: דִּשְׂאָה אֶרֶץ (Joel 2, 22) for דִּשְׂאָה מֵאֶרֶץ would lighten the construction of the clause. נֹנָה of a brightly shining light, as Is. 62, 1. Pr. 4, 18. מִן of the cause, as Job 4, 9; 14, 9 יִפְרֹחַ מִים : above, on 7, 29.

5. 'For is not my house thus with God?

For he hath appointed for me an everlasting covenant,
Set forth in all things and secured.
For all my salvation, and all (my) pleasure,
Will he not cause it to spring forth?'

כֵּן points backwards to the description in *v.* 3^b-4. In כִּי לֹא וּנ' the question is indicated by the tone (on I 11, 12 : Ew. § 324^a). בְּרִית עוֹלָם is an allusion to 7, 12-16. עֲרוּכָה בְּכָל וְשִׁמְרָה is an expression borrowed probably from legal terminology, and intended to describe the בְּרִית as one of which the terms are fully and duly set forth (comp. the forensic use of עָרַךְ in Job 13, 18 al. *to state in order* or *set forth* pleadings), and which is secured by proper precautions against surreptitious alteration or injury. With חֲפִיץ the suffix of the preceding יִשְׁעִי must be understood, though, as such an ellipse is very unusual—Ex. 15, 2 (Ew. § 339^b; *Tenses*, § 181 *n.*) being in fact the only parallel—יִשְׁעִי ought in all probability to be restored. צִמָּה is used figuratively : comp. II Isaiah 45, 8. 58, 8. 61, 11^b. For in *v.* 5^a is explicative, introducing an example of the general truth expressed in *v.* 3^b-4 : the blessings of a righteous rule, described in general terms in *v.* 3^b-4, David in *v.* 5 anticipates in particular for his own dynasty, on the ground of the covenant established with him by Jehovah, and of his assurance that the welfare which he desires himself for his house and people will be promoted by God. יִשְׁע, like יְשׁוּעָה as used by the prophets and psalmists (comp. on I 14, 45), denotes *welfare*, spiritual and material combined.

6. 'But worthlessness,—as thorns thrust away are all of them :

For not with hand do men take them.'

בְּלִיעַל is a *cas. pendens* (as Is. 32, 7 וּבְלִי כְלִי רַעִים ψ. 89, 3 and often : *Tenses*, § 197. 2), and the suff. in בָּלָהֶם refers to the *persons*

in whom the בליעל is conceived implicitly to inhere. The form בלעם is to be explained on the analogy of שרפתם, ננבתם, etc. (Stade, §§ 350^a. 3; 107^b. 1): this uncontracted form of the suffix of 3 pl. does not occur elsewhere with substantives in MT. (except in the *fem.*: בלעהנה 1 Ki. 7, 37; בתובהנה Ez. 16, 53), but it must be assumed in Jer. 15, 10 [see p. xxx]; cf. מנהם once, Job 11, 20, for מהם, also אתהם (5 times), עמפם often, both in and out of pause [the sign + in Stade, § 350^a. 4; 377^b is an oversight], להם always. מנר is the passive either of הנר to chase away (Job 18, 18 (להניד רגל ישראל מן האדמה 2 Ki. 21, 8 וידר בחזיון לילה 20, 8 ומחבל ינדהו)), or of הנר to put to flight (ψ. 36, 12 להניד רגל ישראל מן האדמה 2 Ki. 21, 8 וידר רשעים אל תנדי). But the word excites suspicion: for it is not one that would naturally be applied to *thorns*. For ביר see on I 26, 23. The subj. יקחו is, of course, הלוקחים (on I 16, 4).

7. 'But the man (who) touches them arms himself with iron and a spear's shaft:

And with fire are they burned [on the spot].'

יפלא, on the analogy of ידו בקשת 2 Ki. 9, 24, lit. *fills himself*, viz. in so far as the hand using the weapon is concerned: בשבת lit. *in the sitting*, which is interpreted to mean 'in (their) place,' or 'on the spot.' But the expression is a very singular one; and the supposed meaning is destitute of analogy, מחתם being the idiomatic word for expressing it (Job 40, 12 ותחתם תחתם: cf. Is. 25, 10). Nor is *cessation, annihilation* (from שבת), proposed by Delitzsch on Pr. 20, 3, a more probable rendering. The word is in fact otiose after ובאש שרוף ישרפו; and, it can hardly be doubted, has arisen in the text by error from בשבת in the line below.—In *vv.* 6-7 the poet contrasts the fate of the wicked, whom men spurn and extirpate by force, with the love and honour awarded by his people to the righteous ruler described in *vv.* 3-4. On this poem, comp. Ewald, *Die Dichter des Allen Bundes*, i. 1 (1866), pp. 143-145; Orelli, *Old Testament Prophecy*, § 20. The central idea is the prophetic thought, expressed by David in the near prospect of death, that if his successors upon the throne are

guided by righteous principles of government, his dynasty ('house,' as 7, 16), under the blessing of God, will be established and prosper. This thought is developed in the three strophes (*vv.* 3^b-4, 5, 6-7) which form the body of the poem. Observe the finished parallelism of the exordium (*vv.* 1-3^a, forming a strophe of eight lines).

(e) 23, 8-39. *Further exploits against the Philistines* (comp.

21, 15-22), and list of David's heroes.

23, 8-39 = 1 Ch. 11, 11-41^a: twelve of the names recur also in 1 Ch. 27, 2-15, as those of the captains of the twelve divisions of David's army.

Here are the three lists, as they stand in MT.,—the names in several instances vary, nor is it always possible to determine which form is original, or whether both may not be corrupt:—

2 Sam. 23.		1 Ch. 11.	1 Ch. 27.	
8.	ישב בשבת תחכמוני	11.	ישבעם בן זבדיאל	2.
9.	אלעזר בן דדי בן אחי	12.	דודי האחותי	4.
11.	שמה בן אנא הררי			
18.	אבישי אחי יואב	20.	אבשי אחי יואב	
20.	בניהו בן יהוידע	22.	בניה בן יהוידע	5.
24.	עשהאל אחי יואב	26.	עשהאל אחי יואב	7.
	אלחנן בן דודו		אלחנן בן דודו	
25.	שמה החרדי	27.	שמות ההרורי	8.
	אליקא החרדי			
26.	חלץ הפלטי		חלץ הפלוני	10.
	עירא בן עקש התקועי	28.	עירא בן עקש התקועי	9.
27.	אביעזר הענתותי		אביעזר הענתותי	12.
	מבני החשתי	29.	סבכי החשתי	11.
28.	צלמון האחותי		עילי האחותי	
	מהרי הנטפתי	30.	מהרי הנטופתי	13.
29.	חלב בן בענה הנטפתי		חלד בן בענה הנטופתי	15.
	איתי בן ריבי	31.	איתי בן ריבי	
30 ^a .	בניהו פרעתני		בניה הפרעתני	14.

2 Sam. 23.		1 Ch. 11.	
30 ^b .	הרי מנחלי געש	32.	חורי מנחלי געש
31.	אבי-עלבון הערבתי		אביאל הערבתי
	עזמות הברחמי	33.	עזמות הבחרומי
32.	אליחבא השעלבני		אליחבא השעלבני
	בני ישן . . .	34.	בני השם הגזוני
33.	יהונתן [בן] שמה ההררי		יונתן בן שגא ההררי
	אחיאם בן שרר האררי	35.	אחיאם בן שבר ההררי
34.	אליפלט בן אחסבי בן המעכתי		אליפל בן אור
	אליעם בן אחיתפל הגלני	36.	חפר המכרתי
35.	חצרו הכרמלי		אחיה הפלני
	פערי הארבי	37.	חצרו הכרמלי
36.	יגאל בן נתן מצבה		נערי בן-אֶזְבֵּי ;
	בני הגדי	38.	יואל אחי נתן
37.	צלק העמוני		מבחר בן הגרי
	נחרי הבארתי	39.	צלק העמוני
38.	עירא היתרי		נחרי חברתי
	גרב היתרי	40.	עירא היתרי
39.	אוריה החתי		גרב היתרי
		41 ^a .	אוריה החתי

First come 'the Three,' Ishba'al, Eleazar son of Dodo, and Shammah (*vv.* 8-17), whose exploits are specially recorded, then two others, Abishai and Jehoiada (*vv.* 18-23), whose bravery did not place them on an equality with 'the Three,' but who ranked above 'the Thirty,' lastly 'the Thirty' (*vv.* 24-39).

8. [ישב בשבת] LXX Ἰεβοσθε (i. e. איש־בשֶׁת, as 2, 8 etc.); Luc. Ἰεσβααλ (i. e. יִשְׁבַּעַל); LXX 1 Ch. 11 Ἰεσεβαδα (prob. for Ἰεσεβαλα), Luc. Ἰεσσεβααλ¹; 1 Ch. 27 (Nestle, p. 56) Σοβαλ, Luc. Ἰεσσοαμ. The original name was no doubt יִשְׁבַּעַל or אִשְׁבַּעַל (so We. Klo.), בעל being here altered into בשֶׁת (on 4, 2), with the ב accidentally repeated in MT., and in the other passages being otherwise obscured, but still existing uncorrected in some of the MSS. used by the LXX translators or revisers.

¹ Also Codd. 44, 74, 120, 134, 144, 236, 243 Ἰεσεβααλ; 56, 119, 121 Ἰσβααλ.

[תחכמני] Read הַחֲכָמִי with We. Kp.: cf. 1 Ch. 27, 32.

[השלשי] Explained to mean *knights* שְׁלִישִׁים (Ex. 14, 7. 1 Ki. 9, 22. 2 Ki. 10, 25 al.): but this leaves the gentile or patronymic '— unaccounted for. From the sequel, it is tolerably clear that we must read either (with 1 Ch. 11, 11 Kt.) ראש השלושים, or (with Lucian τῶν τριῶν both here and 1 Ch.) ראש השלשה (so We.). The latter is probably better: Ishba'al is styled *Chief* of 'the Three.'

[הוא עדינו העצנו] The words are meaningless. Read, with 1 Ch. 11, 11 and all moderns, הוּא עֹרֵר אֶת־חַנְיָתוֹ he *raised aloft his spear*: cf. v. 18. But 'the LXX here does not support this reading; for ἐξήγειρε τὸ δόρυ αὐτοῦ, v. 18, shews that ἐσπίασато τὴν ῥομφαίαν αὐτοῦ is derived from the LXX translation of *Chronicles*' (We.).

[שמנה מאות] Ch. שלש-מאות. 'The text here is attested by all Versions [except Luc., who has ἐννακοσίους]; and is also more probable independently, as otherwise' Ishba'al 'would have no superiority over Abishai, v. 18' (Thenius).

9. [בן-אחחי] No doubt an error for האחחי, as in 1 Ch. 11 and 27. In 1 Ch. 27 before דורי the words בן אלעזר appear to have accidentally fallen out.

[הוא היה עם דוד בפס] Read after Ch. דוד בחרפם בפלשתים : the mention of the *place*, as Th. remarks, is required by the following שם. That the text of Samuel is imperfect appears independently (1) from the construction of חרף with ב, which is not found elsewhere, and not substantiated by ל חרף 2 Ch. 32, 17; (2) by the omission of אשר (implied in MT.) before נאספו, which is suspicious in prose (on I 14, 21).

[ויעלו] were gone up, i. e. had retreated: in 10^b they return.

10. [ישבו] More picturesque than שָׁבוּ: ch. 2, 28.

[אך] Position as I 21, 5. Ex. 10, 17 al. אך הפעם.

11. [הררי] Probably for הַהַרְרִי, as v. 33 and 1 Ch. 11, 34.

[לַחֲיָה] to the *troop* or *band* (?). Read with Bochart, Kennicott, Ew. Th. Bö. We. Keil, Kp. לַחֲיָה to *Lehi* (Jud. 15, 9: comp. Luc. ἐπὶ σιαγόνα); and note the following שם.

11-12. [ותהי שם . . . תשועה גדולה] In 1 Ch. 11, 13-14 these words (slightly varied) are referred to the exploit of *Eleazar*, the

words from 9^b ויעלו to 11^a לחיה (incl.) having been accidentally omitted. For עדשים *lentiles* Ch. has שערים *barley*.

12. [ויתעב] 'and took his stand:' similarly I 17, 16.

13 Kt. [שלישם] An evident error: read with Qri שלשה for שלשם. These 'three of the thirty chief' are not those just mentioned (Ishbaal, Eleazar, and Shammah), but three others, belonging to 'the Thirty' named v. 24 ff. (Keil). The 'Thirty' have not, however, yet been mentioned; so perhaps We. is right in treating vv. 13-17^a as not standing here in their original connexion, and regarding 17^b as the close of vv. 8-12.

[אל קציר] cannot mean *in* or *during* harvest—for אל is not used thus of time. Luc. has εἰς ἤνθ' ἔρπεν; and so Ch. על-הצ' *to the rock*, which may be right. Otherwise קציר must be the corruption of some pr. n.: LXX (B) εἰς Καδων; A Κασωα; many MSS. Κασωα.

[מערת עדלם] Explained in the next verse by המצודה *the hold*. Comp. on I 22, 2. With וירדו cf. 5, 17^b.

[חית] the fem. of חִי I 18, 18 according to Nöldeke, *ZDMG.* 1886, 176. And so probably ψ. 68, 11.

[בעמק רפאים] in 5, 18, 22 also the scene of a Philistine attack.

14. [בית לחם] *in* or *at* Bethlehem: p. 29 *note*.

17. [יהוה] Read, with Lucian (παρὰ Κυρίου), Pesh. Targ. and Ch. מיהוה, in accordance with usage (e. g. I 26, 11).

[הרם] On the aposiopesis, cf. Ew. § 303^a.

[בנפשותם] The ב is the *Beth pretii*: *at the cost* or *risk* of their lives: cf. I Ki. 2, 23.

18 Kt. [השלשי] The sense requires that we should read, with Pesh. We. Grätz¹, and Berth. (on I Ch. 11, 20 f.) השלשם *the Thirty*, with מן-השלשם in 19^a (see 23^a). Abishai was chief over 'the Thirty,' and more distinguished than 'the Thirty:' but he was not equal to 'the Three.' The sense of ולו שם בשלשה (similarly of Benaiah, in v. 22^b) is uncertain. In spite of I Ch. 11, 21 (RV. *marg.*) it does not appear that a *second* triad of worthies, to which Abishai and

¹ In a note on the lists of David's heroes, *Gesch. der Juden*, i. (1874), pp. 419-428.

Benaiah might have belonged, is here really indicated; and yet, as it seems, the reference can scarcely be to 'the Three' (Ishbaal, Eleazar, Shammah): for it is expressly said of these two that they did not equal them. We. Berth. read with Pesh., 'had a name among the *Thirty*:' but Abishai and Benaiah appear to be described as ranking *above* the *Thirty*¹, besides which the number thirty is complete without them. In a choice of difficulties, the former is, perhaps, the less: Abishai and Benaiah had a name beside 'the Three,' though not fully equal to theirs.

19. הכי הכי = *Is it that . . . ?* 9, 1 (in a simple interrogation). Gen. 27, 36 (expressing surprise²). 29, 15. Job 6, 22 (expecting a negative answer)[†]: for כי, comp. on I 8, 9. Here, however, an *affirmative* answer is required, which does not seem to be compatible with the usage of הִכִּי (AV. RV. *interpolate* 'not'). The word does not stand in I Ch. 11, 21, or in the similarly worded sentence below, v. 23^a (though there I Ch. 11, 25 has מן השלושים (הֵנּוּ נִכְבָּד הוּא); and can scarcely be right. It is easiest to suppose it a corruption of הֵנּוּ, preserved in I Ch. 11, 25. For the position of מן-השלושה, comp. on I 20, 8.

20. [בן איש חיל בן] is not expressed in LXX. Read either איש חיל, or איש בן חיל (the sing. of אנשים בני חיל Jud. 18, 2: cf. איש אש Ru. 2, 1, איש נביא etc.).

[רב-פעלים] The expression has a poetical tinge.

[את שני בני אריאל] Read את שני בני אריאל with LXX; and then מואב (cf. above מקבצאל) for מואב.

21 Kt. [אשר מראה] LXX ἄνδρα ὀπαρὸν = Qri איש מראה. But, as We. remarks, איש מראה would mean a *handsome* man (Is. 53, 2: cf. Gen. 39, 6 etc.), not, like the German 'ein ansehnlicher Mann' (Th. Keil), a *considerable* or *large* man: so that the true reading is no doubt preserved in I Ch. 11, 23 איש מדה (see on ch. 21, 20).

23. [משמעתו] See on I 22, 14.

24. [בית לחם] I Ch. 11, 26 מבית לחם rightly.

¹ Cf. I Ch. 27, 6 השלשים ועל השלושים.

² 'Can it be that he is called Jacob, and has hence supplanted me twice?'

25^a. [החררי] LXX 'Ρουδαίος: prob. of *Harod*, Jud. 7, 1.

25^b. [אליקא החררי] Not in LXX. Omitted in 1 Ch. 11, and not recognized in 1 Ch. 27.

26. [הפלטי] From Beth-pelet, in the Negeb of Judah, Jos. 15, 27.

27^b. [מבני סִבְכִי] (Ch.) is probably correct: so *ch.* 21, 18. BA have ἐκ τῶν σίβων (=MT.); but many MSS. Σαβουχαι, Luc. Σαβενι.

28. [צלמן] LXX 'Ελλων, Luc. 'Αλιμαν: cf. Ch. עילי.

29. [חלב] Probably חלד or חלדי (cf. Zech. 6, 10) is correct. In cod. B this name is omitted: Luc. has 'Αλλαν, other MSS. 'Ελα.

30^a. [בניהו פרעתי] LXX corruptly, מבנימן האפרתי. On Pir'athon, in Ephraim (near Shechem), cf. Jud. 12, 15.

30^b-31^a. Transposed in LXX to the end of the chapter (Γαδ-αβηλ υἱὸς = בן נעש אביאל). The name אביאל is supported by Ch., as well as by Luc. here (Ταλσ-αβηλ)¹. Perhaps Klo. is right in conjecturing the בון in עלבון to be a corruption of בית, and in restoring בית-העֶרְבָתִי אביאל Abiel of Beth-'arabah (Jos. 15, 6. 61; called 'Arabah *ib.* 18, 18), in the wilderness of Judah.

31^b. [הברקמי] Ch. הברחומי. Prob. הַבְּחֻרִי of *Bahurim* is meant.

32^b-33^a. If 32^b be compared with 1 Ch. 11, 34, it will become evident (as shewn in the Table) that יהונתן belongs to v. 33^a, that ישן corresponds to השם, and that the gentile name has fallen out after it in the text of Samuel. Either בני השם and בני ישן are both corruptions of one and the same name, now lost, or, as Luc. has here Ἰεσσαὶ ὁ Γουνν², and in Ch. Εἰρασαι ὁ Γουννι, it may be supposed with some plausibility that בני (in both texts) has arisen by ditto-graphy from the preceding שעלבני. The name *Gizon* is not otherwise known: Lucian's ὁ Γουννι(ν) points to הַגִּזְנִי, which, as Klo. observes, was the name of a Naphtalite family (Nu. 26, 48). Read, then, in 32^b הַגִּזְנִי יֶשֶׁן. The name in 33^a will now be יהונתן בן שמה: Ch. has שגא for שמה, but Luc. there has Σαμαια, and here LXX and MT. agree: שמה has thus the presumption of being correct. The Jonathan mentioned was a son of 'Shammah the Hararite' of v. 11.

¹ Twelve Codd. have also actually 'Αβηλ, eleven others 'Αρηλ.

² Twenty-one other Codd. Βασαι ὁ Γουννι (Γωνι, Γουννι).

34^a. אליפל בן = אלפלט בן-אחסבי בן-המעבתי. אור: חפר המכרת *is the gentile adj. of מעבה* (*ch. 10, 6, 8*) or *בית-מעבה* (20, 14, 15. 1 Ki. 15, 20. 2 Ki. 15, 29), as 2 Ki. 25, 23 (= Jer. 40, 8). אור חפר = אחסבי (Ch.) are probably both corruptions of the name of Eliphelet's father: אחסבי is a suspicious form.

34^b. [אליעם בן-אחיתפל הנלני] Evidently mutilated in 1 Ch. 11, 36^b אחיתפל הנלני: אחיה הפלני is mentioned in 15, 12.

35^b. [פערני הארבי] LXX corruptly τοῦ Οὔραιου εἰρηχει. ὁ εἰρηχει here would point to הַאֲרָבִי (Klo.): cf. Jos. 16, 2; and חושי הארבי. A place אַרְב in the Negeb of Judah is, however, named Jos. 15, 52. Some twenty MSS. have τοῦ Οὔραι (Οὔρε) υἱὸς τοῦ Ἀσβι: cf. Ch.

36^a. [מצבה] Attested substantially by LXX ἀπὸ τῆς δυνάμεως (as though מַצְבָּא). צבה as 8, 3. If this be original, מבהר (which corresponds in position in Ch.) will be a corruption of it, and הַנְּגִדִי here will deserve the preference above בְּנֵי הַנְּגִדִי in Ch.¹

38. [היתרי] A family of Qiryath-ye'arim, 1 Ch. 2, 53,—unless indeed we should read הַיְתָרִי (Th. Klo.: LXX ὁ Αἰθιοπαῖος) of Yattir (1 30, 27), in the hill-country of Judah, Jos. 15, 48. 21, 14.

39. [כָּל שְׁלֹשִׁים וְשֶׁבַע:] '(The) whole, thirty-seven.' כָּל would be better (2 Ki. 24, 16. 25, 17. Ezr. 2, 42. 8, 35^b. 2 Ch. 28, 6); but cf. Nu. 13, 2: כָּל נְשֵׂאֵי בָהֶם: 1 Ch. 11, 41^b-47 adds sixteen other names.—How is the number thirty-seven to be computed? With the omission of Eliqa in *v.* 25, the names *vv.* 24-39 amount, as they should do, to *thirty*: there are in addition the 'Three' *vv.* 8-12. 17^b, and Abishai and Benaiah, *vv.* 18-23: the whole=thirty-five. It seems that either two names have fallen out after *v.* 23², or the number, being originally correct (thirty-five), has been altered to agree with a corrupt text³.

¹ Thirteen Codd., however, Μαβααν (al. Μαβλαν, Mabaan, Mavaan, etc.) υἱὸς Ἀγαρι' (ν, μ).

² If so, one may have been 'Amasai, who is called 1 Ch. 12, 18 ראש השלשים (like Abishai here, *v.* 18): Grätz, p. 426.

³ If with Keil we retain *v.* 25^b and read *three* names in *v.* 34, we obtain thirty-*two* names for *vv.* 24-39; it seems scarcely likely that *thirty* should have been used here as a round number.

(f) 24. *David's Census of the People.*

Ch. 24 = 1 Ch. 21, 1–27.

24. 1. The narrative is evidently the sequel of 21, 1–14 (comp. especially the opening words וַיִּסַּף אֶף וְג' with the representation implied in 21, 1. 14^b), with which also it has linguistically points of contact: cf. v. 25^b with 21, 14^b (וַיַּעֲתֵר אֱלֹהִים לְאָרִין).

[וַיַּסַּף] *moved, incited*. The meaning of the word may be illustrated from Jos. 15, 8. I 26, 19. 1 Ki. 21, 25 (of Jezebel influencing or inciting Ahab): Job 2, 3.

לְאָמַר לְךָ מִנָּה 1 Ch. 21, 1^b, accommodating to the later historiographical style (which is apt to state the fact, instead of narrating the words), לְמִנּוֹת. Cf. v. 17, 25 as compared with ch. 7, 27; and Ew. § 338^a.

2. [אֶל יוֹאָב שֶׁר הַחֵיָל אֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ] For שֶׁר read with Ch. וְאֶל־שָׂרֵי 'to Joab and to the captains of the force, that were with him; ' with which v. 4 agrees: Joab's natural title would be not שֶׁר הַחֵיָל אֲשֶׁר אִתּוֹ but שֶׁר הַצָּבָא אֲשֶׁר לוֹ (or שֶׁר צָבָאוּ).

[שׁוֹט] Rare in prose: but see Nu. 11, 8: also Job 1, 7.

3. [וַיִּסַּף] is used sometimes in Heb. (like *et* in Latin) to subjoin an impassioned question or exclamation: cf. ch. 18, 11. Nu. 12, 14. 20, 3. 2 Ki. 1, 10. 7, 13. 19. Comp. *Tenses*, § 119 *γ* note.

[כָּהֵם וּבָהֵם מֵאֵה פַעֲמִים] Cf. Dt. 1, 11.

[וַיַּעֲנֶה . . . רֹאוֹת] The same idiomatic usage as Dt. 28, 32. 1 Ki. 1, 48. Jer. 20, 4 (a circumstantial clause).

[וְאֲדָרְנִי הַמֶּלֶךְ לְמָה . . .] On the position of the subj., see on I 20, 8.

4. [לִפְנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ] 'Vulg. Pesh. [and Lucian ἐκ προσώπου] [rather, מִלְּפָנֵי הַמֶּלֶךְ]: for according to MT. David himself would have gone forth as well' (Bö.). מִלְּפָנֵי = before (ch. 5, 24): מִלְּפָנֵי = from before (Gen. 41, 46 וַיֵּצֵא יוֹסֵף מִלְּפָנֵי פַרְעֹה; 2 Ki. 5, 27).

5. [וַיֵּלֶךְ מֵעֵרֹעֵר וְיָמִן הָעִיר וְג'] 'Read וַיֵּלֶךְ מֵעֵרֹעֵר וְיָמִן הָעִיר וְג' in agreement with Dt. 2, 36. 3, 12. 16. 4, 48. Jos. 12, 2. 13, 9. 16. 2 Ki. 10, 33. The starting-point must here be named, from which they *began* to number the people. As such, the southern border (Nu. 22, 36) was the most natural, as it lay nearest to Jerusalem' (We.). This acute and felicitous conjecture was found afterwards

to be confirmed by the same four MSS. of Holmes, 19, 82, 93, 108—i. e. Lucian's recension¹—which had so remarkably supported the emendations in 13, 34. 39. 15, 23. In the passages referred to, 'the city that is in the midst of the torrent (or torrent-valley)' is repeatedly named side by side with 'Aro'er.

[הגר] In MT. this word is out of construction: הנהל הגר cannot be rendered 'the torrent of Gad,' and the case is not one in which apposition would be admissible². With the text as emended, הגר will be construed as an accus. of direction, 'And they began from 'Aro'er and from the city that is in the midst of the torrent-valley, towards Gad and *on* unto Ja'zer.' Cf. v. 6a 'And they came to Gil'ad, and *on* unto the land,' etc.

6. ארץ תחתים חרשי] Evidently corrupt. For תחתים Hitzig (*Gesch. d. Volkes Isr.* p. 29) suggested תַּחְתִּימִים; and for חרשי Th. suggested קְדִישִׁי or קְדִישָׁה,—both strikingly confirmed subsequently by Lucian's recension (εἰς γῆν Χεττιεῖμ Καδης): 'to the land of the *Hittites*, towards *Qedesh*.' The Qedesh or Qadesh—in which case the word would be more correctly vocalized קְדִישָׁה—meant, is the city of that name on the Orontes, the capital of the empire of the Hittites; and the expression is used to designate the Northern limit of Israel: cf. elsewhere מַלְבוֹא חַמַּת and עַד לְבוֹא חַמַּת (Jos. 13, 5. Am. 6, 14. 2 Ki. 14, 25 al.)³.

[וַיָּבֹאוּ דָנָה יֶעֶן וּסְבִיב אֶל צִידוֹן] No place *Dan of Ya'an* is known. LXX καὶ παρεγένοντο εἰς Δαν Εἰδαν καὶ Οὐδαν, καὶ ἐκύκλωσαν εἰς Σιδῶνα: Luc. καὶ ἔρχονται ἕως Δαν, καὶ ἐκύκλωσαν τὴν Σιδῶνα τὴν μεγάλην. As We. remarks, what the sense requires is וּמָדָן סְבִיב אֶל צִידוֹן: and from the text of LXX, corrupt as the proper names in it are, it at

¹ Καὶ διέβησαν τὸν Ἰορδάνην καὶ ἤρξαντο ἀπὸ Ἀροῆρ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως τῆς ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ χειμάρρου κ. τ. λ.

² The extreme cases of (apparent) apposition, cited *Tenses*, § 190, cannot all be original.

³ A more obvious emendation would be חַמַּת יַם קְדִישׁ 'below the sea of Qedesh'—viz. Qedesh of Naftali, Jud. 4, 9—i. e. the waters of Merom. But, as Keil rightly points out, *below* in the geographical sense—except in the sense of *at the foot of* a mountain, Dt. 3, 17. 4, 11 al.—is מִתַּחַת ל' not חַמַּת alone: Gen. 35, 8. I 7, 11. I Ki. 4, 12.

least appears that the translators found דן *twice*, and had a verb in place of וּכְבִּיב. Read accordingly וּבְאוּ דָן וּמָדוֹן קִבְּבוּ אֶל צִירוֹן. Klo. emends differently: ... וּבְאוּ דָנָה וְעֵינֹן וְיִסְכְּבוּ. for עֵינֹן see 1 Ki. 15, 20. 2 Ki. 15, 29.

7. [מִבְּצֵר צָר] So Jos. 19, 29.

9. [וְתַהִי] See on I 17, 21.

10. [אֲחֵרֵי כֵן סֵפֶר אֲתִיהֶעַם] Read אֲחֵרֵי סֵפֶר אֶת הָעַם (cf. LXX *μετὰ τὸ ἀριθμῆσαι*): construction as I 5, 9. כֵּן אֲחֵרֵי must have been written in error by a scribe who did not notice the sentence that was following.—הֶעֱבֵר as 12, 13.

11. [הִזָּה רוּר] The — in *st. c.* is most anomalous: according to Ew. § 213^e *note* merely an error for הִזָּה. Comp. *ch.* 15, 37 רָעָה.

12. [נוֹטֵל עֲלֶיךָ] do I *lift up* (LXX *αἶρω*) upon thee. Ch. נָטָה. Th. compares Lam. 3, 28.

13. [הַתְּכוּא] The *fem.*, the subject being conceived *collectively*: see on I 4, 15.

[שָׁעָה] LXX here, and Chronicles שְׁלוֹשׁ—probably the original number: notice the *three* months and the *three* days following.

[וְהוּא רִדְפָךְ] The words form a circumstantial clause, as *v.* 3; though the *sing.* immediately following צִרִיךְ is against our grammatical taste. But cf. the *sing.* in Dt. 28, 48 after the *pl.* אִיבִיךָ: the cases are too numerous in the OT. for us to escape the conclusion that the Hebrew was able to pass from picturing a group as a multitude of individuals to picturing it as a unity (or *vice versa*) with greater ease than we can do. Ch. וְהָרַב רִדְפָךְ, which We. prefers.

14. [נִפְלָה] 'very unjustly changed by LXX and Chron. into the singular' (We.).

15. LXX has: καὶ ἐξελέξατο Δαυεὶδ ἑαυτῷ τὸν θάνατον καὶ ἡμερὰι θερῖσμοῦ πυρῶν, [καὶ ἔδωκεν Κύριος ἐν Ἰσραὴλ θάνατον ἀπὸ πρωῒθεν ἕως ὥρας ἀρίστων] καὶ ῥῆξατο ἡ θραῦσις ἐν τῷ λαῷ, [καὶ ἀπέθανεν, κ.τ.λ.] The bracketed words in the middle agree with MT. The unbracketed words = וּבַחַר לוֹ דּוֹד אֶת־הַדְּבָר וְהַיָּמִים יָמֵי קִצִּיר חַטִּים, והמנפה החלָה בעם (70,000 dying, though the plague had only *begun*) constitute (see

We.) a presumption in favour of their originality, as against the more colourless and ordinary narrative in MT. (to מועד). The meaning of עד עת מועד in MT. is altogether uncertain. *To the appointed time* cannot be right, for it appears from v. 16 that the plague was stopped *before* the three days had terminated. Targ. paraphrases the words מועד ועד עת מועד by 'from the time when the daily burnt offering was killed until it was offered;' and so Rashi and Kimchi: another Jewish explanation is 'until midday' (cf. LXX ἕως ὥρας ἀπώστρον; Pesh. 'till the sixth hour'). But neither of these explanations has any basis in usage; and for the former sense a different expression is employed (1 Ki. 18, 29. 36 al.).

[וימת] The sing. as I 1, 2. Nevertheless it is possible that originally the Hif'il וַיִּמָּת was intended.

16. [המלאך] The order verb, object, subject is unusual, and where it is employed has the effect of emphasizing the subject at the end (*Tenses*, § 208. 4). Here there is no apparent reason why the ordinary order ירו וישלח המלאך should not have been used. We. thinks the unusual position of המלאך an indication that it was not originally part of the text, but was introduced afterwards as an 'Explicitum' (see p. lxii f.), and (as a corollary of this) that it was mentioned in some preceding part of the narrative (which must now, accordingly, be defective), and was the subject of וַיִּמָּת v. 15¹.

[ירושלם] *towards* Jerusalem: cf. Is. 10, 32.—על = אל.

[רב] To be joined with what follows, though not closely with עתה: 'It is enough: now relax thy hand².'

[עם] as I 10, 2.

האורנה Kt.] v. 18 Kt. ארניה, sv. 20. 22-24 ארונה: Ch. uni-

¹ Against Movers' proposal (adopted in the Speaker's Comm. on Ch. p. 200) to read for ירו (after Ch. האלהים יהוה, it was already rightly objected by Th. that this text would represent Jehovah as repenting *directly after* sending the angel.

² The accentuation is not opposed to this rendering: the position of the *Zaqef* is regulated by the *speech*, the words introducing it being treated as subordinate. Cf. Gen. 19, 2; and see Wickes, *Hebrew Prose Accents* (1887), p. 35 f.

formly אָרָן: LXX in both texts 'Opva. The ה in this verse is improbable in itself, and not otherwise attested: perhaps Bö. may be right in attaching it to the preceding word, and reading עִם הָרָנָה אֲוִרָנָה (cf. on I 23, 15). The choice between the other forms is difficult. The Qri in Samuel is everywhere אֲרִוּנָה, which Bertheau (on Ch.) and Keil prefer, supposing that just on account of its un-Hebraic form it may represent a genuine ancient tradition.

17. [העויתי] as 7, 14. 19, 20: cf. p. 135 *foot-note*. Observe the emphatic אנכי; and ואלה הצאן placed before מה עשו for the purpose of setting it in strong contrast to אנכי.

18. [עלה] i.e. to the higher ground on which the threshing-floor was: so v. 19 ויעל.

20. [וישקף] *looked out* or *forth*, viz. from the גֶּרֶן or the enclosure surrounding it. It is the word used of *looking out* through a window, *ch.* 6, 16 al., from heaven, *ψ.* 14, 2 al.: somewhat more generally Gen. 18, 16. 19, 28.

[עברים עליו] So 2 Ki. 4, 9; על = *ēy*, as in נָצַב על Gen. 18, 2, cf. the correlative מֵעַל עֲבָדָךְ 3.

[אפיו ארצה] Elsewhere always either אֲפִים אֶרֶצָה (the more usual phrase) or אֲפִיו אֶרֶצָה (14, 4. 33).

21. [ותעצר וג'] v. 25. Nu. 17, 13. 15. 25, 8 (= *ψ.* 106, 30).

[מעל] Cf. I 6, 5. 20.

22. [כלי הבקר] i.e. the wooden yoke, comp. 1 Ki. 19, 21.

23. [הכל וג'] 'the whole doth Araunah, O king, give unto the king,'—the words being the continuation of the speech in v. 22. But it is not in accordance with general Hebrew custom for a person, in ordinary conversation, to introduce his own name in the 3rd person: Bö. conjectured that עֶבֶר אֲדָנִי had fallen out after אֲרֻנָה. We., on the basis of Bö.'s suggestion, conjectures with still greater plausibility that עֶבֶר has fallen out, and that אֲרֻנָה is a *corruption* of אֲרֻנִי. Read therefore עֶבֶר אֲרֻנִי הַמֶּלֶךְ לַמֶּלֶךְ 'the whole doth *the servant of my lord the king* give unto the king:' the courtly form of expression is quite natural under the circumstances. 'That the speech of Ornan is continued in 23^a might have been understood from 24^b, which in agreement with Hebrew

custom restates the substance of the speech in a final sentence marked by a fresh וַיֹּאמֶר ' (We.).

[נָתַן] It is only meant by Ornan as an offer, which is not accepted, v. 24. But there is no occasion with We. to point on this account נָתַן : נָתַן, implying that the gift is (in intention) completed, is more courteous : cf. Gen. 23, 11 נָתַתִּי.

24. [מֵאוֹתָךְ] For מֵאוֹתָךְ, as אוֹתָם Jos. 10, 25; לוֹ. 14, 12 : often in 1 Ki. 20—2 Ki. 8 (as 1 Ki. 20, 25. 22, 7. 8. 24), and especially in Jer. and Ez. (as Jer. 1, 16. 2, 35. 4, 12 : Ez. 2, 1. 6. 3, 22. 24. 27). Comp. on *ch.* 13, 14.

[עֲלוֹת חֵנָם] Cf. 1 Ki. 2, 31 דְּמֵי חֵנָם.

[שְׁקִלִים חֲמִשִּׁים] The order is unusual, and generally late : Neh. 5, 15. 2 Ch. 3, 9.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

I 1, 5. It is possible that אפס is not expressed in the Targ., נחיר being an explanation of אחח: see II 7, 23 where נחיר בחיר = עמא חר = Heb. עם אחר.

1, 6. כעס, line 6: Nu. 11, 15 is accidentally omitted.

[הרעמה] 'Elsewhere in Heb. always *to thunder*: in Qal of the sea roaring [ψ . 96, 11 (= I Ch. 16, 32). 98, 7]. Only Ez. 27, 35 is it found in another sense רעמו שנים A. V. "they shall be troubled in countenance," but LXX ἐδάκρυσε τὸ πρόσωπον αὐτῶν (as though רעמו [so Cornill]). Chald. *murmur*, but rather of loud expressions of dissatisfaction [as Ex. 16, 2 ואתרעמו = Heb. וילינו; 16, 7-9 תורעמה = חלונות], Dr. Weir. In Syriac the root (besides meaning *to thunder*), expresses the idea of (*loud*) *complaint*: Col. 3, 13 וְהָחֵל וְהָחֵל = μομφή; Ephr. ii. 275 A וְהָחֵל וְהָחֵל וְהָחֵל; 408 A וְהָחֵל וְהָחֵל וְהָחֵל; Acta Pelagiae (Gildemeister), p. 5, 4 וְהָחֵל וְהָחֵל וְהָחֵל; Zingerle, Ephraemi sermones duo (1868, i. 306 virgins וְהָחֵל וְהָחֵל וְהָחֵל; ib. 264 a house וְהָחֵל וְהָחֵל וְהָחֵל *resounding* with the sound of weepings.

1, 8. רָחַם [This punctuation is found only here. Ew. [§ 243^b] ascribes it to the threefold repetition,' Dr. Weir. Comp. the cases in which רָחַ stands unusually for רָחַ (Stade, § 173 c³), and for the tone *Mil'el* the anomalous רָחַ Job 7, 20.

1, 15. Dr. Weir agrees in preferring קשה יום, remarking that 'קשת רוח must mean not of a *sorrowful*, but of a *hardened* spirit: comp. קשה ערף, קשה פנים, קשה לב.'

2, 13. The 'three-pronged fork' receives apt illustration from the αἰμαρίου ὀβελὸς τρικῶλιος mentioned in a sacrificial Calendar from Kos, published by Mr. E. L. Hicks, in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* (IX. 1882, pp. 327, 335, l. 52), and the τριῶβολον, which according to Eustathius on Il. i. 463 (cited *ib.*) was preferred by the Greeks as a sacrificial implement to the πεμπῶβολον. (The verb καρπῶω in the same Inscription in the sense of *to offer* or *burn upon the altar* illustrates the use of *καρπῶσις* and compounds by the LXX: *ib.*, p. 336.)

2, 29. [מעון] Dr. Weir: 'Is it מַעֲוִן? cf. 3, 14.' But this is weak, and superfluous, after the forcible figure חבטו.

4, 18, line 3. See, however, Job 15, 23. Zech. 4, 12. In Jer. 41, 9 for ביר הוא גדול הוא, נדליהו הוא is clearly to be read with LXX.

4, 20, line 2: for 17, 15 read 17, 57.

5, 3. לפניו, line 8: Jer. 41, 3 is an uncertain instance, as LXX do not recognize the words נדליהו. It is easy, however, to find other examples, though

as ספר (in this sense) would be, is incredible as an appellative, and hardly probable even in a proper name.

20, 19. [ושלש חרר The combination of *different* tenses (necessitated here by Hebrew idiom, which would not use naturally וַיְהִי־שָׁם) is illustrated from the cognate languages by Lagarde, *Uebersicht*, p. 212.

21, 5. The position of יש after קרש is partly for variety (after the preceding clause with אין), partly for emphasis: comp. Is. 43, 8, and אין similarly, Lev. 26, 37. Mic. 7, 2. Pr. 17, 16. 25, 14 (cf. Gen. 2, 5. Is. 37, 3 al.).

21, 6. In illustration of this passage, see W. R. Smith, *The Religion of the Semites* (1889), p. 436. Prof. Smith, adopting rightly Dr. Weir's view of כהמל שושם, supposes David to speak as follows: 'Nay, but women are forbidden to us, as has always been my rule when I go on an expedition, so that the gear (clothes, arms, etc.) of the young men is holy, even when it is a common (not a sacred) journey; how much more so, when [Pr. 21, 27] to-day they will be consecrated, gear and all,'—a distinction being drawn between ordinary expeditions and campaigns opened by consecration of the warriors (cf. Jer. 6, 4), and David hinting that his present excursion is of the latter kind. This interpretation, if it may be assumed that the text is sound, is decidedly plausible; it has an advantage over the view of Ew. (iii. 83), We. (p. 122 n.) in explaining satisfactorily 'ש' כה', and over the common view in expressing besides a real argument *a minori ad maius*, such as וַיִּהְיֶה implies.

21, 7. On corruption from the faulty repetition of a letter, see also Altschüller in the *ZATW.* 1886, pp. 211–213.

22, 1. Of עָרָם a plausible etymology has been proposed at last by Lagarde, *Uebersicht*, p. 54, from عَدَلَ to turn aside (ψ. 119, 157; Lane, p. 1973), with the ם found frequently in pr. names (מרים, בלעם, etc.)—whether as a formative affix (Ol. § 216*; Stade, § 293), or as a relic of a *Tamwim* (Lagarde, *ib.* p. 20), so that the word would signify originally *a retreat*. It is not an objection to this derivation that ערל is not a root known to be in use in Hebrew: for Heb. proper names have preserved in many cases roots that otherwise (so far as we are aware) fell into disuse. It is strange how such an etymology as 'justice of the people' could have obtained currency.

22, 3, line 5: read נָסַח.

25, 15 foot-note. Add W. R. Smith in the *Journal of Philology*, xvi. p. 72 f. It is doubtful whether an *inf. cstr. Hif.* in *hi-* is original. If the instances be examined individually, it will appear that in most a *perfect* is admissible syntactically, while in the few which remain it may be questioned whether the Massoretic tradition has preserved the genuine pronunciation.

30, 24. Add Ez. 42, 11 *end*–12 (beginning v. 12 with וַיִּסְמְדוּהוּ, as Keil, Smend), as the text stands, though the extraordinary style of this passage shews that in point of fact it is corrupt.

II 6, 10. The view that ארם is here the name of a divinity is certainly more probable than not: cf. W. R. Smith, *The Religion of the Semites*, p. 43.

8, 18, p. 220. Baudissin, *Die Gesch. des ATlichen Priesterthums* (1889),

p. 191 f., sees rightly that כהן cannot here retain exceptionally a sense which it has otherwise lost in Hebrew, but agrees with Movers¹ in thinking (on the ground that the 'priests' have been already named in *v.* 17) that it may have been an honorary title conferred upon kings' sons or high officers of state, and perhaps adopted (as Movers supposes, together with the rest of David's court establishment) from the Phoenicians, among whom members of the royal family often filled priestly offices. This was no doubt the case, as the Inscription of Tabnith (p. xxvi) sufficiently shews: but the difficulty remains that in Phoenicia (so far as appears) these members of the royal house *were* priests, so that the title—especially as it was *significant* in Hebrew—being borrowed directly from them, would naturally be applied only to persons who were priests likewise. Movers (p. 542 ff.) quotes passages from Strabo and Justin proving that priests in certain countries ranked *next* to the king²; but does not shew that persons so ranking were styled 'priests,' unless they were priests actually. In 20, 26, however, Baudissin admits that ונכ shews that Ira was 'priest' in the same sense as Zadoq and Abiathar in *v.* 25³; but thinks that (perhaps) 'Jattirite' should be read for 'Ithrite' (see note), in which case Ira might be of the tribe of Levi, for Jattir is described in the Priests' Code (Jos. 21, 14) as a priestly city, which may mean that in old times it was the seat of a sanctuary which was served by members of that tribe.

12, 31. In support of Hoffmann's view of this passage, it may be observed that Mesha' in his Inscription, l. 25 f. (p. lxxxviii), speaks of having employed Israelite prisoners upon excavations near Dibon.

13, 20. On Diminutives, comp. also Lagarde, *Uebersicht*, pp. 85–87.

13, 34. The first כרונים, though codd. BA have *ἐπισθεν αὐτοῦ*, is supported by Lucian, who has for it (τὴν ὁδὸν) τὴν Σωραιμ [Σωραιμ as in clause *δ*] and the Old Latin (per viam) *corā* ['coram' also in clause *δ*], as well as by codd. 44, 74, 92, 98, 106, 120, 123, 134, 144, 242, 243, which prefix τῇ Ωραμ (236 τοῦ Ωραμ; 52 τῇ Οραμ; 64, 119, 244 τῇ Ωραν) to *ἐπισθεν αὐτοῦ* [all reading correspondingly in *δ*], and thus recognize the genuine text, by the side of the corruption, as a doublet.

P. 236, note 1. The order is that which prevails in Aramaic, Ezr. 4, 8, etc.

14, 16. In I Ch. 14, 7 βααλιαδα is read also by codd. 52, 55, 64, 119, 121, 158: βαλλιαδα by cod. A, XI, 93; βαλιαδα by 44, 71, 74, 106, 120, 134, 144; βααλιδα by 56; βαλαδα by 243.

P. 266, note 1. Or, to speak more accurately, is found so rarely as, in a verb of common occurrence, to be highly improbable: see Ez. 14, 8 (Baer); 21, 21; Job 4, 20; and comp. Nöldeke, *ZDMG.* 1883, p. 530.

¹ *Die Phönizier*, ii. 1 (1849), p. 548.

² Strabo xi. 4. 7 (p. 593), xii. 2. 3 (p. 535), of Temples in Albania and Capadocia, the priests of which are described as so ranking; Justin xviii. 4.

³ So also Dillmann, *Ex.-Lev.*, p. 460.

INDEX.

Abstract subst. for adj., page 103, 144.
 Accus., cognate, strengthening verb, 7.
 — of limitation (different cases), 31,
 34, 43, 78, 99, 224, 243.
 Adverbial relations expressed by a
 verb, 11, 18 f., 34, 105, 293.
 Apposition, 1, 23, 36, 67, 82.
 Article used idiomatically, 5, 43 f., 57,
 65, 123.
 — used exceptionally, 45, 74, 95, 106.
 — omitted exceptionally, 4, 122, 153,
 180.
 — with force of relat., 57 f.
 — generic, 161.

Casus pendens, 20, 74, 276.
 Collectives construed with fem. sing.,
 38, 110, 222, 287.
 Confusion of letters, lxx-lxix.
 'Conjugation of attack,' 118.

Diminutives, 232, 294.
 Doublets, lvi-lviii, etc.

'Futurum instans,' 35, 73, 144.

Hebrew words and forms:—

-אוֹת = -את, 230, 290.
 אחד, 1, 43.
 אֵין, 140.
 אך, 103, 154.
 אל not = *μή*; 164 f.
 אֶל = *in among*, 65, 138.
 — = *with reference to*, 17, 35, 39.
 — = על, 35, 41, 77, 88, 216.
 אֶל = אֵלָה, xxvii n., 27 n.
 אֵין אֵם אֵם and לא אֵם, 249.
 . . . אֵם כֵּה, 81.
 אמר לאמר, 198.
 אמר with inf. and ל, 172.
 אָמַר, 264.
 אֵי, 87, 144, 197.
 אֵשׁ, 43, 292.
 אשר = *for that*, 26, 96, 136, 185.
 — = *as*, 103.

Hebrew words and forms (*cont.*):—

אֵשׁ 'recitativum,' 97, 149 f.
 — other usages of, 149 f.
 — omission of, 84 f.
 . . . אֵשׁ הוּא, 64.
 אֵת used anomalously, 175, 224, 273.
 וְאֵת used anomalously, 111, 160.
 בֵּל in pr. names, 186, 195 f., 202,
 203, 279.
 בָּלָה, 40, 172.
 בֵּם, idiom. uses of, 7, 17, 158, 291.
 בַּעַל, 182.
 בָּ, דָּבָר, 121, 158, 274.
 ה art. retained after prep. or כֵּ, 273.
 ה of Hif. elided in inf., 28 f.
 — of Hif. retained in impf., 113.
 ה- suffix of 3 sg. masc., xxxiv f.
 הָא (Aram.), 239 n.
 הוּא, uncommon uses of, 11, 136.
 — how formerly written, xxxiii.
 הוּה, 87, 108.
 היה and ptep., 22, 51, 117, 191.
 הֵכִי, 282.
 הֵלֹ, 80.
 הַחֲהִלֵּךְ לִפְנֵי,
 הָאֵל . . . הֵמָּה, etc., 54, 55, 110, 188.
 חֲנָה expressing a condition, 54, 129,
 253.
 ו apparently = *as*, 73 n.
 וַיְהִי הַיּוֹם, 5.
 . . . וְכִ' (with inf.), 114.
 גָּלָה, 233.
 זֶה used idiom., 63, 188, 225, 236.
 חֲלִילָה, 74, 150.
 חָרַם, 100-102.
 לָוֹד, 200.
 יָמִים, 4, 163, 233.
 יְשׁוּעָה, 90.
 כִּ' . . . וְכִ', 175, 293.
 כֵּב, כִּמֵּן, 65, 82.
 כֵּהיִים, 55.
 כָּתָב, 219 f., 293 f.
 כִּי after oath, 89, 90, 169.
 כִּי after אֵת, אֵפֶס, etc., 52 f., 59.
 — 'recitativum,' 24, 64.

Hebrew words and forms (*cont.*):—

- כי . . . כי, 89, 157.
 וכי . . . כי, 177.
 אם כי, 138, 159, 194, 235.
 מה כי, 169 f.
 עתה כי, 77, 87.
 כיום, 24, 59.
 בלזה, 186 f., xxxv.
 בָּעֵת מִהַר, 56.
 ל as dat. of reference, 31, 54, 66, 138, 246 f., 253.
 — reflexive, 35, 53, 132, 142, 174, 188, 248.
 — of norm, 241.
 — as 'nota accusativi,' 142, 145 f., 193.
 לא and ptcpl., 193.
 לכן, 36, 165.
 למה used idiom., 123.
 מה = *aught*, 121, 255.
 מי how = *whoso*, 66 f.
 כִּכְר fig., 72.
 מִן, 36, 91, 147, 176, 215.
 מִס, 267.
 מִצֵּל, idiom. uses of, 11, 43, 47, 98, 109, 167, 222, 231, 256, 289.
 -ן in impf., 11, 23.
 נבִיל, 267, 230.
 נִפְשׁ, 12, 126.
 סִבִּיר (Massoretic term), 69.
 ע = Γ, 105 f.
 עֲדֹלָם, 293.
 עֹה, 135.
 עַל idiom., 111, 141, 157, 240, 246, 253, 289.
 — = אֵל, 10, 11, 22, 77, 241.
 עֲמֵר לִפְנֵי, 106.
 עֵר not = צֵר, 167 f.
 עֲשָׂהְרַת, 49 f., 178.
 פֶּן, 37, 79.
 צִרָה = *fellow-wife*, 7 f.
 צִרִיחַ, 76.
 לִרְגִלִי, 155, 158.
 הָרַעִים, 291.
 ש for שׁ, 183.
 שָׁכַב, 230.
 שָׁם נִקְרָא עַל, 226.
 שְׁמוּאֵל, 13 f.
 חֲחַח idiom., 81 f., 188, 211.
 'Idem per idem' constructions, 16, 146.
 Imperfect with frequent. force; 9, 11, 25, 34, 41, 78, 229.

Imperf. with *waw* conv. introducing pred. or apod., 39, 43, 84, 98, 110, 139.

— for perf. and *waw* conv., 24, 92.

Impersonal passive, 250 f.

Implicit subject, 23, 102 f., 187.

Inf. abs., force of, 24, 28, 30, 127, 191.

— in protasis, 10, 127.

— carrying on finite verb, 28, 143.

— defining, 35, 215.

— in Qal, when the principal verb is in a derived conjug., 266.

Inf. constr. in הִתְּ, 9.

'Nomen unitatis,' 91.

Numerals, not denoted anciently by letters, 75 n.

Object of verb anticipated by pronom. suff., 40, 140 f., 237, 292.

Order of words:—

Obj. at end, 5, 238.

— after מה, 161.

Emphatic, 41, 52, 92, 118, 128, 140, 187, 240, 250.

Unusual, 236, 290, 293.

Participle absolute, 22, 275.

Perf. and simple *waw* used irregularly, 11, 39, 63, 247, etc.

Perf. and *waw* conv., with frequent. force, 4, 5, 23, 23 f., 25, 51, 92, 112, 225, etc.

— introducing pred. or apod., 110, 155, 237.

Pluperfect, 56, 154, 241.

Pronoun emphatic, 64, 73, 84 n., 115, 143, 147, 225, 226, 270.

Question indicated by the tone of the voice, 67, 103, 141, 151, 223.

Resumption:—

— of object, 55 f., 57, 95, 156, 210.

— of כי, 89, 157.

— of other words, 109, 129, 155.

'Scriptio plena' and 'defectiva,' xxxii–xxxiv, lxiii f.

Sentences, noticeable types of, 42, 44, 292.

Singular used of nation or group of persons, 42, 174.

Suspended constr. state, 166, 265.

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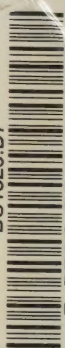
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